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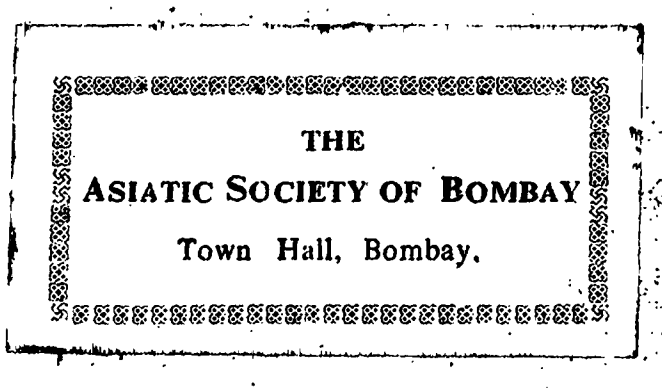

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THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

108177

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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THIRTEENTH REPORT.

WE, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty the following Report, containing a summary review of all our proceedings from the date of Your Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, up to the last day of June in the present year.

By that Order it was provided that all such young men as might be proposed to be appointed to any junior department of the Civil Service should, "before being admitted to probation," be examined by us or under our directions, and should receive from us a certificate of qualification for such situation; and it was declared to be our duty "in respect of every such candidate, "before granting any such certificate as aforesaid,—

"1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of "age prescribed in the department to which he desires "to be admitted;

"2nd. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical "defect or disease which would be likely to interfere "with the proper discharge of his duties;

"3rd. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such "as to qualify him for public employment; and,

"4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite "knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his "official duties."

It was further ordered that the rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with our assistance, "according to the discretion of the chief "authorities of the department."

The correspondence which, in pursuance of the last quoted portion of the Order, we have held from time to time with the heads of different departments, has been appended to our several annual reports. It is only necessary here to remark that in rendering the assistance which we are required to give towards the settlement of rules, we have scrupulously avoided interfering with the discretion vested in the chief authorities of the several departments, rarely even suggesting modifications of such rules as they have proposed; and that the regulations under which the candidates are examined have in fact been prescribed in every case by those authorities.

The total number of candidates whose names have appeared upon our lists during the period of thirteen years to which this

Report refers has been 59,658.* By far the greater part of these, *i.e.* 50,861, were candidates for situations for which, under Your Majesty's Order in Council, a Certificate of Qualification is required; but in 5,383 cases they were sent to us to be examined for other situations in the Home Civil Service of a kind for which such certificates have not been considered to be necessary, and 3,414 were competitors for appointments in the Civil Service of India.

Home Civil Service.

We propose to speak in the first place of examinations held under the Order in Council for situations in the Home Civil Service.

The gross total of candidates for such situations has been, as above stated, 50,861, including 4,582 who were sent to us for Preliminary Test Examination, with a view to their being afterwards nominated to compete. But as 955 nominations were cancelled after we had received them, and 3,383 nominees either absented themselves altogether, or withdrew without completing their examination, or have not yet presented themselves, the net total of cases which have come before us for decision has been 46,523. In 28,596 of these cases Certificates of Qualification have been granted; and 2,137 persons have been reported as having passed the Preliminary Test Examinations before mentioned. It must not, however, be understood that the remaining candidates, in number 15,790, have all been pronounced disqualified; for in the cases of 6,329 persons, who having been nominated for competitive examinations were not among the successful competitors, the question of absolute qualification did not arise. The total number of candidates whom we have rejected as disqualified has been 9,461. Out of this number 1,042 were not within the prescribed limits of age; 480 proved to be physically incapacitated for the discharge of the duties of the situations to which they were proposed to be appointed; and 616 failed to produce satisfactory evidence that their character was such as to qualify them for public employment. The remainder, 7,323, represents the whole number of persons whom we have rejected during these thirteen years as deficient in knowledge and ability; and this includes 1,926 who failed to pass the Preliminary Test Examination.

Out of this number a very small proportion failed solely or chiefly in what may be called the scholastic portion of the examination. If the subjects of examination be divided into two classes, one including reading, spelling, handwriting, arithmetic, and in the case of each department the subjects specially connected with the practical work of that office, the other comprising those which are prescribed as tests of general intelligence and

* In this and similar statements a candidate, whose name has appeared twice (or more), is counted as two (or more) candidates.

cultivation, the number of rejections caused by failure in the latter class of subjects only has been 216, as against 7,107 cases of failure in the former class.

The numbers above given include nominations to all kinds of situations, under the Order in Council, inferior as well as superior. If a division be made of these into two classes, viz., (1) clerkships and higher positions, and (2) the residue, consisting for the most part of out-door offices, but comprising also the situations of office-keepers, messengers, and similar indoor appointments, the account of certificates granted and refused will stand as follows:—

	Superior Situations.	Inferior Situations.	Total.
Certificates granted	9,826	18,770	28,596
Preliminary Test: Candidates reported qualified	2,137	—	2,137
Certificates refused. On account of Age	398	644	
„ Health	114	366	
„ Character	121	495	
„ Knowledge and ability.	3,429	1,968	
	4,062	3,473	7,535
Preliminary Test: Candidates reported not qualified	1,926	—	1,926

Subdividing again, according to the subjects of failure, the rejections on account of deficient knowledge and ability, we have:—

	Superior Situations.	Inferior Situations.	Total.
Failures in Elementary and Practical Subjects	5,139	1,968	7,107
Failures in Scholastic Subjects alone	216	None.	216
	5,355	1,968	7,323

By the terms of Your Majesty's Order, as already quoted, provision is made for a system of probation, independent of and following upon the grant of our certificates. This provision is repeated with greater distinctness in a subsequent paragraph, in which it is ordered that after the candidate has passed his examination, and received his certificate of qualification from us, "he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended; and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service, unless upon satisfactory proof of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department after six months' probation."

Attaching great value to this rule as a safeguard against improper appointments, we have never omitted an opportunity of pointing out its importance as an integral portion of the system which we administer; and with the view of obviating any possible misapprehension on the subject, we have recently adopted a form of certificate in which it is expressed that the candidate to whom it is granted is "qualified to be admitted on probation."

We now proceed to trace the history of the application to Civil Service appointments of what has been termed "the competitive principle;" a subject on which considerable misapprehension appears to prevail. We understand these words as used to signify the principle that in the case of junior situations in the Civil Service competition should be determined by merit shown under examination rather than by any other method. In this sense the competitive principle in its broadest form was first asserted in November 1853, in a Report on the organization of the Permanent Civil Service by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan; who recommended that in filling up all appointments in the Civil Service, whether of the superior or the inferior class, the selection from among candidates otherwise eligible should be made by a competitive examination, open to all persons of the proper age who could give satisfactory proof of their fitness in respect of health and character. In the following year the same method of selection was recommended by a committee, of which Lord Macaulay was the Chairman, as applicable to the Civil Service of India; and the recommendation was immediately acted on by the Government, and has since been embodied in an Act of Parliament. As regards the Home Civil Service, the principle was affirmed, with equal breadth, in a resolution of the House of Commons, dated 24th of April 1856; and in the following year, 1857, the House resolved unanimously, on the motion of Lord De Grey and Ripon, then Lord Goderich:—"That in the opinion of this House the experience "acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st "May 1855 is in favour of the adoption of the principle of com- "petition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service, and "that the application of that principle ought to be extended in "conformity with the resolution of the House agreed to on the "24th day of April 1856."

In the year 1860 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the whole subject of Civil Service appointments. This Committee, of which Lord Stanley was the Chairman, after taking evidence as to the results of the system of competitive examination so far as it had been hitherto tried, reported that "the evidence hitherto laid before "Parliament, scanty and imperfect as it necessarily was, made "strongly in favour of open competition;" and declared unequivocally their opinion that "the best method of procuring com- "petent persons to fill the junior clerkships in the Civil Service "would be through a system of competitive examination open "to all subjects of the Queen." At the same time, being anxious

to avoid such precipitancy in the adoption of this method as might endanger its ultimate success, they did not advocate its immediate introduction except as an occasional experiment; but they recommended, as a step towards the end which they desired, that the method of limited competition, which had hitherto been partially employed, should be applied (with certain amendments which will be hereafter described) to all junior situations of the superior class. These recommendations received the approval of Lord Palmerston, who was then at the head of Your Majesty's Government; and in the spring of 1861 measures were taken for carrying them out as regards all those clerkships which are under the control of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury.

Turning now to the records of the examinations which we have held, we propose to show to what extent the method of competition, whether open or limited, has actually been applied; premising that where it has been adopted, its adoption has in every case been the voluntary act of the department which possesses the right of nominating candidates. Stated in a tabular form the facts are as follows :—

Certificates granted.	Superior.	Inferior.	Total.
After Open Competition, - -	28	—	28
After Limited Competition - -	2,765	5	2,770
Without Competition - - -	7,033	18,765	25,798
	9,826	18,770	28,596

OPEN COMPETITIONS.

Departments.	No. of Competitions.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Qualified Competitors.
India Office; Writerships - - -	1	9	318	51
Civil Service Commission; Clerkships -	1	1	39	13
Civil Service Commission; Supplementary Clerkships.	5	11	237	70
Admiralty; Dockyard Schoolmasterships -	2	2	13	6
Probate Court; Writerships - -	1	4	38	19
Science and Art Department; Clerkships in Edinburgh Museum.	1	1	18	3
University of London; Supplementary Clerkship.*	1	1	86	10
	12	29	749	172

From an examination of these Tables, the following results appear :—

* The Open Competition for a Supplementary Clerkship in the University of London has been included here in order to complete the list, though it was not held for some days after June 30th, the date to which all the other statements in this Report are made up.

(1.) The number of situations filled up by the competitive method in any form has been comparatively small, viz., 2,798 out of 28,596. Counting superior situations alone, it has not exceeded 2,793 out of 9,826, and for 2,770 of these situations the competition was not open but merely limited.

(2.) The method of open competition has been applied to only 29 situations, on 12 occasions, by 6 different departments. Putting aside exceptional cases where special qualifications were required, the results have been such as to show that there was an ample supply of well qualified candidates desirous to compete.

(3.) As regards the inferior class of situations the competitive method, even in its limited form, can hardly be said to have been tried.

We have seen that the number of situations filled on the competitive method has been comparatively small, even if the attention be confined to situations of the superior class, to which a Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended that it should be immediately and universally applied. But it is hardly necessary to point out that the competitive method in its limited form, even where it is applied, is liable to be defeated of its object, unless each vacancy be competed for by an adequate number of qualified candidates. Accordingly it was to this point that the Select Committee addressed the recommendations above referred to; insisting, (1) that the number of competitors examined should never bear less than a fixed proportion to the number of vacancies for which they competed, viz., five to one in the case of a single vacancy, and three to one where several vacancies were offered for competition at the same time; and (2) that all the competitors so examined should be persons who had previously shown in a "preliminary test examination," that they were qualified for the situations in question. It has been already stated that rules founded on these recommendations were laid down in the year 1861 by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury respecting the clerkships under their control; and some other departments also have adopted similar regulations.

On inspection, however, of the records of the several examinations, as given in the subjoined tables, it appears that the conditions, which the Select Committee regarded as indispensable, have been very imperfectly realized in the practice of the nominating departments. Even counting as qualified competitors all who have passed a previous test examination (and in few cases does this preliminary examination cover all that is required for the situation) we find that out of 858 limited competitions held since the 1st of January 1862, there are only 100 in which the stated proportions of qualified competitors to vacancies have been maintained. And though the deviations from them have, in some of the remaining cases, been unimportant, in a large number of cases they have been so great as to render the competition, in the language of the Select Committee, "illusory."

Years.	Number of limited competitions held.	
	In Total.	In which the stated proportions of qualified * competitors to vacancies have been maintained.
1862 - - -	115	12
1863 - - -	133	16
1864 - - -	131	12
1865 - - -	119	15
1866 - - -	143	21
1867–8 (18 months) -	217	24
Total - -	858	100

	Number of limited competitions in which the proportion of qualified * competitors to vacancies was							
	Less than equal.	Less than two to one.	Less than three to one.	Less than four to one.	Less than five to one.	Three or more to one.	Five or more to one.	Total.
In competitions for single vacancies - - -	38	106	133	248	26	—	18	569
In competitions for plural vacancies - - -	24	84	102	73	6	79	—	289

It may, perhaps, be supposed that in the examinations which we have been describing success depends mainly on proficiency in subjects which are of no practical utility in the business of an office. There is indeed a small class of situations (such as inspectorships of schools under the Irish Education Board, clerkships in the Parliament Office, in the Colonial Office, and a few others) in the competitions for which elementary subjects either have no weight or are outweighed by others of a higher order; but as regards the great majority of situations, this is not the case. Out of 481 which have been filled on the competitive method during the last 18 months, as many as 335 were filled on the result of examinations in which the aggregate number of marks obtainable in respect of the elementary subjects has been double, or more than double, of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in the other subjects.

In continuation of the foregoing statements which have reference only to such examinations as have been held with the

* Including as qualified all those who had passed a preliminary test examination.

view of granting certificates under Your Majesty's Order in Council, we proceed to notice other examinations which have been conducted by us, in most of which the value of the competitive method is recognized. The following is a list of some of these:—

ADMIRALTY:	
Candidates for situations of Engineer Students and Dockyard Apprentices	3,490
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers for promotion	752
COLONIAL OFFICE:	
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses in Ceylon and the Mauritius	120
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):	
Candidates for Cadetships	724
EDUCATION OFFICE:	
Examiners and Inspectors of Schools and of Training Colleges (examined as to Health)	57
FOREIGN OFFICE:	
Paid Attachés and Paid Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service	82
POST OFFICE:	
Candidates for promotion in Secretary's Office	19
WAR (ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE):	
Candidates for promotion	2
WORKS, OFFICE OF:	
Candidates for promotion	3

A few of these cases may deserve special notice.

In the beginning of the year 1860 we undertook, at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to superintend the large half-yearly examinations of candidates for entry as apprentices in Your Majesty's dockyards, and as "engineer students" in the steam factories connected therewith. At that time the examinations, though competitive, were limited to such candidates as might be nominated; but in the following year their Lordships announced that both these classes of appointments would be "thrown open to public competition;" and a very large number of boys, as appears by the above statement, have been examined by us for these situations, many of whom have exhibited a very creditable degree of proficiency.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found copies of a correspondence in which it was arranged that the examinations of artificers competing for promotion in the dockyards and victualling yards, should likewise be carried on under our superintendence. We have held several such examinations, but it would be premature at present to draw any inferences from the results which are before us.

Ever since the year 1857 we have been in the habit of examining competitively, at the request of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, such candidates as might be nominated for cadetships in the Royal Irish Constabulary. The average proportion of competitors, whom, if it had been a question of granting certificates,

we should have regarded as qualified, has been about three to one vacancy; a higher proportion than we have found to prevail in similar examinations under the Order in Council.

All these three classes of examinations are alike characterized by a feature to which we are desirous of calling attention, viz., that the competition is not determined solely by a comparison of educational proficiency. In the case of the artificers it is made to turn chiefly on personal and professional qualifications, as estimated by the officers of the Department; and in the case of constabulary cadets, and also of dockyard apprentices and engineer students, marks assigned in respect of physical health and strength form a part of the total.

It can hardly be necessary to observe that we should be unable to carry on the work of the examinations which we have described, without the assistance of experienced examiners, who prepare, under our direction, papers of questions, and report to us upon the answers of the candidates, not summarily, but in considerable detail. It may, however, be desirable to mention that before deciding as to the competence of any candidate, we invariably have his papers before us, and that no certificate is ever granted or refused except by an act of our judgment.

The following lists contain the names of all the gentlemen whose assistance we have had from the commencement of our proceedings:—

Assistant Examiners employed continuously in former Years.

J. G. Maitland, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Theodore Walrond, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Assistant Examiners now permanently employed.

Edward Headlam, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Edward Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Occasional Examiners.

General Subjects.—T. Arnold, Esq., M.A.; Dr. Ballantyne; Hon. G. Brodrick, M.A.; Rev. T. Burbidge, LL.D.; Rev. G. Butler, M.A.; S. Butler, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Congreve, M.A.; Professor E. B. Cowell; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.; W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A.; C. J. Elton, Esq., B.A.; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.; F. V. Hawkins, Esq., M.A.; F. J. Headlam, Esq., M.A.; G.W. Hemming, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Jones, M.A.; E. J. Lawrence, Esq., M.A.; Prof. G. D. Liveing; C. Marett, Esq., M.A.; W. Perry, Esq., LLD.; J. Roberts, Esq., M.A.; H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.; W. Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.; H. W. Watson, Esq., MA.; Rev. Dr. J. Woolley.

Astronomy.—Rev. J. Challis, M.A., F.R.S.

Civil Engineering and Practical Geometry.—Lieut.-Col. Collinson, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Fisher, R.E.; Captain Galton, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E.

Land Surveying.—H. J. Castle, Esq.
Law.—Professor Bernard; W. L. Birkbeck, Esq.; H. Broom, Esq., LL.D.; F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.; H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D.; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.
Mining.—W. W. Smyth, Esq.
Music.—J. Hopkins, Esq.
Natural and Physical Science.—W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; Professor Liveing; Professor Miller; M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., M.A.; Professor John Phillips: Professor Williamson.
Nautical Astronomy.—Rev. Dr. Woolley.
Poor Laws of Ireland.—Henry Robinson, Esq.
Scottish Law.—R. Stuart, Esq.
Chinese.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B.; Rev. J. Summers.
Danish.—C. Gosch, Esq.
Dutch.—Rev. Dr. Gehle; M. Rudolf.
Eastern Languages.—C. R. Eastwick, Esq.; Col. J. W. J. Ouseley; J. W. Redhouse, Esq.
French.—M. Dupont; M. Merlet.
German.—Herr Fontane; Dr. Heimann; Prof. Max Müller; Rev. Dr. Walbaum.
Greek (modern).—Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G.; F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.; Rev. N. Morfinos.
Hebrew.—Rev. A. McCaul, D.D.
Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene; Sir J. Lacaita; Signor Pistrucci; Count Saffi.
Polish.—Major Czulczewski; M. Sosnowski.
Portuguese.—Signor Monteiro; J. M. De Mora, Esq.
Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff.
Sanskrit.—Dr. Ballantyne; Prof. Goldstücker; Prof. Max Müller.
Spanish.—E. Delmar, Esq.; J. M. De Mora, Esq.; Rev. L. Lucena; Signor Vives.
Swedish.—Rev. F. Carlson; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.

Candidates resident in Scotland or Ireland are, for the most part, when it is possible, examined in Edinburgh and Dublin, by means of papers transmitted from and returned to this office. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have superintended these examinations:—

SCOTLAND.

Superintendent of Examinations in Edinburgh.

Formerly—A. C. Longmore, Esq., office of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.
Now—G. Seton, Esq., Advocate, Secretary to the Registrar General of Scotland.

IRELAND.

Superintendent of Examinations in Dublin.

Formerly—R. Ball, Esq., LLD., M.R.I.A., late Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.
Now—G. Johnstone Stoney, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.

Having set forth the leading facts connected with the competitive examinations which have taken place during the thirteen

years that are past, we have to add that the result of our experience in this office, and of our observation in other cases, leads us to concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Select Committee of 1860, as already quoted; viz., that "the best "method of procuring competent persons to fill the junior clerk-"ships in the Civil Service would be through a system of "competitive examination, open to all subjects of the Queen." Nor are we disposed to dispute the soundness of the opinion expressed by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1853, that the same method is equally applicable to situations of the inferior class. For it is evident that if the object be to select for such appointments the candidates most proficient in such simple tests as spelling, handwriting, and elementary arithmetic, a competitive examination confined to these subjects will be the surest means of attaining this result; while if it is considered essential that health, strength, and technical skill should be valued, such weight may be given to these qualifications as will go far to ensure the best attainable combination of physical and mental fitness.

On this head we desire to call attention to the variety and divisibility of subjects for examination, not only as exemplified in our existing practice, but likewise as it would be possible to vary and divide them in some offices to a still greater extent, if it were deemed advisable. An impression seems to have been entertained that high educational tests are now applied to candidates for out-door offices, for which little more is required than manual dexterity and vigour. This involves a serious misconception of the existing system. There are not now, and there never have been, high educational tests for such out-door offices; for some of which, indeed, the test examination consists merely in reading and writing, and for some in reading alone. It is important to bear this in mind; because the suggestion having been made that in some offices duties now performed by highly educated and highly paid clerks might be more economically performed by simple copyists, language has been used as if the substitution in such cases of copyists for regular clerks would be in some way or other inconsistent with the principle of open competition. This, however, is by no means the fact; for as far as this principle is concerned, nothing more is absolutely essential than an open competitive examination in some one subject. Hence, if it were deemed advisable in any office to substitute simple copyists for regular clerks, it would be easy to institute an open competitive examination in handwriting only, and if the conditions of such examination were duly made known and publicly advertised beforehand, we do not doubt that a class of copyists might be secured to the Civil Service, whose average handwriting would be distinctly superior in quality to that of an equal number of persons appointed by simple nomination, or as the result of a limited competition.

We have only to add, as great importance is properly attached to moral character, that our experience by no means leads us to

believe that candidates successful in an open competition are in the slightest degree inferior in this respect to those who obtain admission into the Civil Service in some other manner. And it is to be remembered that every one, without any exception, in any junior department of the Civil Service, whether he has entered it by simple nomination, by limited competition, or by open competition, must previously have satisfied us that his character was such as to qualify him for public employment.

Civil Service of India.

It has been already mentioned that in consequence of a report drawn up in 1854 by a Committee appointed for the purpose, the important and lucrative appointments in the Civil Service of India, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Your Majesty, within certain limits of age. The first examination on this system took place in the year 1855, and was held under the direction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; as were also the examinations of 1856 and 1857. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, being then President of the Board, requested us to undertake the management of the annual competition, a request to which we willingly acceded; and in the same year, by a clause in the "Act for the better Government of India," we were charged with the duty not only of superintending these examinations, but also of assisting the Secretary of State for India in framing regulations respecting them.

In the discharge of the duties thus devolved upon us we have seldom seen reason to depart from the recommendations of the Committee of 1854, even in matters of detail; and the scheme which they sketched out has remained in its essential features unaltered. Some modifications, however, have been introduced, which it may be desirable here to trace.

In the open competition a few alterations have been made in the assignment of *maxima* to the different subjects. The *maximum* for mathematics has been raised, in order to compensate for the comparative severity of the standard of marking in this subject; and the number of marks obtainable under the heads of Natural Science, of Sanskrit, and of Arabic, has recently been increased, in the expectation of a probable increase in the amount of proficiency in these branches of knowledge.

In order to give full effect to the principle laid down by the Committee that a candidate "ought to be allowed no credit at "all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer," we have within the last few years adopted the plan of disallowing so many of a candidate's marks in each subject as might have been obtained by mere elementary knowledge of that subject; an exception being made in favour of mathematics on account of the peculiar nature of that study. We have reason to think that this method of marking has tended to effect its main

object, the discouragement of a superficial and desultory mode of study.

The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In the Regulations for the year 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, if they were kept in England for even one year of special study, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded the average age at which the B.A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, in consequence of the introduction, at the instance of the Government of India, of a system whereby the successful candidates were to pass a probation of two years in this country; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17.

It was always intended that the candidates selected by open competition should undergo some special training and be submitted to some further test before proceeding to India; and rules were framed for this purpose in 1855. But in consequence of the great want of public servants at that time existing in India it was found necessary to dispense with these rules for a time; and the successful competitors of 1855, 1856, and 1857 went out without having passed any further examination. In 1858 a partial return was made to the scheme as originally designed; a brief period of probation being prescribed, to be followed by an examination in a limited range of subjects. In the next year the term of probation was lengthened to one year; the range of the final examination was considerably extended, so as to include, with other subjects, a knowledge of at least one Oriental language, and a knowledge of the Theory and Practice of Law; and an allowance of 100*l.* was made to each selected candidate to assist him in the prosecution of these studies.

A still more important change took place in the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the Secretary of State decided that the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns should be abolished, and that the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, should be completed in this country; it being understood that the same degree of proficiency in these languages, which had previously been required in the examinations held at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, should henceforth be exacted at the final examination in England. A probationary period of two years was allowed to the candidates to prepare for this final examination, and an additional allowance of 200*l.* was granted to cover the expenses of the second year.

As it was obviously undesirable that the young civilians should be left entirely to themselves during this period of two years, without any guarantee for their course of study, a system of half-yearly examinations was instituted with the view of securing on their part continuous application to the subjects on which they would be examined.

We do not think it necessary to enter into details regarding the course of preparation which has been required for these examinations, as full particulars are given in the Appendix to this Report, together with the detailed results of the "Final Examinations" held in 1867 of the candidates selected in 1865, and in this year of the candidates selected in 1866. But we deem it important here to draw attention to the following points, respecting which we are desirous that no misapprehension should prevail:

(1.) In laying down the course of reading for each half-year, and also in estimating the performances of the candidates at the "Final Examinations," we have proceeded on the assumption that the whole period of probation is to be given up exclusively to the studies for which it is intended. For while on the one hand we consider it to be the duty of every one who accepts the position of a selected candidate to use his utmost endeavours to qualify himself for the important and honourable service to which he has voluntarily sought admission,—an obligation which is of course increased by his receiving an allowance in respect of it—on the other hand, we are of opinion, that the wide field of study which lies before him (including now as prescribed subjects, two of the vernacular languages, the History and Geography of India, the Science of Political Economy, and the Theory and Practice of Law, and as optional subjects, Sanskrit, Arabic, and the other languages of India), is amply sufficient to occupy and to reward the utmost endeavours of the ablest candidate during the period of two years.

(2.) Having regard to the fact that young civilians are now to be appointed to active duties immediately on their arrival in India, and that it is impossible for them to discharge those duties without a competent acquaintance with the vernacular tongues, we consider that at the "Final Examinations" no amount of proficiency in other subjects should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification.

(3.) Up to the year 1862 selected candidates who failed in their Further Examination were commonly, by the indulgence of the Secretary of State, allowed a second trial, provided that they were able to comply with the regulation which fixes 24 years as the latest age at which any candidate can under any circumstances proceed to India. But the result of this indulgence was found to be a relaxation of diligence on the part of the probationers; and in the Regulations for 1863 it was announced, by desire of the Secretary of State, that "candidates "rejected at the 'further examination' of 1864, would in no "case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in "1865." This rule is still in force; and though it may impose and has imposed upon us the painful duty of definitively rejecting candidates who on a second trial might possibly have proved competent, we cannot doubt that it ought to be maintained in the interests of the public service.

The following Tables are inserted as presenting some facts which may be of interest in connexion with these examinations:—

1. Open Competitions.

Year.	Number of Candidates		Year.	Number of Candidates	
	Examined.	Selected.		Examined.	Selected.
1858	67	21	1864	219	40
1859	119	40	1865	284	52
1860	154	81	1866	242	52
1861	171	82	1867	279	50
1862	171	82	1868	272	51
1863	189	62			
			Total -	2,167	613

2. Further or Qualifying Examinations.

Year		Number of Candidates					
In which the Candidates were selected.	In which the Further Examinations were held.	Selected at the open Competition.	Withdrawn, &c. before the Further Examination.	Examined, of those		Failed at the Further Examination.	Certificated by the Commissioners.
				Selected in the Year mentioned.	Selected in a previous Year.		
1858	1858	21	1	20	—	—	20
1859	1860	40	—	40	—	8	32
1860	1861	81	5	76	8	16	68
1861	1862	82	9	73	12	24	61
1862	1863	82	3	79	24	12	91
1863	1864	62	6	56	1	5	52
1864	1865	40	1	39	—	3	36
1865	1867	52	7	45	—	—	45
1866	1868	52	7	45	—	6	39
		512	39	473	45	74	444

It may perhaps be expected that after detailing the methods pursued in the examinations for the Civil Service of India, we should be able to make some statement as to the character of the results which have been obtained by them. But those results can hardly be said to have been sufficiently tested up to the present time. It may indeed be shown that the young civilians selected by open competition, who, under the scheme which has recently been superseded, underwent examinations in languages at the presidency towns of India, were able to pass those examinations, on the average, in a shorter time than was usual under the old system; and it may be added, that they have carried out with them a valuable amount of legal knowledge. But a further period must elapse before it can be seen how far this proficiency in languages and in law is accompanied by a corresponding degree of capacity for the practical discharge of

important duties. It may, however, perhaps be stated generally that the evidence, so far as it goes, is favourable: as is shown by the following extract from a despatch written by the Government of India, on the 5th of May 1866, and published in a return to an address of the House of Commons, dated the 26th May 1865:—

"We would observe that as the Civil servants who were first "appointed under the system of competitive examination have "not yet been 10 years in India; and as consequently the great "majority of the servants so appointed are still holding very "subordinate positions in the public service, it would in our "opinion be premature to pronounce conclusively whether or "not the Civil Service has on the whole been improved by the "present system.

"We are inclined, however, to believe that it has: for it may "at least, we think, be confidently affirmed that the present "system is effective to exclude great inefficiency, which un-"doubtedly was not excluded under the old system; and also "that the young men who enter the service under the present "system are, as a rule, more highly educated than those who "found admittance under the former system. Even if there "should be some defects in the present system, and we are not "now prepared to point to any, we are disposed to think that "they would be more than counterbalanced by the results above-"mentioned."

On one point of importance, viz., the physical competence of the selected candidates, regarding which we believe that doubts are sometimes entertained, we are able to appeal to the testimony of Dr. Gull, of Brook Street, who has for several years acted as our chief adviser on medical questions; and who has recently stated to us in the following terms the result of his observations:—

"Having now for seven years medically examined the can-"didates who have passed the open competition for the Indian "Civil Service, I am able to make you the following report of "their physical condition.

"As the candidates have individually appeared before me I "have noted the height and robustness of each. If I found an "unexceptional developement of the frame, I marked the candi-"date 100. If only moderate or mean strength, 85. If inclined "to be weak, 75. I need not add, since you know, that if "there were any important weakness the candidate was rejected.

"I find in the first division - - - -	295
„ in the second division - - -	121
„ in the third division - - -	52

"The mean height, as far as I could ascertain it without actual "measurement, was rather over 5 ft. 9 in.

"Though these numbers have no strictly rigid value, they "still fairly express the character of the men in respect of their "general vigour and appearance.

" It has been forced upon me, by the duties thus performed, " that superior physical health and strength are generally " essential to success in these competitive examinations.

" I have further noted that a history of healthy parents " and numerous brothers and sisters coincided for the most part " with the characters of strength presented by the candidate " himself.

" As the candidates have had to appear before me, not only " after their first competitive examination, but also just prior " to their leaving for India, I have had an opportunity of ob- " serving that their status of health was somewhat higher at " the second than at their first appearance."

We subjoin a list containing the names of all the gentlemen who have taken part in the examinations for the Civil Service of India, from the time when they were placed under our superintendence in 1858.

English Language and Literature.—Rev. Dr. Angus; M. Arnold, Esq., M.A.; T. Arnold, Esq., M.A.; L. H. Courtney, Esq., M.A.; Professor Craik; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.; J. G. Fitch, Esq.; Professor Masson; Rev. Professor Maurice; Rev. H. G. Robinson, M.A.; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.; Wm. Smith, Esq., LL.D.; C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.

Greek and Latin.—Rev. C. Badham, D.D.; Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A.; Rev. W. Dobson, M.A.; Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.; Rev. O. Gordon, B.D.; Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D.; Rev. Dr. Kennedy; Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A.; Rev. C. Merivale, D.C.L.; Rev. Professor Rawlinson; H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.; Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D.

French.—Rev. P. H. E. Brette; M. Jules Bué; Professor Cassal M. J. B. O. Dupont; Professor Karcher.

German.—Professor Aufrecht; Professor Buchheim; Profess Heimann; Professor G. Kinkel; Professor Max Müller; Rev. I Schöell; Rev. Dr. Walbaum.

Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene, LL.D.; Sir J. Lacaita; Profess Pistrucci; Count Saffi.

Mathematics.—Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D.; Rev. C. Graves, D.D Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A.; W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.; Re Professor Price; E. J. Routh, Esq., M.A.; Rev. George Salmo M.A.; Professor H. J. S. Smith; P. G. Tait, Esq., M.A.; I. To hunter, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Townsend, M.A.

Moral Science.—Professor Bain; Rev. Professor Grote; Re Professor Maurice; Rev. M. Pattison, B.D.

Natural Science.—Professor G. J. Allman; Dr. W. B. Carpente F.R.S.; Professor Liveing; Professor Morris; Balfour Stewai Esq.; Professor Wyville Thomson.

Jurisprudence.—Professor Abdy; Professor Bernard; W. Ma pherson, Esq.; H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D.; T. C. Sandars, Esq.

Law of Evidence, &c.—F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.

Law of India.—J. D. Bell, Esq.; E. S. Dale, Esq.; Sir H. J Harington, K.S.I.; J. F. Leith, Esq.; A. G. Macpherson, Esq W. Macpherson. Esq.; H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D.

Political Economy.—Professor Cairnes; R. H. Hutton, Esq. C. Neate, Esq., M.A.; Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, M.A.

History and Geography of India.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D.; Professor E. B. Cowell; J. Dowson, Esq.; C. Erskine, Esq.; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.; J. C. Marshman, Esq.; Professor Max Müller; Professor H. H. Wilson.

Arabic.—Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

Bengali.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D.; Professor E. B. Cowell; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.; Rev. Dr. Kay; J. C. Marshman, Esq.; Professor H. H. Wilson.

Braj Bhakha.—Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.

Canarese.—Rev. D. Sanderson.

Gujarati.—Rev. Dr. Glasgow; Dadábhái Naoroji, Esq.; Mahiputram Rupram, Esq.

Hindi.—Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.

Hindustani.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D.; J. Dowson, Esq; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.; Col. Rowlandson; Professor H. H. Wilson.

Malayalum.—Rev. J. G. Beuttler.

Marathi.—Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell; Dadábhái Naoroji, Esq.; W. S. Price, Esq.; Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.

Oriya.—R. N. Shore, Esq.

Persian.—Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

Sanskrit.—Professor E. B. Cowell; Professor Max Müller; Professor Monier Williams.

Tamil.—W. H. Bayley, Esq.; E. W. Bird, Esq.; D. F. Carmichael, Esq.; C. F. Chamier, Esq.; Rev. D. Fenn; Rev. S. Hobbs; Rev. T. Spratt; H. Stokes, Esq.

Telugu.—D. F. Carmichael, Esq.; J. Dowson, Esq.; J. Goldingham, Esq.; H. Morris, Esq.; H. Newill, Esq.

In conclusion, we desire to express to Your Majesty our deep sense of the loss which the Civil Service Commission and the public have sustained by the death of our late colleague, Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada; whose long official experience, sound judgment, and extensive acquaintance with various branches of knowledge have been frequently of essential value to us in complicated and difficult questions which have arisen for our consideration and decision.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this Twenty-ninth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
EDWARD TWISLETON. (L.S.)

Appendix I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

Relating to the Home Civil Service.

A. Limits of Age prescribed for the various Departments.
B. Subjects of Examination.
C. Number of Nominations, &c. for each Department:
    C. 1. In the year 1867.
    C. 2. In the six months, January to June 1868.
    C. 3. In the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.
D. Number of Competitions held.
E. Number of Honorary Certificates granted for each subject.
F. Causes of Rejection.
G. Marks obtained in the Competitions held between January 1st, 1867, and June 30th, 1868.

List of Certificated Candidates, January 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1868.
List of Honorary Certificates, January 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1868.

TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to June 30th, 1868. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

For Instructions as to the Evidence of Age required by the Civil Service Commissioners, see post, p. 37.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ADMIRALTY :—		
Establishment Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Temporary Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Writers	17	30(*b*)
Draughtsmen in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office	17	25(*a*)
Clerks and Draughtsmen (Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works): Draughtsmen in the Department of the Controller of the Navy	20	30
Second Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	19	26
Third Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	16	19
Dockyard Schoolmasters, Schoolmasters at Naval Prison, Lewes, and at Greenwich Hospital School	20	35
Clerks of Works	25	35(*c*)
Foremen of Works at Dockyards	20	30(*d*)
Store Issuers	—	50
Artificers and Workmen	21	35(*e*)
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers. For Promotion	—	45
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Leading Men and Officers. For Promotion	—	50
Engineer Students	15	16
Dockyard Apprentices	13¾	15
Messengers at Whitehall and Somerset House and in the Packet Office, Southampton	21	40(*f*)
Warders, Assistant Warders, and Messengers in Lewes Naval Prison	25	45
Matrons and Attendants on the Insane in Naval Hospitals	23	40
Mounted Coast Guard Men	20	40
ADMIRALTY (Court of), (England) :—		
Clerks in Registrar's Office	17	35
Clerks in Marshal's Office	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Superintendents of Shipkeepers (*g*) and Shipkeepers	20	40
ADMIRALTY (Court of), (Ireland) :—		
Clerks in Registrar's and Marshal's Office and Clerks in Court	17	35 (*h*)

(*a*) Except in the case of persons who are either temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed.

(*b*) Persons already in the service of the Admiralty to be eligible provided they have been in the service from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*c*) No superior limits for candidates who have been eight years in the public service.

(*d*) Candidates above this age may be promoted or transferred though above the age of 30, provided they have entered the service of the Department while under 30.

(*e*) Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.

(*f*) In the case of seamen and marines, or persons who have been in the service of the Admiralty from the age of 35, the age of admission to be 45.

(*g*) If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers, even though above the age of 40.

(*h*) With an extension of five years in favour of persons who have been in the Public Service continuously from a time at which they were under 35.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
BRITISH MUSEUM :—		
Assistants	18	30(*a*)
Junior Assistants	17	25
Attendants	18	40
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (*b*):—		
Clerks	18	40
Stewards and Assistant Storekeepers	25	42
Matrons	25	40
Schoolmasters	21	40
Engineers (*c*)	24	40
Subordinate Officers and Attendants—Male	20	40 (*d*)
Do. do. Female	20	36
Stable Boys	16	—
Bailiffs and Gardeners	24	40 (*e*)
CHANCERY, SCOTLAND, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF :—		
First and Second Clerks	21	25(*f*)
Permanent Assistant Clerks	18	30 (*g*)
Temporary Assistant Clerks	14	30
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks	18	35
CHELSEA HOSPITAL :—		
Permanent Clerks and Temporary Clerks	17	25 (*h*)
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*i*)
Temporary Clerks	17	45
Superintendent of Messengers and Messengers	20	35
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	23 (*k*)
Supplementary Clerks	16	20
Messengers and Porter	21	35 (*k*)
COAL MINES INSPECTORS	25	45
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE (*l*) :—		
Clerks and Mark Accountants	18	40
Schoolmasters	25	40
Compounders	24	40
Messengers	20	40
Scripture Readers (*m*), Foremen of Works (*m*), Draughtsmen (*m*), Assistant Warders (*d*), Warders (*d*), Storekeepers' Temporary Clerks, Printers, Gasfitters, Storemen, Assistant Storekeepers, and Water Police Constables	24	40

(*a*) "Persons possessing a special knowledge whose services are particularly needed" may be appointed "up to 35."

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.

(*d*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*e*) Candidates who have been discharged from the army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*f*) Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*g*) Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.

(*h*) An extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who having been employed as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25 have served continuously.

(*i*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*k*) For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

(*l*) The limits to be extended in the case of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

(*m*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
COLONIAL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Ceylon Writers	18	25
Hong Kong Cadets	20	23
Temporary Registry Clerks and Supernumerary Copying Clerks	18	30
Porters and Library Messengers	21	35
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30
COMMONS, HOUSE OF :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Supernumerary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountant	19	25 (*a*)
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE (*b*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY (*h*)	18	24
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS) (*b*) (*c*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Draughtsmen Clerks	18	35
Messengers	20	35
Stewards and Accounting Clerks	25	42
Clerks in Prisons	18	40
Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	24	42
Assistant Matrons	23	42
Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers in Prisons, Night-Watchmen, and Assistant Cooks	23	44 (*e*)
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND) (*b*) (*c*) :—		
Secretary	30	45
Clerks at Prisons Office	18	25
Clerks in Prisons	18	40
Messengers at Prisons Office	20	40
Deputy Governors	25	45
Stewards	25	42
Schoolmasters at Parkhurst and Wakefield	18	30
Do. at other places	25	40
Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons	14	20
Scripture Readers (*f*), Farm Bailiffs (*f*), Clerks of Works or Foremen of Works (*f*), Engineers (*f*), Night Watchmen (*g*), Labourers (*g*), Messengers in Prisons (*g*), and Gasmen (*g*)	24	40
Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers and Stokers	20	40
Assistant Gasmen, Assistant Carpenter, and Bricklayer	18	30
Assistant Warders (*g*), Infirmary Nurses (*g*), and Civil Guards (*g*)	24	42

(*a*) For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service as Temporary Clerks or otherwise the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of all persons who may have served continuously in a permanent capacity in the Convict Service from a time when they were under the maximum limit.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*e*) Persons admitted as Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers, Night Watchmen, or Assistant Cooks, may be transferred from one to another of these appointments although their age exceeds 44.

(*f*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.

(*g*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeepers in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under the maximum, and has been continuous.

(*h*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND)—*continued.*		
Instructing Warders	24	45
Foremen of Platelayers	25	45
Steward's Porters, Manufacturer's Porters, and Compounders	24	40
Deputy Superintendents of Female Convict Prisons, Schoolmistresses, and Lady Scripture Readers	25	40
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	23	40
CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND). *See* PRISONS' BOARD (SCOTLAND).		
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION —		
Clerks and Assistant Record Keepers	18	25 (*a*)
Architectural Surveyor	21	35 (*b*)
Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyors, Assistants, and Temporary Assistants in the Survey Department	—	35 (*b*)
Messengers	20	35 (*c*)
COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY:—Clerks	18	25
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF):—		
Second Class and Junior Clerks	21	31 (*d*)
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY:—Clerks	20	26
CUSTOMS (*e*) (*f*):—		
Clerks	17	25 (*g*) (*h*)
Extra Clerks	17	35 (*g*)
Writers	25	40 (*i*)
Draughtsmen in the Office of Surveyor of Tonnage	17	35
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers	20	25 (*g*) (*h*)
Messengers	20	35 (*g*) (*k*)
Housekeepers	25	45
Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters, and Quarantine Mariners	20	30 (*g*) (*k*)
Quarantine Boys	14	16
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—		
Clerks, Transcribers	17	25 (*l*)
Porters	20	40
Housekeeper	25	45
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—		
Warders	24	35
Other Subordinate Officers (Male)	24	42
Subordinate Officers (Female)	24	40

(*a*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) With an extension to 40 in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Ordnance Survey Department from a time at which they were under 35. Temporary Assistants are eligible for appointment on the establishment at any age, provided they were appointed when within the ordinary limits, and have since served continuously.

(*c*) The limit may be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*d*) Persons may be admitted whose age does not exceed 40 years, provided they have held a permanent situation in another department of the Public Service to which they were appointed when not exceeding 31 years of age.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) An established Officer may be appointed to a second situation, whatever his age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the Service he was eligible under the Regulations then in force for his second situation.

(*g*) Extra Clerks and Extra Officers promoted to the Establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

(*h*) Persons who have previously served in other Public Departments to be admitted up to the age of 30 years, provided they are appointed direct from such department, and had not attained the age of 25 when first appointed to the Public Service.

(*i*) Extra Clerks may be appointed writers up to 45, provided their service commenced before they were 40.

(*k*) No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

(*l*) Except in the case of candidates who have been already employed in the Public Service, who may be appointed if under the age of 30.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Messengers	20	35
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION :—		
Senior Clerks	21	35
Junior and Temporary Clerks	16	30
Office Keeper	25	45
Messenger and Porter	21	30
EDUCATION OFFICE :—		
Inspectors' Assistants	22	30
Accountants	23	30
Assistant Clerks	18	25
EMIGRATION OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks	17	45
Messengers	20	35
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT:—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Temporary Clerks	18	—
Messengers	21	35
EXCHEQUER (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE)	16	30
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30 (*e*)
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT :—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories	25	40
Messengers	20	40
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Fishery Officers	21	35
Porters	21	40
FOREIGN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	24 (*f*)
Clerks in the Chief Clerk's Department	18	24
Assistant Book-keeper in Chief Clerk's Department	18	26 (*g*)
Attachés	21	26
Translators to Missions	25	55
Consuls	25	50
Interpreters in Japan	25	50
Assistants in Japan	20	30
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam	18	24
Foreign Service Messengers	25	35 (*h*)
Extra Clerks	17	24
Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department	25	45
Temporary Clerks in Librarian's Office	17	45
Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, Extra Messengers at Missions Abroad, &c.	—	40 (*h*)
Housekeepers	—	50
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN :—Clerks and Writing Clerks	16	30
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, IRELAND (same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland).		

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*c*) An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

(*d*) Persons previously employed in the Public Service to be eligible up to the age of 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed and have served continuously.

(*e*) An extension of five years will be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any Public Department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed.

(*f*) As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

(*g*) With an extension in favour of persons who have been previously employed as clerks in chief clerk's department.

(*h*) Must be British subjects.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Messengers	16	25
HOME OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Clerks in the Office of the Counsel	18	30
Accountant	23	35
Extra Clerks	17	35
Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey	25	45
Office-keepers	30	45
Door-keepers, Office Porters, Porters, and Messengers (*b*)	20	40
INDIA OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Copying Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers	18	35 (*d*)
Labourers in Store Department	18	35
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Senior Assistants	21	35
Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks	16	28
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (*e*) :—		
Clerks, Solicitor's Office, London	16	30 (*f*)
Other Clerks	16	25 (*f*)
Copying Clerks	16	30 (*f*)
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	19	25 (*f*)
Second-class Assistants of Excise	19	25
Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, Hall Porters, and Will Keepers or Sorters (*f*)	20	35 (*f*)(*g*)
Chief Coal Porters	30	40 (*f*)
Housekeepers	25	45 (*f*)
Watchmen	20	40 (*f*)
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
JUDGMENTS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :—		
Junior Clerks, Keepers of Office Books	17	30
LANCASTER (DUCHY OF) :—Clerks	17	25
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND)	18	35 (*h*)
LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—Clerks	18	22
Messengers	20	35
LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE:—Office-keepers	21	40
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND) (*e*) :—		
Senior Clerks	18	35
Junior Clerks	18	25 (*i*)
Messengers		
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	26
Warehousemen and Index Makers	—	45

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) For Queen's Messengers the limit is to be 50 in the case of persons nominated by way of promotion, having entered the Home Office while within the limits, and served continuously.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have been previously employed as Temporary Clerks the maximum limit will be 30 years, provided that such persons were under the age of 25 when first appointed as Temporary Clerks, and have since served continuously.

(*d*) Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) A person nominated to this Department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, may be admitted, whatever his age, provided he has served from a time at which he was within the limits of age for the situation to which it is proposed to appoint him.

(*g*) Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.

(*h*) "Extended 5 years in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Public Service from a date at which they were within the age originally prescribed."

(*i*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—		
Assistant Clerk to Senate	25	35
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	18	25
Supplemental Clerks	18	24
LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF):—Messengers	25	40
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—Clerks and Extra Clerks	18	25
LUNACY COMMISSION:—Clerks	18	30
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF) (*a*):—		
Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Messengers	20	35
Clerk and Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum	25	40
METROPOLITAN POLICE, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:—		
Clerks	17	25
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—Clerks	17	23(*c*)(*d*)
Ushers, Office-keepers, and Gaolers	30	50
Messengers	25	39
METROPOLITAN POLICE, RECEIVER'S OFFICE:—		
Clerks	18	35 (*e*)
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers	25	35
MINT:—Clerks	18	30
Clerks, Assistants in the Operative Departments	18	35
Resident Engraver	21	50
Temporary Clerks	18	45
Packers, Tellers, and Messengers	17	35
Artificers and Office-keepers	17	40
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—		
Clerks	16	25 (*f*)
Messengers	25	40
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—		
Inspectors of Schools	23	38 (*g*)
Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks)	18	25 (*h*)
Temporary Clerks	18	35
Junior Assistants	14	18
NATIONAL GALLERY:—		
Attendants or Curators, Messengers, Porters, and Assistants	21	40
Female Servants	20	40
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND):—Doorkeepers	21	40
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY:—Porter	20	35 (*i*)
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords):—		
Clerks	18	25 (*k*)
Temporary Clerks	17	30
Summoning Officers and Messengers	21	35

(*a*) A person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.

(*b*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*c*) Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

(*d*) Unless previously in the Service, when they may be appointed, if at the time of their original appointment they were eligible as to age for the situation to which they are now nominated, and have served continuously.

(*e*) The limit to be 40 for candidates who were under 35 when they entered the Public Service, and have served continuously.

(*f*) Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

(*g*) An extension of age of five years to be allowed in the case of candidates who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years.

(*h*) The limit should be extended to 30 in the case of those who at the time of nomination are already in the Public Service, and who having entered the Service under 25, have served continuously.

(*i*) With an extension of five years in the case of persons previously employed in the Public Service.

(*k*) A candidate is eligible up to 30, provided he has served continuously in a Government Office from a Period at which he was under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
PATENT OFFICE :—		
Clerks, Extra Clerks, and Assistants to the Curator	18	30 (*a*)
Writing Clerks	18	45
Messengers and Warehousemen	18	40
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Extra Clerks	18	30
Office-keepers	30	40
Messengers	20	35
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF) (*c*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Temporary Clerks	17	45
POOR LAW BOARD :—		
Clerks (*e*), Supplementary Clerks (*e*), and Clerks to Inspectors	18	25
Copyists and Extra Clerks	16	40
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND) :—		
Auditors of Union Accounts	28	50
Extra Clerks	18	30
Messengers	18	35
POST OFFICE (*f*) (*g*) :—		
Clerks in Secretary's Office (3rd Class)	18	25
Clerks, Solicitor's Office (3rd Class)	18	30
Other Clerks in Metropolitan Offices	16	25
Postmasters	21	41
Packet Agents abroad, not already in Service of the Crown	21	30
Metropolitan Sorters and Letter Carriers, and Sorters in Travelling Post Office	18	25
Surveyors' Stationary Clerks	16	25
Provincial Clerks, Sorters, and Letter Carriers	16	25
Provincial Messengers	16	35 (*h*)
Labourers	18	30
Boy Messengers	12	18
Messengers in London	18	35
Marine Mail Guards	21	35
Housekeepers, Chief Office	25	35
Housekeepers, Metropolitan District	25	45
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS) (*e*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	20	35
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Assistant Clerks	18	30
Clerks in the General Prison at Perth	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Female Teachers and Scripture Readers	25	40
Male Teachers	20	40
Female Warders	24	36

(*a*) Any person will be eligible for the establishment who entered as Extra Clerk when below 30, and has since served continuously.

(*b*) Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*e*) Clerks to Inspectors may be appointed to the Establishment, although above 25, if they entered before 25, and have served continuously.

(*f*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*g*) "Persons already employed in the Post Office will be eligible as to age for Civil Service appointments (Post Office), provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also such employment has been continuous.

(*h*) "The superior limit of age to be extended to 40 in the case of candidates who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil or Military."

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*		
Male Warders, Messengers, and Superintendent of Lunatic Department	25	40 (*a*)
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Supplemental Clerks	18	30
Council Chamber Keepers, Messengers, Office Porters, and Door Porters	25	40
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE :—Messengers	21	41
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Copying Clerks	16	25
Messengers and Porters	17	36
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	20	35
Messengers, &c.	21	38
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE :—Clerks	18	30
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Housekeepers	30	45
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	28
Doorkeepers	21	35
QUEEN'S BENCH—ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE :—Clerks	16	30
QUEEN'S BENCH—MASTERS' OFFICE :—Clerks and Messengers	16	30
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND) :—Porters	20	35
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE :—		
Messengers	21	35
Housekeepers	25	45
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND) :—		
Assistant Clerks in Secretary's Office	18	25
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	30
Workmen and Boys	16	35
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Junior Clerks	18	26 (*b*)
Messengers	20	45
Workmen	18	25
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF) :—		
Chief Clerk	18	35
Clerks	18	25
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*c*)
Statistical Abstractors, and Index Compilers	17	25 (*d*)
Office-keepers	25	35
Messengers	21	35
Assistant Porters	13	17
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*e*)
Temporary Clerks	18	30

(*a*) May be extended to 45 in the case of one who while under 40 years of age entered on and continued in service in the army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) Extension to 30 in favour of candidates who have been continuously employed in the Public Service, having entered it when under 25.

(*d*) Persons admitted as statistical abstractors and index compilers may be transferred from one to another of these appointments, although their age may exceed 25 years at the time of such transfer.

(*e*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE)—*continued.*		
Indexers and Transcribers	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Temporary Messengers	17	35
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—		
Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers	17	25 (*a*)
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH:—Assistant Astronomer	17	35
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS:—Gatekeepers	20	40 (*b*)
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17	30 (*c*)
Assistant Geologists	17	50
Assistant Naturalists and Fossil Collectors	18	30
Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology	20	35
Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology	—	35
Official Examiners	18	35
Assistant Book-keepers and Clerks in Stores Division	18	35
Clerks in Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh	18	25 (*a*)
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
STATIONERY OFFICE:—		
Ordinary Clerks	17	25
Temporary Clerks	17	—
Other Parties	19	40
Persons in Second Class of subordinate Establishment	—	45
Messengers	—	40
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND):—Clerks	18	45
TRADE, BOARD OF (*d*):—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25
Clerks in offices of Registry of Designs, Registry of Joint Stock Companies, and Seamen's Registry Office (*e*)	17	30
Temporary Clerks in Board of Trade, Seamen's Registry Office, and Joint Stock Companies Registry	17	45
Office-keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers	—	40
Light Keepers at the Bahamas and Sombrero	20	40
TREASURY:—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25 (*f*)
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20	30
Supplementary Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Supplementary Clerks in Solicitor's Office	18	30
Supplementary Audit Clerks	20	35
Messengers (including Messengers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer)	21	35
Binders	25	40

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) Servants of the Royal Family are eligible up to any age.

(*c*) The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

(*d*) Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

(*e*) A candidate will be eligible for an established Clerkship in the Seamen's Registry Office up to the age of 35, provided he has served continuously as Temporary Clerk in that Office from a time at which he was less than 30 years of age.

(*f*) The age may be extended to 30 where a person is transferred from some other department of the Public Service, provided he entered within the limits of age assigned for such department, and that his service has been continuous.

(*g*) Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	19	28
Temporary Clerks	14	19
Valuers	25	45
WAR DEPARTMENT :—		
Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non-Commissioned Officers	18	25 (*a*)(*b*)
Draughtsmen	21	30
Accountant	18	40
Junior Assistant in Chemical Department	17	25
Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department	18	40
Clerks in Office of Accountant and Auditor of Manufacturing Departments Accounts	18	45
Medical Clerks at Gambia	18	40
Temporary Clerks (except when Non-Commissioned Officers)	18	40
Non-commissioned-Officer Clerks	—	42(*c*)(*d*)
Royal Military College Clerks	18	35(*d*)
Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter Carriers	20	35(*e*)
Masters of Vessels	—	45
COMMISSARIAT :—		
Clerks	18	30(*f*)(*g*)
Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers	—	30(*g*)(*h*)(*i*)
Superintendent of Transport	—	35(*k*)
MILITARY STORE SERVICE :—		
Officers	18	23 (*l*)
Storeholders	25	40
Master Artificers, Foremen, Armourers, and others	—	35 (*m*)
Viewers	—	45 (*n*)
PURVEYOR'S Clerks (Probationary and Established)	18	25(*o*)(*p*)
MILITARY PRISONS :—Warders and other subordinate Officers	25	45 (*q*)

(*a*) Temporary Clerks will be eligible for permanent clerkships up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25, and has since been continuous.

(*b*) Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

(*c*) Temporary Clerks may be appointed to permanent clerkships of this class up to 45, if they were under 42 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*d*) Reduced or retired non-commissioned officers may be appointed to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, up to 45.

(*e*) The maximum to be extended to 40 for candidates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35; and to 46 for pensioners.

(*f*) Except in the cases of persons who have been employed in other capacities or in other branches of the Public Service, when exceptions may be made, provided the ages of the candidates did not exceed 30 on the first commencement of their continuous Public Service.

(*g*) 35 at stations on the African coast.

(*h*) Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Commissariat, provided they were when they first entered the service under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.

(*i*) Except in the case of a pensioned soldier, where no limit has been put.

(*k*) Pensioners may be appointed up to 42.

(*l*) 25, if the candidate has passed through Sandhurst.

(*m*) If pensioners from the cavalry 43 years, if pensioners from other arms of the service 42 years. An artificer or labourer may be promoted to this class up to 55, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacities before 35, 43, or 42 respectively, and that his service has been continuous.

(*n*) Viewers to be eligible in regard to age provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the Department previous to attaining the age of 45, and that their appointment as permanent Viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55.

(*o*) Unless previously employed as assistant clerks, in which case they will be eligible if under 30. For retired non-commissioned officers the limits of age will be 18 to 42.

(*p*) A candidate will be regarded as eligible for the situation of Probationary Clerk up to 30 if he has been continuously employed in the Service since he was 25. A probationary Clerk is eligible at any age for transfer to the establishment of the Purveyor's department, provided he has served continuously from a time when he was within the ordinary limits.

(*q*) For Assistant Warders at Barbadoes, 25 to 48.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*		
SURVEY DEPARTMENT :—Civil Assistants	18	35 (*a*)
ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT :—		
Clerk of the Works	21	30 (*b*)
Office-keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c.	—	35 (*c*)
MILITARY STAFF OFFICES :—Civilian Clerks	18	30
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	25 (*d*)
Temporary Clerks	16	40
Supplemental Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35 (*e*)
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :—		
Established Clerks	18	25 (*f*)
Temporary Clerks	16	30
Messengers	25	35 (*g*)
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION :—Clerks	—	42
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE :—Clerks	17	25
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23 (*h*)
Temporary Clerks	16	40
Messengers	20	35 (*e*)
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND) :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT :—		
Mechanical Attendants	20	40
WOODS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Clerks to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest	17	30
Writing Clerks, Quit-Rent Office, Dublin	—	35
Messengers	21	35
WORKS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Surveyor's Clerks	18	30
Examiners	22	30
Clerks at Kew Herbarium	18	45
Second Assistant at Kew Herbarium	16	35
Messengers and Assistant Paper Keepers	—	40
Park Constables	—	38
Office Boys	13	15
Night Porters and Night Watchmen at Somerset House	21	50

(*a*) The higher limit of age is to be 55 in the case of candidates who have previously served in that portion of the corps of Royal Engineers engaged in the survey, provided the candidate commenced his service in the Engineers while below 35, and has served continuously to the time of his nomination.

(*b*) A candidate must have served as Temporary Clerk of the Works or Foreman in the Engineer Department for at least six months. The limits of age for those who entered the Service in a temporary capacity previous to 30 shall be extended to 35.

(*c*) Persons may be appointed to the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments subsequently to their discharge to pension from the Army up to the age of 45.

(*d*) Temporary Clerks are eligible up to any age, provided that they were under 25 at the time of entering the office.

(*e*) For discharged soldiers the upper limit to be 50.

(*f*) Persons who have previously served in the Army as commissioned officers to be eligible for Established Clerkships between the ages of 18 and 32.

(*g*) An extension to 45 to be allowed in the case of discharged soldiers.

(*h*) Temporary Clerks should be eligible for the permanent establishment up to 30, provided that they entered before 23, and that their service has been continuous.

TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to June 30th, 1868. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY.	**ADMIRALTY**—*continued.*
I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS, WHITEHALL.	VI. SCHOOLMASTERS IN DOCKYARDS, AND IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL—*cont.*
(*p*) 1. Writing from Dictation.	8. Algebra.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	9. Plane Trigonometry.
(*p*) 3. English Composition.	10. Differential and Integral Calculus (elementary), and plane Co-ordinate Geometry (elementary).
(*p*) 4. Précis.	11. The elementary principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, not requiring the Differential Calculus.
(*p*) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.	*They will also be competitively examined in the following subjects; and although it will not be necessary for each Candidate to have a knowledge of these latter subjects, a high value will be set on them:—*
6. Geography.	12. Plane Trigonometry (analytical), and Spherical Trigonometry.
7. English and General History.	13. Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (more advanced), and Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.	14. Differential and Integral Calculus (more advanced), and the easier Differential Equations.
II. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.)*	15. Higher Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
(*p*) 1. Writing from Dictation.	VII. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 3. English Composition.	2. Reading.
(*p*) 4. Précis.	3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*p*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	4. Grammar and English Language.
6. Geography.	5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
7. English and General History.	6. School Management.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.	7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the Candidates):—
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.	(*a*) English History;
III. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME.*	(*b*) Geography;
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.	(*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	(*d*) Latin.†
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	VIII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.	1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 5. Précis.	2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.*	3. Geography.
IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD.	4. Map and Chart Projection.
1. Writing from Dictation.	5. Practical Geometry.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	6. Topographical Plan Drawing.
3. Book-keeping.	*Translation from French, Spanish, or some Modern Foreign Language (desirable, but not positively necessary).*
V. WRITERS.	IX. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
VI. SCHOOLMASTERS IN DOCKYARDS, AND IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.	3. Mathematics [Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Books I.—IV. and VI., with deductions; Elementary Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics; and Plane Trigonometry; the use of common logarithms; and Descriptive Geometry of the straight line and plane. Text-book, Dr. Woolley's].
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic and Mensuration.	
3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.	
4. English Composition.	
5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.	
6. English History.	
7. Euclid (first four books, Book VI., and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI).	

* Candidates for appointment in the Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works in Somerset House or the Dockyards will be examined in the above subjects respectively with the exception of book-keeping by double entry, for which architectural drawing will be substituted.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*p*) A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
IX. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY—*cont.*
4. Précis.
5. Practical Shipbuilding (wood and iron).
6. Laying off Ships.
7. Calculation of Displacements, Weights, and Stability.
8. Designs for Ships.
9. Neatness and dexterity in making and copying ships' drawings.
X. DRAUGHTSMEN IN STEAM BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Square and Cube Roots).
3. Mechanical Drawing.
XI. SECOND CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Centesimal Arithmetic, and Sexagesimal Arithmetic).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
5. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as applied to Numbers and Angles).
XII. THIRD CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as regards Numbers).
XIII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mensuration of plane surfaces and simple solids. Practical Geometry. Designs of simple structures of masonry, brick, or wood, illustrated by plans, sections, and elevations, with specification and conditions for letting the Work by contract.
6. Working drawings of particular parts of buildings.
7. Measurement of builder's work.
8. Estimating builder's work.
9. Artificer's work (nature of the tools required; the proportion of labour and materials required for any particular kind of work).
10. Modes of judging of the quality of building materials, calculation of the sections of metals and timber to resist strains.
XIV. FOREMEN OF WORKS IN A DOCKYARD.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration.
XV. STORE ISSUERS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, Simple and Compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
XVI. MESSENGERS AT WHITEHALL AND SOMERSET HOUSE AND IN THE PACKET OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
XVII. CHIEF WARDERS, PRINCIPAL WARDERS WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XVIII. MATRONS AND ATTENDANTS ON LUNATICS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XIX. MOUNTED COAST GUARD MEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
XX. ENGINEER STUDENTS.*
(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root).
3. Grammar.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books, and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations).
7. French translation.
XXI. DOCKYARD APPRENTICES.†
(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Reading.
(*p*) 3. Arithmetic.
4. Grammar.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books, Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression).
Examinations for promotion.‡
XXII. SHIPWRIGHTS—LEADING MEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals.
2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
XXIII. SHIPWRIGHTS—DRAUGHTSMEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.
2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required; ship drawing, laying off, and method of calculating displacements.
XXIV. SHIPWRIGHTS—WRITERS.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.

* The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition. Candidates must obtain at least 850 marks in the aggregate.

† "The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition." 200 marks as a maximum will be given for Physical Qualifications, viz., height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

‡ These examinations are held periodically at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in profesional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

(*p*) Candidates must obtain one-fifth of the total number of marks in the subjects distinguished by this mark.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
XXIV. SHIPWRIGHTS—WRITERS—*cont.* 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
XXV. SHIPWRIGHTS — ATTENDANT CONVERTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. Appropriation and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in shipbuilding.
XXVI. SHIPWRIGHTS—INSPECTORS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces, and of solids. 2. Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings; methods adopted in building iron ships, and laying off. The whole shown by sketches as required.
XXVII. SHIPWRIGHTS—CONVERTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. The qualities, appropriation, and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in shipbuilding; and the principles of laying off.
XXVIII. SHIPWRIGHTS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, Simple Equations in Algebra, First three books of Euclid, and deductions therefrom. 2. Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings; methods adopted in building iron ships; repairs, reconversions, laying off, and calculation of displacements.
XXIX. SHIPWRIGHTS — ASSISTANT MASTER SHIPWRIGHT. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, Algebra up to and including problems involving Quadratic Equations, Euclid (Books I. to IV. and VI., with deductions therefrom), Elementary Mechanics, and Hydrostatics.
XXX. CAULKERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. Various regulations, processes, and practices, appertaining to their trade.
XXXI. CAULKERS—INSPECTORS. 1.—First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Various regulations, processes, and practices, appertaining to their trade.

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
XXXII. CAULKERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Various regulations, processes, and practices appertaining to their trade.
XXXIII. JOINERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Duodecimals. 2. Methods of performing different works in their department.
XXXIV. JOINERS—INSPECTORS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Methods of performing different works in their department, and descriptions, illustrated by sketches, of some of the principal articles of fitting made by joiners for ships.
XXXV. JOINERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids. 2. Methods of performing different works in their department, and descriptions, illustrated by sketches, of some of the principal articles of fitting made by joiners for ships. Description of some of the machines used for joiners' work.
XXXVI. SMITHS—WRITERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. 2. Smiths' work.
XXXVII. SMITHS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. 2. Questions relating to smiths' work applicable to ships, and description of some of the principal fittings.
XXXVIII. SMITHS—MASTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Questions relating to smiths' work, applicable to ships, and description of some of the principal fittings. Questions as to the quality and manufacture of iron, and the building, survey, and repair of iron ships.
XXXIX. PAINTERS.—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Miscellaneous questions relating to their trade.
XL. PAINTERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of surfaces. 2. Miscellaneous questions relating to their trade.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	**ADMIRALTY—*continued.***
XLI. MILLWRIGHTS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights.	LII. SAILMAKERS—MASTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces; with the addition of Decimals and Duodecimals. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.
XLII. MILLWRIGHTS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights, and such portions of practical mechanics as are required to be known by them.	LIII. ROPEMAKERS—LAYERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
XLIII. BLOCK MILLS AND SAW MILL—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. Description and use of the machinery in their department.	LIV. ROPEMAKERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
XLIV. METAL MILLS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. Nature and quality of copper, and other metals on which the men are employed in the metal mills, and the methods of preparing them for use.	LV. ROPEMAKERS—MASTER. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
XLV. PLUMBERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Duodecimals. 2. Various works relating to their trade, pumps of different kinds, and hydraulics as far as may be required.	LVI. SPINNERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Questions appertaining to their employment.
XLVI. LABOURERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound.	LVII. SPINNERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Questions appertaining to their employment.
XLVII. RIGGERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting, ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.	LVIII. TIMBER REDUCERS AND TIMBER ISSUERS 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
XLVIII. RIGGERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting ditto and other matters peculiar to their business.	LIX. WRITERS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNTS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals. 2. The same professional subjects as for leading men of the branches to which they belong.
XLIX. RIGGERS—MASTER. 1. First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar Fractions. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.	LX. STOREHOUSE MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use.
L. SAILMAKERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Mensuration of surfaces. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.	LXI. LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use, Rule of Three, and Practice.
LI. SAILMAKERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.	LXII. FOREMEN OF STOREHOUSES. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use; Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

LXIII. VICTUALLING YARD — COOPERS — MASTERS, FOREMEN, AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
2. Conversion of Timber, and Gauging of Casks.

LXIV. VICTUALLING YARD—MILLERS—MASTERS AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.
2. A knowledge of the various grains used in the service. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.

LXV. VICTUALLING YARD—BAKERS—MASTERS AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.
2. A knowledge of the quality of flour. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.

LXVI. VICTUALLING YARD — FOREMEN OF STORES AND LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

LXVII. VICTUALLING YARD — STOREHOUSEMEN AND LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND.

I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Language;*
   (*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History;
   (*c*) Geography;
   (*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPER.
1. *Reading.*
2. *Writing.*

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), IRELAND.

CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN COURT.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.
7. [For Clerks in Court] Shorthand.

Department, and Qualifications required.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. ASSISTANTS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.
7. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.

II. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

III. ATTENDANTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first two rules).

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I. CLERKS, AND BAILIFFS AND GARDENERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. SCHOOLMASTERS.
(The same as in Convict Service).

III. STEWARDS, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. MATRON.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

V. CHIEF ATTENDANT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VI. ENGINEERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VII. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).

I. FIRST AND SECOND CLERK.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Latin Translation.
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records; and a general Knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.

II. PERMANENT ASSISTANT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).
5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† Persons possessing a special knowledge whose services are particularly needed will be examined with regard to the knowledge in which special proficiency is required rather than with regard to the general subjects of the qualifications for Assistants.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).

Nothing fixed.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at the least of the following:—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;*
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
   Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One Dead or Modern Foreign Language.*

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

III. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
(*t*) 5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin.
(*t*) 8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying into Forms and Registers.
3. Indexing.
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
5. English Composition.

III. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

COAL MINES INSPECTORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.

COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE.

I. CLERKS AND MARK ACCOUNTANTS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. SCHOOLMASTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two, at least, of the following, at the option of the candidate:—
   (*a*) English History.
   (*b*) Geography.
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or some branch of Mathematics.
   (*d*) Latin.*

III. SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

IV. COMPOUNDERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

V. FOREMEN OF WORKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. (*For Draughtsmen*) Plan Drawing.

VI. ASSISTANT WARDERS, WARDERS, STOREKEEPER'S TEMPORARY CLERKS, PRINTERS, GAS FITTERS, MESSENGERS, STOREMEN, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VII. WATER POLICE CONSTABLES.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

Preliminary Examination:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*
CLERKS—*continued.*
Final Examination:—
1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.
Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.
II. WRITERS IN CEYLON.
Preliminary Examination:—
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.
Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.
Final Examination:—
1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern History, subsequent to 1500 A.D., including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
4. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.
5. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.
Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.
III. HONG KONG CADETS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
The above subjects will not tell in competition, but Candidates who cannot pass in them will be rejected.
3. Latin and one other Foreign Language.
4. English Composition (including Précis writing).
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics.
6. Geography and History.
7. Constitutional and International Law.
8. Natural Science.
9. Any two of the following Languages (not having been taken up under No. 3),—French, German, Spanish, Italian.
Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select. But any candidate who takes up the 9th subject may if he chooses be examined in five subjects instead of four.
IV. TEMPORARY REGISTRY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Indexing.

Department, and Qualifications required.
COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*
V. SUPERNUMERARY COPYING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from Dictation, with a view partly of testing correct Punctuation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).
VI. PORTERS AND LIBRARY MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules).
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE).
(Same as for Masters' Office.)
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).
CLERKS.
(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)
COMMONS, HOUSE OF.
I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French.*
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.
II. ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Per-centages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).
I. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
II. MESSENGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND)—*continued.*

III. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES.
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

IV. CLERKS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. STEWARDS AND ACCOUNTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Bookkeeping (elementary).

VI. STEWARD'S CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

VII. HATCHMEN, WARDERS, INSTRUCTING WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT MATRONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VIII. MESSENGERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, AND ASSISTANT COOKS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CONVICT SERVICE.

I. SECRETARY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Writing Official Letters from Minutes.
3. Making Abstracts of Official Papers.

II. DEPUTY GOVERNORS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, and the Arithmetical Tables).
3. English Composition.

III. CLERKS IN PRISONS OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. French or some other modern Language (translation).

IV. CLERKS IN PRISONS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. STEWARDS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
(*a*) English History;
(*b*) Geography;
(*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics.
(*d*) Latin.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*

VII. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT IN FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

VIII. SCHOOLMISTRESSES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

IX. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

X. COMPOUNDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XI. FARM BAILIFFS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

XII. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

XIII. MATRONS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIV. INSTRUCTING WARDERS, ASSISTANT WARDERS, INFIRMARY NURSES, ASSISTANT GASMEN, STEWARD'S PORTERS AND MANUFACTURER'S PORTERS, GASMEN, ASSISTANT CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS, AND MESSENGERS IN THE PRISONS OFFICE AND IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XV. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XVI. CIVIL GUARDS, LABOURERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FITTERS, BOILER MAKERS, ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS, AND FOREMEN OF PLATELAYERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND).

See PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANT RECORD-KEEPERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION—*continued.*

II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
5. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
6. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Materials.

III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

IV. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Plan Drawing.

V. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY.

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Indexing.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).

SECOND CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nothing fixed.

CUSTOMS.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CUSTOMS—*continued.*

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXAMINING OFFICERS†; AND GAUGERS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

III. EXTRA CLERKS AND WRITERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

IV. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYORS OF TONNAGE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
6. Practical Ship-building, Laying-off Ships, Mechanical Drawing and Displacement.

V. OUT-DOOR OFFICERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

VI. MESSENGERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

VII. BOATMEN, WATCHMEN, HOUSE PORTERS, AND QUARANTINE MARINERS AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS, TRANSCRIBERS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.

Nothing fixed.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Persons nominated to the office of Examining officers at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French (which in these cases will be included in the preliminary test examination).
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE—*cont.*

II. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

DUBLIN PRISONS.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.*
8. French or one other Language.*

I. OFFICE KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

EDUCATION OFFICE.

I. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Bills of Parcels).

II. ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes and indexing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Per-centages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and digest of returns into summaries.
8, 9. In *competitions*, not more than two other subjects to be named by the candidate.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

1. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

III. SORTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

IV. MESSENGERS IN LONDON AND AT OUTPORTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

I. CLERKS (COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION).
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Euclid (first three books).
7. Translation from Latin Prose.
8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

EXCHEQUER (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE).

(Same as in Masters' Office.)

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*
8. Elements of Political Economy.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

III. PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.
4. German (translation and reading MS.).‡

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition.
‡ The marks in German to be counted as far as they go without any minimum to be necessarily obtained.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*	**FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.***
II. CLERKS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT. 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, accuracy of punctuation, and orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and the Principles of Exchange). 3. Geography (a general knowledge). 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (an elementary knowledge). 5. French (Translation).	V. TRANSLATORS TO MISSIONS. Exercises in Translations from and into that language or those languages upon which the candidate is destined to be employed.
III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT. (Same as for Clerks in the Paymaster General's Office.)	VI. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS. 1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 2. English Composition. 3. French (written and spoken). 4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside. 5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law. [Text Book, Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law.]
IV. ATTACHÉS. 1. Orthography and Handwriting. 2. General Intelligence. 3. Précis writing. 4. Latin (Grammar and Translation into English).* 5. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals—Colenso). 6. Euclid (Book I.) 7. Geography. 8. French (Grammar and Translation into English). 9. German (Grammar). 10. Constitutional History of England ['Textbooks, "Blackstone's Commentaries," (Kerr's edition of 1862), and Hallam's Constitutional History of England]. 11. A general knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period. *A second examination must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a Commission as Third Secretary and that of a Commission as Second Secretary.* SECOND EXAMINATION. 1. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice. 2. Précis writing. 3. French (Grammar, Translation into English, Translation into French, and Conversation). 4. German (Grammar, and Translation into English). (*If the Candidate between his first and second examination has not resided a reasonable time,* 12 *months, for instance, in Germany, he may substitute for German some other foreign language besides French.*) 5. Political History of Europe, a general knowledge of the Political History of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period. 6. Political Economy (a general knowledge to be acquired from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's Political Economy). 7. Maritime and International Law (a general knowledge to be acquired from Vattel, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's "Commentaries"). 8. A General Report on the Commerce and Political Relations of the several Countries in which they have resided. Candidates must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the Examiners within the limits of such report.	VII. INTERPRETERS AND ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Précis. 4. French. 5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch. VIII. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Précis. 4. Geography. 5. Euclid (first four books). 6. Latin (translation). 7. French (translation). IX. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS.† 1. Arithmetic (first four rules). 2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge). X. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURTS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Précis. 3. French (copying and translation). XI. EXTRA CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. English History. XII. SUPPLEMENTAL JUNIOR CLERKS IN CONSULAR DEPARTMENT. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). XIII. TEMPORARY CLERKS IN LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Précis. 3. French (translation). XIV. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; EXTRA MESSENGERS AT MISSIONS ABROAD; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules). XV. HOUSEKEEPERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).
	FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN. CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. English History.

* Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, or at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or one of the public examinations for the Army or Navy, will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

† Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND). (Same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.	**INDIA OFFICE**—*continued.* II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. III. COPYING CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from MSS. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. English Composition. IV. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). V. LABOURERS IN STORE DEPARTMENT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Orthography. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	
GREENWICH HOSPITAL. Nothing fixed.	**INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.** ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis. 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
HOME OFFICE. I. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History. 6. Latin.* 7. French.* II. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. English Composition. 3. Geography. 4. English History. 5. French (translation, composition, and speaking). III. ACCOUNTANT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. IV. EXTRA CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three). 3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character. V. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). VI. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). VII. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND PORTERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	**INLAND REVENUE.** I. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE§; CLERKS IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE; CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES. (*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). (*t*) 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History of the British Empire. (*t*) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry. II. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON.‖ (*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). (*t*) 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Latin. 6. The general principles of Equity, Common Law, and Conveyancing. 7. The Practice of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Law. III. EXTRA CLERKS, COPYING CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). IV. SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE AND CLERKS IN STAMP OFFICE, GLASGOW. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
INDIA OFFICE.† I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS. (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions) (*t*) 3. English Composition. 4. Précis.‡ 5. Geography. 6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee). 7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).*	

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† The Regulations respecting the Civil Service in India may be found in Appendix III.

‡ For the Accountant-General's Department the "Elements of Book-keeping" is to be substituted for Précis-writing. For the Store Department, Précis or Book-keeping may be taken at the option of the candidate.

§ "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."

‖ For clerks in the Solicitor's offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

INLAND REVENUE—*continued.*

V. STAMPERS, PACKERS, WAREHOUSE PORTERS, BINDERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND WILL KEEPERS OR SORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
(The same as in Board of Trade).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).

JUNIOR CLERKS, KEEPERS OF OFFICE BOOKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

CLERKS.
A.—1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Composition.
B.*—6. English History.
7. Précis.
8. Latin (translation).
9. French.
10. German.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Reading.
(*t*) 2. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).
Also in Competitions—
4. Euclid, Book I.
5. Algebra (up to and including Quadratic Equations, but not including the Binomial Theorem).
6. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Surveying.
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
7. Geography.
8. Irish and English History.
(*t*) 9. Latin.†
(*t*) 10. French.†

MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

OFFICE KEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary)

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

II. INDEX MAKERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. Indexing.

III. WAREHOUSEMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE.
1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary).
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.‡
Preliminary Examination:
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Reading.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).
4. Copying from MS. (with good punctuation).
5. Composition (a readable letter).
6. English language (Elements of Accidence, Syntax, Analysis, and Derivation).

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* Failure to satisfy the Commissioners in any of the subjects belonging to this division will not be considered as disqualifying the candidate.
† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
‡ This situation will be filled up by an open competition.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
LONDON UNIVERSITY—*continued.*
SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS—*continued.*
7. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages, and Plain Accounts).
Final Examination, only to be resorted to in case of equality in the above:
8. One of the following: (*a*) Latin. (*b*) French. (*c*) Algebra to Simple Equations. (*d*) Euclid, Book I. (*e*) Modern Geography. (*f*) English History. (*g*) Elements of some one Science.
III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF).
MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).
LORDS, HOUSE OF. (See Parliament Office.)
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
II EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
LUNACY COMMISSION.
CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Per-centages and Averages).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis (including preparation and digest of tabular statements and of returns into summaries).
6. Latin or a Modern Language.*
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).
I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
†III. CLERK AND STOREKEEPER, CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

Department, and Qualifications required.
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. English Geography.
5. History of England.
6. French (*desirable, but not necessary*).
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either— (*a*) Geography; (*b*) English History; (*c*) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.*
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).
II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND GAOLERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing
METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.
MINT.
I. CLERKS.
(†) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(†) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(†) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(†) 4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
(†) 6. Either of the following:— (*a*) History of England; (*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage; (*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science; (*d*) Elements of Chemistry.
II. CLERKS, ASSISTANTS IN THE OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.
(†) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(†) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(†) 3. English Composition.
(†) 4. Assaying, melting, rolling, cutting, and stamping of metals.
5. Either of the following:— (*a*) Elements of Mechanical Science. (*b*) Elements of Chemistry.
III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
IV. RESIDENT ENGRAVER.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(†) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (†).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	No. of Marks for each Subject.	
MINT—*continued.*		
V. ARTIFICERS, PACKERS, TELLERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.		
1. Reading.		
2. Writing.		
3. Arithmetic (elementary).		
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.		
I. CLERKS.		
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.		
2. Copying from MSS.		
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).		
4. Geography.		
5. History.		
II. MESSENGERS.		
1. Reading.		
2. Writing.		
3. Arithmetic (elementary).		
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).		
I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.*		
A. Obligatory Subjects.		
1. English, consisting of—		
English Composition	600	
Spelling, grammar, and language	500	
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace)	500	
Rhetoric and criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric	400	
		2,000
2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of—		
Arithmetic	600	
Euclid, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Books	400	
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations	400	
Trigonometry, to solution of plane and spherical Triangles inclusive	300	
		1,700
3. Geography		500
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome		400
5. Physical Science, selections from Board's course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics		600
6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning)		300
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters)		300
8. Book-keeping		200
Total		6,000

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

Department, and Qualifications required.	
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) —*continued.*	
I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—*continued.*	
B. *Optional Subjects.*	
1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome	1,000
2. Ditto, ditto, France	400
3. Ditto, ditto, Germany	400
4. Ditto, ditto, Italy	400
NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.	
5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
6. History and Philosophy of Education	400
7. Political Economy.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus)	600
9. Natural Science.	
(*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's course of Lectures (the maximum for any three)	500
(*b*) Animal (5), and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter)	500
(*c*) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page)	300
NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science.	
A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.	
II. CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS).	
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Calculation of Per-centages.	
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	
5. English Grammar.	
6. English Composition.	
7. Précis.	
8. Geography.	
9. Euclid (first three books).	
10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.†	
11. History of English Literature.	
III. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.	
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).	
4. English Composition.	
5. English Grammar.	
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.	
NATIONAL GALLERY.	
I. ATTENDANTS OR CURATORS, PORTERS, AND ASSISTANTS.	
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	

* The successful candidate at the examination must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the test to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
NATIONAL GALLERY—*continued.*
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND).
DOORKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
PORTERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
PARLIAMENT OFFICE.
(House of Lords.)
I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
Preliminary test Examination.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History.
6. Latin or French Translation.
*Competitive Examination.**
(The marks assigned in the preliminary examination will be carried on to the competitive examination.)
A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.)
B. Latin and Greek.
C. Mathematics (pure and mixed).
D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.
(The candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects A, B, C, D.)
II. SUMMONING OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. Correspondence.
III. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
PATENT OFFICE.
I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS TO CURATOR.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. French, or another modern Language.
II. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.
PATENT OFFICE—*continued.*
III. WRITING CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Comparison of copies with originals.
IV. MESSENGERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple).
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
(*t*) 7. One dead or modern Language.†
II. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF.)
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and Rule of Three).
POOR LAW BOARD.
I. SUPERIOR CLERKS.‡
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND CLERKS TO INSPECTORS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
III. COPYISTS AND EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy and decipher readily Handwriting difficult to be read.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

* The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India (see App. to the Reports of the Commissioners), but English History is not included in Division A.

† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

I. EXTRA CLERKS AND AUDITORS OF UNION ACCOUNTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.
7. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for *Auditors*).
8. Irish Poor Law (for *Auditors*).

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE (3rd Class).
(*t*) 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin or Greek.
(*t*) 8. One Modern Foreign Language.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON (3rd Class).
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (4th Class); CLERKS IN MAIL OFFICE, RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MONEY ORDER OFFICE, SAVINGS' BANK AND STATIONARY BRANCH OF OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF TRAVELLING POST OFFICES, WRITING CLERKS IN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT; CLERKS IN OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN SURVEYOR; AND CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S AND ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICES IN EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN.
(*t*) 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.

IV. CLERKS IN TRAVELLING BRANCH OF SURVEYOR OF TRAVELLING POST OFFICES; SORTING CLERKS AND COUNTER CLERKS IN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT; CLERKS IN RETURNED LETTER OFFICE; CLERKS IN LONDON DISTRICT OFFICES; CLERKS IN SORTING OFFICES IN EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN; SURVEYORS' STATIONARY CLERKS AND PACKET AGENTS ABROAD.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

V. POSTMASTERS (IN CERTAIN CASES), AND CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. HOUSEKEEPERS—CHIEF OFFICE.
1. Reading, Writing, and Spelling.
2. Arithmetic (simple sums in the first four rules).

VII. HOUSEKEEPERS—METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
1. Writing name.
2. Reading a few simple sentences in writing.

Department, and Qualifications required.

POST OFFICE—*continued.*

VIII. METROPOLITAN MESSENGERS AND BOY MESSENGERS, SORTERS, LETTER CARRIERS, AND RURAL MESSENGERS.
1. Writing tolerably a few lines.
2. Reading manuscript.
3. Adding a few figures together.

IX. MARINE MAIL GUARDS.
1. Reading manuscript.
2. Writing a few lines upon the subject of the business upon which they will be employed so that they may be read and comprehended.

X. SORTERS IN THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).

(*See* Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. FEMALE TEACHERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. MALE TEACHERS.
(The same as Schoolmasters in the Convict Service, England).

VI. SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating Knowedge.

VII. FEMALE WARDERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

VIII. MALE WARDERS, MESSENGERS, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin (translation).
8. One Modern Language (translation).

II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

III. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OFFICE PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Indexing.
4. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. English History (the leading points).
8. Translation from Latin or a foreign Language.

II. COPYING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. German Text and engrossing.
3. Fac-simile copying.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

III. USHERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.

II. MESSENGERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, PORTERS, &c.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Department, and Qualifications required.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*

II. DOORKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.
(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

PORTERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

I. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

ASSISTANT CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(*t*) 8. Latin (translation).
(*t*) 9. French (translation).

II. WORKMEN AND BOYS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.

(The same as in Record Office, England.)

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. WORKMEN.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (elementary),

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

I. CHIEF CLERK.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. English Grammar.

II. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS AND INDEX COMPILERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. ASSISTANT PORTERS.

1. Reading MS.
2. Writing.
3. Spelling.
4. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Department, and Qualifications required.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE), IRELAND.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Copying.
4. Elementary Arithmetic.

III. INDEXERS AND TRANSCRIBERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

IV. MESSENGERS AND TEMPORARY MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS; CLERKS IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from *Latin*, French, or German.

ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.

GATEKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

SASINE OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

Nothing fixed.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.	**SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF— *continued.***
I. ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Précis. 6. Geography. 7. British History. 8. Latin, French, or German.*† 9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.	IX. GENERAL CLERKS IN EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Précis. 5. English Composition. 6. Geography. X. FOSSIL COLLECTORS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).
II. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Drawing. (Copying part of Geological Section.) 5. Euclid (Book I.) 6. Use of Common Mathematical Instruments.	**SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.** I. CLERKS. (The same as for "Ordinary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.) II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. (The same as for the Board of Trade.) III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, PORTERS, SORTERS, AND LITHOGRAPHERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
III. ORDINARY CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.	**STATE PAPER OFFICE (IRELAND).** (Nothing fixed.)
IV. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Book-keeping.	**STATIONERY OFFICE.** I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND OTHER PARTIES. (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic. (*t*) 3. English Composition. II. ASSISTANT EXAMINERS OF BINDING AND PAPER. 1. Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic (the first four rules). III. MESSENGERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). IV. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).§
V. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL STORES DIVISION, SOUTH KENSINGTON. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Book-keeping.	**SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.** CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.
VI. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three). 4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.	**TRADE, BOARD OF.** I. ORDINARY CLERKS.‖ 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.
VII. ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AT THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Correction of the Press. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Catalogue and Index Making. 6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).	
VIII. CLERKS IN THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Geography. 4. French (translation).‡ 5. German (translation).‡ 6. Zoology (elementary).	

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Assistant Naturalists will only be required to show a general acquaintance with the Latin grammar.
‡ Candidates are only required to pass in one of these.
§ For carmen, compound addition only.
‖ "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

TRADE, BOARD OF—*continued.*

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, EXTRA MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. LIGHT KEEPERS AT THE BAHAMAS AND SOMBRERO.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

TREASURY.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the candidate, and the test examination being restricted to translation.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Elements of Criminal Law.
(*t*) 5. Elements of the Law of Evidence.
(*t*) 6. Elements of Common Law Procedure and Practice.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (up to, but not including, Vulgar Fractions).
4. English Composition.

V. MESSENGERS (INCLUDING MESSENGER TO CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER) AND BINDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. VALUERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, and Practice).
4. Requisite technical knowledge.

Department, and Qualifications required.

VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND)—*continued.*

II. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Euclid (Books I.–IV. and VI.).
4. (*For Clerks only*) Drawing (Geometrical).
5. (*For Clerks only*) English Composition.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS AT PALL MALL.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History (English and General).
(*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*
[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch and Chief Auditor's Department.*]
(*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States.
(*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS (COMPRISING THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES, THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT AND THE BARRACK OFFICES).†
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. History (English).
[*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*]
5. French and German.*
6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).

IV. DRAFTSMEN AT PALL MALL.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Grammar.
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.

V. DRAFTSMEN TO ROYAL GUN FACTORIES AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics.
5. Drawing.

VI. ACCOUNTANT.
1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Non-commissioned Officers nominated to manufacturing branches are examined in the subjects given under No. XIII.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*	**WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.***
VII. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. The elements of French or German. 4. Inorganic Chemistry.	XVI. MASTER ARTIFICERS, VIEWERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, AND OTHERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE; OFFICE-KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c., AND SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORT IN THE COMMISSARIAT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
VIII. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Arithmetic (elementary, involving the use of Decimals). 2. Chemistry.	XVII. STOREHOLDERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.† 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
IX. MEDICAL CLERKS AT GAMBIA AND CIVILIAN CLERKS IN MILITARY STAFF OFFICES. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.	XVIII. PROBATIONARY PURVEYORS' CLERKS (*whether Non-commissioned Officers or not*), AND ESTABLISHED PURVEYOR'S CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History (English). 6. Translation from one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, or Spanish,—the selection being left to the candidate.
X. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT PALL MALL. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Latin, or one Foreign Language. [*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Department.*] 5. Compilation of Account States. 6. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	XX. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN MILITARY PRISONS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XI. MESSENGERS, QUEEN'S MESSENGERS, AND LETTER CARRIERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	XXI. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS (INCLUDING COOKS, GATEKEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS). 1. Reading and Writing simple words.
XII. REGISTRY CLERKS; TEMPORARY CLERKS, NOT AT PALL MALL (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT); COMMISSARIAT CLERKS; CLERKS FOR LOCAL DUTY IN THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR OF MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS. 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). [*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*] 3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals). 4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.	XXII. CIVIL ASSISTANTS IN SURVEY DEPARTMENT. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
XIII. CLERKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS (WHEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS). 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.	XXIII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Mensuration. 5. Practical Geometry. 6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings. 7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work. 8. Analysis of Prices. 9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.
XIV. COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS, AND CLERKS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST). 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	**WAR.**
XV. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE. 1. Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic. 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History (elementary). 6. Algebra, to Simple Equations. 7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.) 8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).*	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. I. CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR—*continued.*	**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.**
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—*continued.*	MECHANICAL ATTENDANTS.
II. MESSENGERS.	1. Reading.
1. Reading.	2. Writing.
2. Writing.	3. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
WAR.	**WOODS, OFFICE OF.**
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.	I. CLERKS.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.	(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	(*t*) 3. English Composition.
3. English Composition.	4. Précis.
4. Précis.	5. English History.
5. Geography.	(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin.
6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*	II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.	(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
1. Writing from Dictation.	(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
3. Correspondence.	(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
III. CLERKS TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.	(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.
1. Writing from Dictation.	(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	III. WRITING CLERKS, QUIT-RENT OFFICE, IRELAND.
IV. MESSENGERS.	1. Writing from Dictation.
1. Reading.	2. Arithmetic (elementary).
2. Writing from Dictation.	IV. MESSENGERS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	1. Reading.
WAR.	2. Writing.
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.	3. Arithmetic (elementary).
CLERKS.	**WORKS, OFFICE OF.**
1. Writing and Orthography.	I. CLERKS.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
3. English Composition.	(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Geography.	(*t*) 3. Correspondence.
5. English History.	4. Précis.
WAR.	5. French or Latin.*
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.	II. EXAMINERS.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.	1. Writing from Dictation.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	3. Correspondence.
3. English Composition.	4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and processes of building, such as to enable the candidate to prepare and examine building accounts.
4. Précis.	III. CLERKS IN KEW HERBARIUM.
5. Geography.	1. Writing from Dictation.
6. English History.	2. Arithmetic (elementary).
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.	3. Rudiments of French or Latin.
1. Writing from Dictation.	4. Making a précis of matters contained in Botanical Pamphlets, Correspondence, &c.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	5. Elementary Botany.
III. MESSENGERS.	6. The nature and uses of the principal works by which plants are named.
1. Reading.	IV. SECOND ASSISTANTS IN KEW HERBARIUM.
2. Writing.	1. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	2. Arithmetic (elementary).
WAR.	3. Elementary Botany.
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).	4. Naming plants by a British Flora.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.	V. MESSENGERS, ASSISTANT PAPER KEEPERS, AND OFFICE BOYS.
1. Writing from Dictation.	1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	VI. PARK CONSTABLES.
3. English Composition.	1. Reading.
4. Précis.	2. Writing.
5. Geography.	VII. NIGHT PORTERS AND NIGHT WATCHMEN AT SOMERSET HOUSE.
6. English History.	1. Reading.
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.	2. Writing.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
3. Correspondence.	

In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

I.—EVERY Candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, should produce a Certificate from the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—Every Candidate not producing the above Certificate must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June 1837.
3. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, cannot produce the Registrar General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar General; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) N.B.—If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 William IV. c. 62.

N.B.—*Clergymen as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.*

TABLE C. 1.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	6,476	428	6,904	259	85	59	67	49	1,468	3,241	415	891	370	841	64	17	55	380	325
ADMIRALTY:—																			
Clerks, Whitehall	8	–	8	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks, Somerset House	24	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards, &c.	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Draughtsmen in Hydrographic Department.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schoolmasters in Dockyards	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	26	8	34	2	1	–	–	8	–	14	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computers	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders in Naval Prison	3	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers, and Temporary Messengers.	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mounted Coast Guard Men	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineer Students, and Apprentices in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	477	135	612	19	1	2	1	–	250	–	–	–	339	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers	351	–	351	–	5	1	2	–	1	342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, &c. for Promotion.	687	–	687	–	–	–	–	–	682	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT:—																			
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

BRITISH MUSEUM:—																			
Assistants	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior Assistants	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attendants	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																			
Subordinate Officers and Attendants.	44	8	52	4	-	2	4	6	6	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHARITY COMMISSION:—																			
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																			
Clerks	7	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																			
Supplementary Clerks	138	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Messengers	6	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—																			
Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warders, &c.	19	-	19	1	1	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLONIAL OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon Writers	6	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong and Straits Settlements Cadets.	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supernumerary Copying Clerks	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers, Porters, and Extra Porters.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—																			
Clerks	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant to Accountant	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—																			
Cadets	88	14	102	9	1	-	1	3	11	14	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND), INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	13	5	18	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangements, certificates of qualification are not required.

TABLE C. 1. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).											Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—																			
Stewards and Accounting Clerks	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warders, Matrons, &c.	110	3	113	13	11	4	6	1	24	44	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONVICT SERVICE:—																			
Deputy Governors	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks in Directors' Office	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Prisons.	9	—	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schoolmasters	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compounders	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen of Works	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, Messengers, Labourers, &c.	244	8	252	51	5	13	8	3	20	138	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Matrons	27	1	28	4	2	3	—	—	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION:—																			
Assistants in Survey Department (examined for promotion).	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF):—																			
Clerks	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CUSTOMS:—																			
Clerks	66	10	76	4	1	—	—	—	4	24	—	43	—	127	10	1	6	55	55
Writers	88	—	88	2	—	—	5	—	1	56	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Out-door Officers	243	26	269	9	16	5	5	1	22	167	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boatmen, Watermen, Watchmen, Quarantine Mariners, and Boys.	32	2	34	1	2	2	1	—	3	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks, Transcribers	12	7	19	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	—	11	—	15	—	1	—	9	5

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF:—																				
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																				
Subordinate Officers	7	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																				
Temporary Clerks	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Officekeepers, Messengers, &c.	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																				
Inspectors and Examiners*	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors' Assistants	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	12	3	15	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	5	2	-
Messengers	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																				
Sub-Inspectors	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																				
Fishery Officers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porters	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOREIGN OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Office	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attachés	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attachés (second Examination)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consuls and Vice-Consuls	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.	37	12	49	2	-	2	-	2	1	15	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Mixed Commission Courts.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Service Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers to Legations	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR COURTS (DUBLIN):—																				
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—																				
Temporary Clerks and Extra Clerks.	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOME OFFICE:—																				
Inspectors of Mines	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* In these cases the Commissioners enquire only as to health.

TABLE C. 1. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
INDIA OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	12	12	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	16	-	10	1	1	-	7	1
Messengers	19	-	19	1	1	-	-	-	10	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labourers in Store Department	14	1	15	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Officers of Forest Department	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candidates for the Civil Service of India (Open Competition).	300	-	300	21	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Periodical Examinations).	146	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Final Examination).	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—																			
Temporary Clerks	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INLAND REVENUE:—																			
Clerks	106	10	116	11	-	-	-	-	11	33	-	61	-	175	10	2	12	94	57
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	69	-	69	4	-	1	-	-	4	21	-	39	-	87	5	8	1	57	16
Copying Clerks	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistants of Excise	303	28	331	6	5	1	3	6	58	152	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stampers, Packers, Messengers, Porters, &c.	12	1	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY:—																			
Temporary Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Assistants in Record Clerks' Office.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—																				
Messengers	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																				
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																				
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ushers, Messengers, &c.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MINT:—																				
Artificers, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	3	2	
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																				
Inspectors of Schools	10	4	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL GALLERY (ENGLAND):—																				
Assistant Porters and Stokers	3	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND):—																				
Doorkeepers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	3	3	
PATENT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	20	6	26	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	14	–	32	2	1	–	15	14	

TABLE C. 1. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations; (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS' REGISTRY (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	18	—	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Clerks	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POOR LAW BOARD:—																			
Supplementary Clerks and Extra Clerks.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copyists	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																			
Auditors of Union Accounts	6	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extra Clerks	5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POST OFFICE:—																			
Clerks in Secretary's Office	26	—	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	18	—	5	1	—	24	4	—
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices:—																			
Class 3 (see Table B)	304	—	304	13	—	—	—	—	—	146	—	145	—	171	20	1	24	31	95
Class 4 ditto	94	—	94	5	—	—	—	—	15	14	—	60	—	119	8	—	10	61	46
Temporary Clerks	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postmasters	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial Clerks	193	9	202	3	2	—	1	1	15	132	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letter-carriers, &c.	645	40	685	6	9	17	10	3	93	533	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters.	695	35	730	16	6	2	16	7	34	614	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boy Messengers	17	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housekeepers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Teachers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warders	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE C. 1. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1867, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1867 have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.				
															Number of Nominees.			
	Made in 1867.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined. Passed.	Examined. Not Passed.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																		
Clerks in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Geologists	59	–	59	5	–	–	–	–	–	28	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—																		
Temporary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porters	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STATE PAPER OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																		
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TRADE, BOARD OF:—																		
Clerks	33	–	33	4	2	–	–	–	3	9	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	44	–	44	2	–	–	–	–	1	24	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers, Extra Messengers, and Porters.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Light Keepers at the Bahamas	8	10	18	–	1	–	–	2	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TREASURY:—																		
Clerks	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	8	–	15	–	1	8	6
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	2	–
Supplementary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supplementary Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	16	1	17	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TABLE C. 2.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	3,185	1,468	4,653	197	53	44	29	32	773	1,608	218	588	1,021	520	24	–	132	175	189
ADMIRALTY:—																			
Clerks, Somerset House	35	12	47	–	–	1	1	2	6	14	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards, &c. abroad	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks of the Works	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Draughtsmen in Hydrographical Department.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders in Naval Prison and Attendants on Lunatics.	12	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mounted Coast Guard Men	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineer Students and Apprentices in Dockyards, &c.	218	250	468	9	–	–	–	–	148	–	–	–	311	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers	124	1	125	–	2	–	1	1	–	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, &c., for Promotion.	65	682	747	37	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	707	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BRITISH MUSEUM:—																			
Junior Assistants	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attendants	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																			
Attendants and Subordinate Servants.	29	6	35	2	1	–	–	2	17	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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TABLE C. 2. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.				
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.			
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.
																		Passed. / Not Passed.
CUSTOMS:—																		
Clerks	14	4	18	1	-	-	1	1	-	7	-	9	-	18	-	-	1	10 / 7
Writers	21	1	22	-	-	-	1	-	3	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -
Out-door Officers	102	22	124	5	5	2	2	1	24	69	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -
Boatmen, Watermen, &c.	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -
Housekeepers, &c.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -
DESIGNS (REGISTRY OF):—																		
Printer and Messenger	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																		
Subordinate Officers	7	-	7	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																		
Inspectors and Examiners*	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3*	-	-	-	-	- / -
Inspectors' Assistants	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	10	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	7	-	27	-	-	4	12 / 11
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																		
Sub-Inspectors	18	1	19	3	-	-	1	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																		
Fishery Officers	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- / -

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TABLE C. 2. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations, were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND) OFFICE OF INSPECTORS:—																			
Clerks	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																			
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																			
Messengers	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Inspectors of Schools	20	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks	8	9	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PATENT OFFICE:—																			
Writers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warehousemen	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	3	1

PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS' REGISTRY (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW BOARD:—																			
Copyists	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																			
Auditors of Union Accounts	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Clerks	11	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POST OFFICE:—																			
Clerks in Secretary's Office	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	15	2	–	4	4	5
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices:—																			
Class 3 (*see* Table B.)	46	–	46	3	–	–	1	–	–	26	–	16	–	238	8	–	108	50	72
Class 4 (ditto)	36	15	51	2	–	–	–	–	–	31	1	17	–	113	6	–	9	41	57
Provincial Clerks and Sorters in the Travelling Post Office.	60	15	75	1	1	1	1	2	10	57	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letter Carriers, &c.	717	93	810	2	9	22	5	3	402	353	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters.	324	34	358	–	2	–	2	3	34	293	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boy Messengers	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Deputy Governor and Steward	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROBATE COURT (ENGLAND):—																			
Clerks	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																			
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	2	4
Workmen	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE C. 2. (*continued*) showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.				
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.			
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.
																		Passed.
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	9		9							4		5		22	5			9
Workmen	6		6	2						4								
Messengers and Office-keepers	2		2		1						1							
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF):—																		
Clerks	3		3							1	1	1						
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																		
Messengers	2		2							1	1							
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	15		15	5						2		8						
Transcribers or Indexers	3	3	6						1	2	3							
Temporary Clerks		1	1							1								
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																		
Indexers	3		3							2		1						
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS:—																		
Gatekeepers	1		1		1													
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																		
Clerks	4		4			1				3								
Assistant Book-keepers	2		2															
Clerks in Stores Department	3		3						2									
Assistant Geologists	18		18	3					3		7							
Fossil Collectors	1		1		1													

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TABLE C. 2. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c during the Six Months, January–June 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided during that time have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in the period.	Made in 1867, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
WOODS (OFFICE OF):—																			
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	2	3	4
WORKS (OFFICE OF):—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Night Porters	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Kew Herbarium	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE C. 3.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
															Number of Nominees.				
																		Examined.	
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	9,661	428	10,089	456	138	103	96	81	773	4,939	633	1,479	1,391	1306	88	17	132	555	514
ADMIRALTY:—																			
Clerks, Whitehall	8	-	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, Somerset House	59	-	59	-	-	1	1	2	6	26	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards, &c.	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad.	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draughtsmen in Hydrographic Department.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schoolmasters in Dockyards	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers	41	8	49	2	1	-	-	8	1	23	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computers	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks of the Works	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warders in Naval Prison and Attendants on Lunatics.	15	1	16	1	-	-	-	-	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers and Temporary Messengers.	11	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mounted Coastguard Men	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineer Students and Apprentices in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	695	135	830	28	1	2	1	-	148	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificers and Labourers	475	-	475	-	7	1	3	1	-	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, &c., for Promotion.	752	-	752	37	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	712	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADMIRALTY COURT:—																			
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments, either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangements, Certificates of Qualification are not required.

TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
BRITISH MUSEUM:—																			
Assistants	3		3							3									
Junior Assistants	9	5	14						1	7	6								
Attendants	13	1	14						1	11	2								
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																			
Subordinate Officers and Attendants.	73	8	81	6	1	2	4	8	17	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHARITY COMMISSION:—																			
Clerks	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																			
Clerks	8	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Clerks	6	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Messengers	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																			
Supplementary Clerks	138	—	138	33	7	—	2	—	—	3	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Messengers	6	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—																			
Clerks	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warders, &c.	30	—	30	1	1	1	—	—	2	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—																			
Temporary Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Record Keepers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistants in Survey Department (examined for promotion).	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF):—																			
Clerks	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUSTOMS:—																			
Clerks	80	10	90	5	1	-	-	1	-	31	-	52	-	139	10	1	1	65	62
Writers	109	-	109	2	-	-	6	-	3	66	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out-door Officers	345	26	371	14	21	7	7	2	24	236	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boatmen, Watermen, Watchmen, Quarantine Mariners, and Boys.	41	2	43	1	2	2	1	-	3	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeepers, &c.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks, Transcribers	12	7	19	-	2	-	-	1	-	5	-	11	-	15	-	1	-	9	5
DESIGNS (REGISTRY OF):—																			
Printer and Messengers	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																			
Subordinate Officers	14	-	14	2	3	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																			
Temporary Clerks	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office-keepers, Messengers, &c.	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.				
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined; withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.		
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
INDIA OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	12	12	24	1						7		16		10	1	1		7	1
Messengers	26		26	1		1				13									
Labourers in Store Department	19	1	20		2					19									
Officers of the Forest Department	16		16										16						
Candidates for the Civil Service of India (Open Competition).	592		592	40						101		450							
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Periodical Examinations).	196		196							196									
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Final Examinations).	90		90							84	6								
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—																			
Temporary Clerks	4		4							1		3							
INLAND REVENUE:—																			
Clerks	150	10	160	12					1	49		98		207	10	2		122	73
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	91		91	8		1			4	26		52		92	6	8	1	60	17
Extra Clerks, Copying Clerks, &c.	11	1	12							7	5								
Assistants of Excise	482	28	510	10	9	1	4	14	18	279	175								
Stampers, Packers, Messengers, Porters, &c.	28	1	29		3	1			1	20	4								
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY:—																			
Temporary Clerks	2		2							2									

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TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.			
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.
																		Passed. / Not Passed.
NATIONAL GALLERY (ENGLAND):—																		
Assistant Porters and Stokers	3		3			1				2								
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND):—																		
Doorkeepers	1		1							1								
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks														7	1			3 / 3
PATENT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	5		5							4	1							
Writers	3		3							2	1							
Warehousemen	1		1							1								
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	23	6	29	3					3	9	—	14	—	36	2	1	—	18 / 15
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS' REGISTRY (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	23		23	4						4		15						
Temporary Clerks	2		2							2								
POOR LAW BOARD:—																		
Supplementary Clerks and Extra Clerks.	2		2							2								
Copyists	11		11							5		6						

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TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1866, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were, not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.			
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.
																		Passed. / Not Passed.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	3 / –
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																		
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	14	–	1	–	6 / 7
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	– / –
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND):—																		
Porters	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– / –
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																		
Clerks	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	10	–	35	4	–	–	12 / 19
Workmen	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	– / –
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	5	–	22	5	–	–	9 / 8
Office Keepers and Messengers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– / –
Workmen	7	–	7	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	– / –
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF):—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	– / –

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TABLE C. 3. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1867-8.	Made in 1868, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1866).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
TREASURY:—																			
Clerks	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	15	-	1	-	8	6
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Clerks	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	5	1	-	-	3	1
Supplementary Audit Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers to Chancellor of the Exchequer.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	27	1	28	1	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAR OFFICE:—																			
Clerks, Pall Mall	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	6	4
Clerks in Manufacturing Departments.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks not at Pall Mall, Commissariat Clerks, and Registry Clerks.	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior Assistants in the Chemical Department.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, Royal Military College	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Commissioned Officer Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks of Works	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commissariat Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warders, &c. in Military Prisons	57	5	62	9	2	3	3	-	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viewers, Labourers, &c.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Assistants, Ordnance Survey.	50	-	50	2	-	2	-	1	2	38	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE D.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in the Period January 1867 to June 30, 1868, together with the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS to CLERKSHIPS and similar Positions without Competition, disposed of during the same Time.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
TOTAL - -	238	533	1,746	204	1,542	537	492	513	
ADMIRALTY:—									
Clerks, Whitehall - - -	1	2	8	3	5	3	–	2	–
Clerks, Somerset House - -	7	12	38	4	34	16	6	12	2
Temporary Clerks in Dockyards -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Draughtsmen in Hydrographic Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Dockyard Schoolmasters - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Writers - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
Computers - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Clerks of the Works - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
BRITISH MUSEUM:—									
Assistants - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Junior Assistants - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
CHARITY COMMISSION:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—									
Clerks - - - -	1	2	6	1	5	3	–	2	2
Temporary Clerks - - -	2	2	6	1	5	4	–	1	–
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—									
Supplementary Clerks - -	1	3	138	42	96	69	24	3	–
Temporary Messengers - -	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	1	–
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
COLONIAL OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	3	3	12	–	12	4	6	2	–
Ceylon Writers - - -	2	2	9	1	8	1	5	2	–
Straits Settlements Cadets -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Supernumerary Copying Clerks -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Supplementary Clerks in Journal Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assistants to Accountant - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—									
Cadets - - - -	20	25	133	20	113	36	52	25	–
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	3	3	18	3	15	5	7	3	–

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.
						Not competent.	Competent.	
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—								
Stewards and Accounting Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONVICT SERVICE:—								1
Deputy Governors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deputy Superintendents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Clerks in Directors' Office	1	1	4	–	4	2	1	1
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	4	4	12	5	7	4	–	3
Schoolmasters	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1
Compounders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Foremen of Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assistant Messengers	1	1	5	–	5	2	2	2
COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION:—								–
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CUSTOMS:—								
Clerks	30	31	87	7	80	22	30	28
Writers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—								106
Clerks, Transcribers	5	5	19	3	16	–	11	5
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—								–
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
EDUCATION OFFICE:—								
Inspectors' Assistants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—								5
Clerks	6	7	22	1	21	–	14	7
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—								–
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—								
Sub-Inspectors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—								
Fishery Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
FOREIGN OFFICE:—								
Clerks	6	6	19	1	18	8	4	6
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Book-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Temporary Clerks, Librarian's Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Attachés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Consuls and Vice-Consuls	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.	3	16	40	6	43	22	5	16
Clerks in Mixed Commission Courts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Service Messengers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees. Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	No. of Nominees. Who were eligible and examined. Total.	Unsuccessful. Not competent.	Unsuccessful. Competent.	Successful.	No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
FOUR COURTS (DUBLIN):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—									
Temporary Clerks and Extra Clerks	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	2
HOME OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	2	6	–	6	1	3	2	–
Accountants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Inspectors of Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
INDIA OFFICE:—									
Clerks	3	7	24	1	23	9	7	7	–
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Temporary Clerks	1	1	4	–	4	2	1	1	–
INLAND REVENUE:—									
Clerks	25	48	158	12	146	30	59	48*	–
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	17	28	87	9	78	22	30	26	–
Extra Clerks, Copying Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Assistants of Excise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	492
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY:—									
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LANCASTER (DUCHY OF):—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—									
Assistants in Record Clerk's Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF:—									
Clerks	1	1	6	1	5	3	1	1	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	3	1	2	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	4	–	2	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Inspectors of Schools	4	4	19	6	13	7	3	3	–
Clerks	2	2	17	6	11	6	3	2	–

* For one of these candidates a certificate had not been issued on June 30.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.
						Not competent.	Competent.	
PATENT OFFICE:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
								3
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—								
Clerks	5	9	26	3	23	–	14	9
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS REGISTRY (IRELAND):—								–
Clerks	2	4	23	4	19	10	5	4
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								2
POOR LAW BOARD:—								
Supplementary Clerks, and Extra Clerks.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Copyists	1	3	6	–	6	6	–	–
								2
								5
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—								
Auditors of Union Accounts	1	1	6	2	4	4	–	–
Extra Clerks	3	3	16	2	14	6	6	3
								1
								–
POST OFFICE:—								
Clerks in Secretary's Office	3	9	31	1	30	16	5	9
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices—								–
Class 3 (see Table B.)	8	165	343	17	326	115	46	165
Class 4 ditto	5	45	129	7	122	18	59	45
Temporary Clerks	1	2	7	–	7	4	1	2
								–
Provincial Clerks and Sorters in the Travelling Post Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								252
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—								
Deputy Governor and Steward	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teachers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
								1
PRISONS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS.								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								1
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—								
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1
								4
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								20
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								1
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	1	1		–	3	1	1	1
								–
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—								
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	–	4	2
								–
QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								5
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—								
Clerks	5	5	15	–	15	–	10	5
								–
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	1	4	9	–	9	–	5	4
								–
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF):—								
Clerks	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1
								1

TABLE D.—(*continued*).

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.
						Not competent.	Competent.	
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—								
Clerks	3	3	10	1	9	4	2	3
Statistical Abstractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	2	2	15	5	10	2	6	2
Indexers and Transcribers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—								
Indexers	2	3	6	-	6	3	1	2
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—								
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Geologists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—								
Temporary Clerks	2	2	6	-	6	1	3	2
TRADE, BOARD OF:—								
Clerks	8	14	50	7	43	12	18	13
Temporary Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TREASURY:—								
Clerks	4	4	12	-	12	-	8	4
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	1	1	3	-	3	2	-	1
Supplementary Clerks	2	2	6	-	6	-	4	2*
Supplementary Audit Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Clerks in Solicitor's Office.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	2	5	25	1	24	14	5	5
WAR OFFICE:—								
Clerks, Pall Mall	1	1	6	-	6	-	5	1
Clerks in Manufacturing Departments.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks, not at Pall Mall, Commissariat Clerks, and Registry Clerks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior Assistants in the Chemical Department.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, Royal Military College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Commissioned Officer Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks of Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—								
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	2	2	7	1	6	4	-	2
Supplemental Clerks	3	5	15	12	3	1	-	2
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE—								
Clerks	2	2	10	5	5	3	-	2
Temporary Clerks	2	2	6	-	6	3	2	1
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION—								
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—								
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—								
Clerks and Supplementary Clerks	1	1	3	-	3	-	2	1
Clerks to Surveyors of Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—								
Clerks	1	1	3	-	3	1	1	1
Clerks in Kew Herbarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
-
1
-
12
4
-
4
1
77
1
2
52
-
-
2
1
-
2
6
2
1
1
1
-
1
1
1
-
2
1
1
3
2
-
2

* For one of these candidates a certificate had not been issued on June 30.

Note 1.—In addition to the above the following competitions have been held :—

DEPARTMENT, &c.	Number of Competitions held.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of Situations.
ADMIRALTY :—			
Apprentices in Dockyards and Victualling Yards	21	428	187
Engineer Students - - - -	9	222	54
Candidates for Promotion in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	65	712	-
INDIA CIVIL SERVICE :—			
Open Competition for entrance - -	2	551	101
Selected Candidates, Periodical Examinations.	4	196	-
Selected Candidates, Final Examinations	2	90	-
INDIA, FOREST DEPARTMENT - -	1	16	-

Note 2.—The following competitions had been announced but not dealt with up to June 30, 1868.

DEPARTMENT, &c.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Nominees.
ADMIRALTY;—			
Clerks, Somerset House - - -	2	2.	6
Engineer Students and Apprentices in Dockyards, &c.	5	-	148
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—			
Clerks in Inspector General's Office -	1	1	6*
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—			
Cadets - - - - - -	2	2	10
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	3
FOREIGN OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	3
INLAND REVENUE :—			
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes - -	1	1	4
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—			
Inspectors - - - - - -	2	2	15
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	3
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT :—			
Assistant Book-keepers - - -	1	1	2
Clerks, Stores Division - - -	1	2	3
STATIONERY OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	3

* Two other candidates were afterwards nominated to this competition.

TABLE E.—Showing the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY ADDITIONS have been made to the CERTIFICATES of CANDIDATES during the period from 1st January 1867 to 30th June 1868.

*** The number of candidates by whom these honorary additions were obtained was 145.

Subjects for which Honorary Additions have been made.	Clerks and Superior Officers.				Assistants of Excise, Provincial Clerks, and Convict Service Clerks.	Writers, Temporary Clerks, &c.	Inferior Officers.	Total.
	Customs and Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Treasury, Offices of Secretaries of State, Parliament Office, House of Commons, Admiralty (Whitehall).	Other Departments.				
LANGUAGES:								
Latin	6	1	6	8	1	1	—	23
Greek	1	—	7	6	—	—	—	14
French	16	3	4	20	1	4	—	48
German	4	1	7	10	—	1	—	23
Italian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Greek and Roman Literature	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
MATHEMATICS:								
Arithmetic (higher)	—	14	5	3	—	4	2	28
Euclid	7	1	2	9	—	2	—	21
Algebra	9	1	4	14	—	2	—	30
Trigonometry	2	1	1	3	—	1	—	8
Conic Sections	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Logarithms	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	5
Pure Mathematics	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
English Language	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
„ Composition	—	8	2	3	1	2	1	17
„ Literature	3	—	3	3	—	1	—	10
Précis writing	4	2	1	—	—	7	—	14
Indexing	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Book-keeping	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	6
Political Economy	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Geography	—	5	—	3	4	7	—	19
History	1	6	4	2	2	6	—	21
Botany	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acoustics	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chemistry	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Processes of the Laboratory	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
The Steam Engine	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Practical Strains on Ironwork, Roofs, Girders, &c.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Geometrical Drawing	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Marked proficiency in any one or more of the prescribed subjects	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	60	46	49	99	10	42	3	309

TABLE F.—(CAUSES OF REJECTION.)

Showing the PARTICULAR DEFICIENCIES on account of which CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been REFUSED by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS during the period 1st January 1867 to 30th June 1868.

CAUSES OF REJECTION.	Rejections.				Failures in Preliminary Test Examinations.
	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks, and others.	Temporary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Assistants of Excise, &c.	Out-door Officers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.	
DEFICIENCIES IN					
Spelling alone	12	121	37	170	70
Arithmetic alone	8	41	75	124	66
Handwriting alone	1	5	1	7	27
Reading MSS. alone	–	–	53	53	–
Spelling and Arithmetic	4	91	23	118	56
Spelling and Handwriting	2	19	10	31	15
Arithmetic and Handwriting	–	2	4	6	10
Arithmetic and Reading MSS.	–	–	5	5	–
Arithmetic and Reading	–	–	1	1	–
Handwriting and Reading MSS.	–	–	4	4	–
Handwriting and Reading	–	–	2	2	–
Other failures, involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS.	47	20	10	77	205
	74	299	225	598	449
Residue	28	1	–	29	65
	102	300	225	627	514
Failures not involving Spelling Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS.					
Viz.: Latin	2	–	–	2	12
French	3	1	–	4	21
German	1	–	–	1	1
Latin and French	–	–	–	–	5
Latin, French, and Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	2
Latin and English Composition	–	–	–	–	4
Latin and Précis	3	–	–	3	–
Latin and Indexing	1	–	–	1	–
Latin and Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	2
French and English Composition	–	–	–	–	4
French and Précis	1	–	–	1	–
French and German	1	–	–	1	–
French, English Composition, and Geography	1	–	–	1	–
French and Comparison of Copies with Originals	1	–	–	1	–
Euclid	2	–	–	2	2
Euclid and Précis	–	–	–	–	1
Euclid and Use of Mathematical Instruments	1	–	–	1	–
Use of Mathematical Instruments	2	–	–	2	–
English Composition	–	–	–	–	7
Inorganic Chemistry	1	–	–	1	–
Drawing Geological Sections and Use of Mathematical Instruments	4	–	–	4	–
Architectural Drawing	1	–	–	1	–
Comparison of Copies with Originals	1	–	–	1	1
Précis	–	–	–	–	3
Book-keeping	1	–	–	1	–
Geography, History, and Political Economy	1	–	–	1	–
	28	1	–	29	65

TABLE G. (1.)—Showing in detail the Marks obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful Competitors in the Examinations held between 1st January 1867 and 30th June 1868.

Note.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When no Candidate passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle him to a certificate of qualification, all the competitors are designated by numbers. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than a successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects. The cipher indicates the subjects in which candidates failed.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	ADMIRALTY.															
November 26, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1800**
Maude; C. J. -	2 Clerkships (Whitehall).	167	—	55	70	90	—	130	170	115	83	—	110	—	80	1070
Dacres; S. L. -		176	—	50	50	100	—	115	190	95	60	—	120	—	40	996
No. 3 - - -		0	—	63	73	100	—	90	160	87	75	—	100	—	100	848
No. 4 - - -		122	—	50	70	85	—	90	100	99	64	—	0	—	40	720
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	60	70	—	90	0	92	100	—	0	—	60	472
January 7, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1950**
Hoste; G. H. -		229	—	94	75	95	—	135	155	172	155	56	—	185	89	1440
Girdlestone; T. B.		289	—	55	70	100	—	100	115	184	87	140	170	—	90	1400
*Trollope; C. W. A.		254	—	78	73	100	—	120	160	115	135	86	—	170	63	1354
Handcock; C. H.-		317	—	95	68	100	—	135	130	127	72	75	160	—	69	1348
No. 5 - - -		308	—	88	85	95	—	110	135	133	52	96	100	—	48	1250

No. 6 - - -	4 Clerkships (Somerset House).	189	—	80	60	100	—	110	130	167	88	68	150	—	61	1203
No. 7 - - -		207	—	0	70	95	—	105	125	140	170	0	—	170	120†	1202
No. 8 - - -		178	—	50	60	85	—	130	140	163	111	130	110	—	9	1166
No. 9 - - -		137	—	74	65	100	—	130	120	105	68	65	180	—	93	1137
No. 10 - -		0	—	75	80	90	—	130	135	102	61	0	140	—	58	871
No. 11 - -		145	—	0	60	80	—	115	75	98	80	86	30	—	21	790
No. 12 - -		182	—	0	60	70	—	70	45	107	19	16	—	40	37	646
January 21, 1868.																
*Hill ; W. McC -	A Clerkship (Coast Guard Office).	228	—	90	85	95	—	130	175	147	126	89	—	190	150	1505
No. 2 - - -		156	—	80	60	90	—	120	120	113	94	0	90	—	43	966
February 18, 1868.																
Turner ; E. W. -	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	308	—	100	85	100	—	115	180	140	100	113	95	—	94	1430
No. 2 - - -		269	—	85	65	100	—	105	150	125	140	70	95	—	166	1370
No. 3 - - -		154	—	0	60	80	—	0	0	51	12	80	25	—	18	480
March 31, 1868.																
Hill ; R. - -	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	251	—	65	80	100	—	110	185	127	135	78	180	—	75	1386
No. 2 - - -		242	—	0	55	75	—	85	140	73	20	79	80	—	68	917
No. 3 - - -		132	—	50	55	90	—	100	120	60	30	0	80	—	0	717
April 14, 1868.																
*Walbaum ; A. F.W. R.	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	218	—	85	60	95	—	95	115	89	105	90	180	—	88	1220
No. 2 - - -		123	—	0	0	80	—	0	105	48	20	0	—	20	4	400
April 28, 1868.																
De la Cour ; C. -	2 Clerkships (Somerset House).	242	—	55	60	90	—	70	110	177	98	118	100	—	34	1154
Swainson ; C. B. -		200	—	90	60	100	—	75	110	120	64	102	100	—	5	1026
No. 3 - - -		294	—	80	55	100	—	70	90	93	34	0	80	—	48	944
No. 4 - - -		0	—	90	60	90	—	75	95	135	64	76	60	—	0	745
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	55	65	—	0	100	100	25	90	60	—	30	525
No. 6 - - -		0	—	85	0	97	—	60	0	47	25	0	—	120	6	460

† These marks are for "Electricity and Magnetism," which may be taken, for this office, as an alternative.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*																
May 26, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1950**
*Crane; E. H. -	2 Clerkships (Somerset House).	242	—	60	80	90	—	100	70	103	109	124	120	—	44	1142
*Seager; O. - -		152	—	75	65	98	—	100	100	145	105	79	125	—	34	1078
No. 3 - - -		188	—	0	0	90	—	105	80	85	85	111	95	—	34	873
No. 4 - - -		200	—	95	63	95	—	105	70	27	16	108	30	—	1	810
No. 5 - - -		178	—	0	68	95	—	100	80	40	97	0	—	90	37	785
No. 6 - - -		138	—	55	60	80	—	70	0	47	18	0	60	—	11	539
	See Table G. (8) p. 156, for the marks assigned in competitions for the situations of Engineer Student and Dockyard Apprentice.															
CHELSEA HOSPITAL.																
April 30, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**100**	**300**	—	—	**1400**
Harper; J. - -	2 Clerkships.	227	—	70	50	90	—	100	70	—	—	58	50	—	—	715
O'Connor; I. J. -		172	—	70	72	95	—	100	70	—	—	48	70	—	—	697
No. 3 - - -		0	—	65	60	100	—	95	0	—	—	0	135	—	—	455
No. 4 - - -		0	—	70	70	95	—	80	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	315
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	0	90	—	80	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	170

January 21, 1868.																
No. 1	A Temporary Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	147	—	0	65	90	—	95	115	—	—	52	165	—	—	729
No. 2		168	—	60	60	85	—	100	90	—	—	53	0	—	—	616
No. 3		132	—	90	70	80	—	70	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	442
February 18, 1868.																
Sadler; J.	A Temporary Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	255	—	100	70	100	—	105	145	—	—	83	55	—	—	913
No. 2		0	—	70	75	90	—	110	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	345
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.							Special Copying.									
Dec 26 *and* 27, 1867.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**250**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
Henwood; J. C.		284	42	300	172	100	158	90	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	1266
Kearns; S.		295	46	235	172	95	164	90	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	1244
Quennell; J.		295	28	295	150	100	121	90	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	1184
No. 4		245	38	300	140	100	150	85	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	1180
No. 5		215	14	295	130	95	113	110	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	1145
No. 6		246	22	270	118	95	180	90	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	1128
No. 7		271	46	250	146	95	146	70	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	1123
No. 8		161	10	300	163	100	126	75	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	1082
No. 9		196	22	280	140	100	122	75	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	1069
No. 10		245	36	245	116	90	136	80	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	1063
No. 11		235	8	265	158	100	75	115	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	1059
No. 12		232	16	285	146	90	66	90	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	1047
No. 13		248	16	285	122	85	94	80	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	1027
No. 14		150	20	280	116	100	107	115	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	1017
No. 15		153	46	290	150	95	93	90	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	1012
No. 16		188	50	290	132	100	63	95	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	1009
No. 17		197	31	220	120	85	140	90	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1008
No. 18		179	21	270	130	100	109	75	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	980
No. 19		142	7	285	136	100	127	70	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	951
No. 20		207	12	210	108	95	75	115	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	904
		249	34	230	112	95	0	90	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	904
No. 22		203	16	170	108	95	111	70	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	899
		143	7	295	120	100	56	90	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	899

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*cont.*							Special Copying.									
Dec. 26 and 27, 1867—cont.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**250**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
No. 24		221	34	290	124	80	0	80	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	895
No. 25		200	14	220	120	100	65	115	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	889
No. 26		224	28	200	104	95	94	75	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	882
No. 27		216	24	210	136	95	117	78	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	876
No. 28		189	28	260	150	100	0	85	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	870
No. 29		126	16	240	126	100	105	75	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	860
No. 30		204	38	230	130	80	0	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	847
No. 31		136	50	200	124	85	106	70	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	846
No. 32		0	42	200	144	90	169	80	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	842
No. 33		156	0	280	134	90	90	80	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	830
No. 34		116	12	245	114	100	62	90	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	824
No. 35		188	0	260	130	90	0	90	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	818
		237	10	210	146	80	0	75	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	818
No. 37		0	16	280	162	100	77	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	815
No. 38		237	16	240	134	95	0	90	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	812
No. 39	3 Supplementary Clerkships (Open Competition).	116	24	280	146	95	0	70	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	806
No. 40		0	44	250	116	100	106	70	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	805
No. 41		207	44	220	108	80	0	70	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	795
No. 42		105	24	240	160	95	0	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	789
No. 43		0	23	270	100	100	123	70	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	788
No. 44		105	34	225	156	85	0	75	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	765
No. 45		0	20	280	114	100	118	70	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	763

No. 46																			119	24	220	120	90	0	100	84																		

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION —*cont.*																
February 8, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**100**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	(Health.) **00**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**500**
Robinson; W. J. -	A Temporary Messengership.	88	—	75	75	100	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
No. 2 - - -		75	—	60	75	95	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
COLONIAL OFFICE. *See* Tables G. (2), (3), pp. 147, 148.																
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).																
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Goldsmith; J. M. -	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	300	—	60	80	100	—	105	165	119	—	—	—	—	—	929
No. 2 - - -		255	—	90	80	90	—	85	105	107	—	—	—	—	—	812
No. 3 - - -		0	—	100	70	100	—	115	125	91	—	—	—	—	—	601
No. 4 - - -		203	—	0	65	90	—	70	0	67	—	—	—	—	—	495
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	60	80	—	0	85	60	—	—	—	—	—	285
August 6, 1867.																
Lawlor; J. E. C. -	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	305	—	90	75	95	—	105	120	117	—	—	—	—	—	907
No. 2 - - -		231	—	83	50	90	—	120	130	105	—	—	—	—	—	809
No. 3 - - -		249	—	84	65	90	—	90	120	86	—	—	—	—	—	784
No. 4 - - -		178	—	90	60	95	—	90	140	60	—	—	—	—	—	713
No. 5 - - -		143	—	0	65	70	—	115	110	94	—	—	—	—	—	597

December 17, 1867.																
Wilson; B. M.	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	268	—	75	55	100	—	125	90	130	—	—	—	—	—	843
No. 2		171	—	85	0	95	—	105	120	93	—	—	—	—	—	669
No. 3		172	—	15	55	80	—	110	115	90	—	—	—	—	—	637
No. 5		124	—	100	70	100	—	105	75	63	—	—	—	—	—	637
		115	—	55	65	90	—	80	75	65	—	—	—	—	—	545
See Table G. (7), p. 153, for marks assigned in competitions for cadetships.																
CONVICT SERVICE.																
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Brown; G. R.	A Clerkship.	190	—	88	70	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
No. 2		0	—	85	75	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
February 5, 1867.																
No. 1	A Clerkship.	0	—	60	50	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
No. 2		0	—	75	0	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
March 5, 1867.																
No. 1†	A Temporary Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rhodes; J. F.		183	—	82	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
October 1, 1867.																
Joseph; C. S.	A Second Class Clerkship (Directors' Office).	125	—	100	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
No. 2		161	—	64	50	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 3		157	—	0	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
No. 4		0	—	72	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237
March 27, 1868.																
Turvey; I.	A Clerkship (Woking Prison).	209	—	50	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
No. 2		180	—	0	0	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	CONVICT SERVICE—cont.							English Grammar.	Religious Knowledge.			School Management.				
March 31, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**1650**
Hoskins; W. -	A Third-class School-mastership (Chatham).	314	—	90	85	95	90	133	135	120	95	111	—	—	40	1308
No. 2 - - -		263	—	75	75	95	80	85	95	110	65	88	—	—	17	1048
No. 3 - - -		174	—	75	65	90	65	90	125	80	—	115	—	—	0	879
								Health Marks.								
March, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**100**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**600**
Douglas; W. H. -	An Assistant Messengership (Chatham).	100	—	90	80	100	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520
No. 2 - - -		100	—	70	70	95	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495
No. 3 - - -		80	—	55	80	85	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
No. 4 - - -		85	—	0	70	90	50	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 5 - - -		90	—	0	50	65	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345
	CUSTOMS.															
January 15, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Stephens; J. W. -	A Clerkship (Bristol).	220	—	220	145	90	—	75	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	990
No. 2 - - -		208	—	255	130	95	—	90	—	74	67	—	—	—	—	919
No. 3 - - -		154	—	255	100	60	—	65	—	61	0	—	—	—	—	695

January, 1867.																
Ramsay; J. M.	A Clerkship (Carlisle).	240	—	255	100	100	—	100	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	1035
No. 2		226	—	225	145	80	—	85	—	0	65	—	—	—	—	826
No. 3		175	—	210	125	90	—	75	—	58	75	—	—	—	—	808
No. 4		182	—	120	110	70	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	567
February, 1867.																
Mackie; N. A.	A Clerkship (Goole).	231	—	200	140	100	—	135	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	1096
No. 2		193	—	240	140	95	—	105	—	90	50	—	—	—	—	913
No. 3		72	—	120	130	95	—	105	—	70	65	—	—	—	—	657
February 5, 1867.																
Manuel; G.	2 Clerkships (Glasgow).	246	—	280	150	100	—	105	—	87	83	—	—	—	—	1051
Turner; R.		132	—	275	140	100	—	125	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	952
No. 3		207	—	240	125	100	—	105	—	90	75	—	—	—	—	942
No. 4		109	—	250	145	100	—	120	—	80	67	—	—	—	—	871
No. 5		134	—	180	80	90	—	105	—	100	65	—	—	—	—	754
February 19, 1867.																
Gahan; J. F. B.	A Clerkship (Workington).	218	—	280	150	90	—	100	—	74	100	—	—	—	—	1012
No. 2		189	—	275	140	100	—	95	—	95	70	—	—	—	—	964
March, 1867.																
No. 1	A Clerkship (Kirkcaldy).	175	—	200	125	90	—	75	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	715
No. 2		146	—	200	120	80	—	40	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	586
March, 1867.																
Fielding; T. E.	A Clerkship (Preston).	256	—	200	155	100	—	95	—	110	75	—	—	—	—	991
No. 2		202	—	170	115	90	—	80	—	85	0	—	—	—	—	742
April, 1867.																
Hurford; S. W.	A Clerkship (Cardiff).	252	—	285	115	100	—	110	—	60	115	—	—	—	—	1037
No. 2		178	—	160	100	85	—	95	—	78	85	—	—	—	—	781

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and *Situation.*	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
April, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Isdell; D. - -	A Clerkship (Belfast).	257	—	300	125	100	—	125	—	106	120	—	—	—	—	1133
No. 2 - - -		304	—	220	140	95	—	110	—	98	95	—	—	—	—	1062
No. 3 - - -		142	—	190	105	95	—	90	—	58	65	—	—	—	—	745
May, 1867.																
Jones; F. - -	A Clerkship (Cardiff).	204	—	205	120	95	—	90	—	65	50	—	—	—	—	829
No. 2 - - -		131	—	235	130	95	—	110	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	751
No. 3 - - -		129	—	245	135	90	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	689
June, 1867.																
Cameron; A. J. W.	A Clerkship (Kirkcaldy).	165	—	275	160	100	—	100	—	90	120	—	—	—	—	1010
No. 2 - - -		223	—	215	140	95	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	773
June, 1867.																
Fooks; H. - -	A Clerkship (Weymouth).	273	—	240	145	80	—	90	—	146	110	—	—	—	—	1084
No. 2 - - -		271	—	200	110	85	—	90	—	75	0	—	—	—	—	831
No. 3 - - -		108	—	225	160	90	—	105	—	60	80	—	—	—	—	828

June, 1867.																	
Martin; R. - -	A Clerkship (Swansea).	247	—	230	135	100	—	90	—	55	51	—	—	—	—	908
No. 2 - - -		208	—	150	100	95	—	100	—	60	0	—	—	—	—	713
No. 3 - - -		109	—	170	110	95	—	115	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	649
June, 1867.																	
Petrie; J. - -	A Clerkship (Middlesbro').	260	—	265	140	100	—	90	—	85	50	—	—	—	—	990
No. 2 - - -		210	—	280	130	100	—	120	—	73	50	—	—	—	—	963
No. 3 - - -		166	—	200	115	90	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	661
June, 1867.																	
Hall; J. - -	A Clerkship (Newcastle).	244	—	260	140	95	—	125	—	145	145	—	—	—	—	1154
No. 2 - - -		253	—	280	150	100	—	115	—	115	125	—	—	—	—	1138
No. 3 - - -		245	—	265	120	100	—	115	—	90	105	—	—	—	—	1040
August, 1867.																	
Ellington; C. T. -	A Clerkship (Rochester).	267	—	260	150	90	—	100	—	95	111	—	—	—	—	1073
September, 1867.																	
O'Donoghue; J. -	A Clerkship (Waterford),	213	—	270	125	90	—	90	—	73	75	—	—	—	—	936
No. 2 - - -		156	—	290	140	100	—	30	—	115	0	—	—	—	—	831
October, 1867.																	
Sievwright; J. D.	A Clerkship (Dundee).	264	—	264	130	95	—	105	—	110	104	—	—	—	—	1072
No. 2 - - -		161	—	240	130	90	—	75	—	58	0	—	—	—	—	754
October, 1867.																	
King; F. W. -	A Clerkship (Newry).	118	—	285	100	95	—	95	—	64	53	—	—	—	—	810
No. 2 - - -		132	—	160	130	80	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	562
October 15, 1867.																	
Wolsey; W. E. -		325	—	280	155	100	—	110	—	102	54	—	—	—	—	1126
No. 2 - - -		247	—	290	150	100	—	100	—	89	91	—	—	—	—	1067

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
Oct. 15, 1867—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship (Whitby)	233	—	255	130	80	—	120	—	88	68	—	—	—	—	974
No. 4 - - -		261	—	200	80	95	—	95	—	107	95	—	—	—	—	933
No. 5 - - -		212	—	210	100	90	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	707
No. 6 - - -		90	—	100	80	80	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	410
October 29, 1867.																
Quin; F. - -	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	270	—	260	130	100	—	105	—	96	65	—	—	—	—	1026
No. 2 - - -		210	—	210	140	100	—	100	—	88	75	—	—	—	—	923
No. 3 - - -		115	—	270	110	85	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	675
November, 1867.																
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Ipswich).	180	—	250	160	80	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	755
No. 2 - - -		118	—	130	100	80	—	85	—	82	0	—	—	—	—	595
No. 3 - - -		119	—	160	80	70	—	90	—	53	0	—	—	—	—	572
December 10, 1867.																
Cameron; J. -	A Clerkship (Leith).	272	—	280	140	100	—	100	—	116	103	—	—	—	—	1111
No. 2 - - -		174	—	295	135	100	—	100	—	94	58	—	—	—	—	956
December, 1867.																
Herring; G. -	A Clerkship (Newcastle).	280	—	280	150	100	—	120	—	127	107	—	—	—	—	1164
No. 2 - - -		240	—	290	170	100	—	120	—	100	50	—	—	—	—	1070

January 21, 1868.																
Little; J.	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	236	—	200	125	80	—	70	—	100	82	—	—	—	—	893
No. 2		220	—	190	110	75	—	90	—	113	71	—	—	—	—	869
No. 3		199	—	150	125	85	—	105	—	110	84	—	—	—	—	858
January, 1868.																
Grimwade; A. J.	A Clerkship (Ipswich).	223	—	265	145	100	—	130	—	112	103	—	—	—	—	1078
No. 2		280	—	260	125	90	—	110	—	94	98	—	—	—	—	1057
No. 3		267	—	270	130	100	—	110	—	98	50	—	—	—	—	1025
No. 4		251	—	255	120	100	—	100	—	95	50	—	—	—	—	971
February, 1868.																
Boyle; A.	A Clerkship (Ballina).	178	—	300	150	85	—	105	—	75	85	—	—	—	—	978
No. 2		150	—	250	110	90	—	50	—	80	50	—	—	—	—	780
March 17, 1868.																
Reid; J.	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	221	—	280	140	100	—	100	—	105	135	—	—	—	—	1081
No. 2		116	—	250	90	90	—	80	—	95	55	—	—	—	—	776
May 12, 1868.																
Kilvington; T.	A Clerkship (Leith).	259	—	300	140	100	—	105	—	103	60	—	—	—	—	1067
No. 2		273	—	200	140	100	—	100	—	121	108	—	—	—	—	1042
No. 3		253	—	100	100	90	—	90	—	130	119	—	—	—	—	882
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).																
December 27, 1866.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Penny; S. J.	A Clerkship.	256	—	290	170	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	936
No. 2		250	—	270	145	95	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	870
No. 3		207	—	280	140	95	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	772
No. 4		214	—	240	125	95	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734
April 2, 1867.																
Kerr; R. J.	A Clerkship.	320	—	290	140	100	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	985
No. 2		299	—	300	160	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	969
No. 3		207	—	280	140	97	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND)—*cont.*																
May 14, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Arundell; C. M.	A Clerkship.	232	—	300	160	100	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	932
No. 2		192	—	265	145	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822
No. 3		170	—	245	155	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765
August 20, 1867.																
Drennan; W. H.	A Clerkship.	193	—	285	165	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	853
No. 2		196	—	290	80	95	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	791
No. 3		161	—	150	90	70	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	531
August 20, 1867.																
Butler; J.	A Clerkship.	243	—	285	160	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	888
No. 2		207	—	290	150	100	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	812
No. 3		172	—	200	120	80	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	642
EDUCATION OFFICE.																
See Table G. (4), p. 149.																

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE.

December 27, 1866.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**1950**
Archibald; C. H.	A Clerkship.	229	—	290	145	97	—	90	60	60	—	—	38	38	81	1128
No. 2		235	—	190	90	95	—	105	100	106	—	—	60	8	91	1080
March 19, 1867.																
Eaton; W. F.	A Clerkship.	284	—	225	170	100	—	100	150	126	—	—	105	83	88	1431
No. 2		179	—	280	150	100	—	115	185	98	—	—	105	100	57	1369
No. 3		147	—	275	135	98	—	85	65	41	—	—	53	75	0	974
April 2, 1867.																
Bidwell; H. J.	A Clerkship.	295	—	275	125	100	—	135	120	102	—	—	120	83	60	1415
No. 2		149	—	280	160	95	—	115	60	27	—	—	60	83	38	1067
No. 3		130	—	240	110	95	—	110	110	40	—	—	100	40	0	975
October 1, 1867.																
*Bennett; G. S. L.	A Clerkship.	198	—	288	170	100	—	125	140	62	—	—	70	105	119	1377
No. 2		240	—	246	150	100	—	115	80	123	—	—	90	0	114	1258
No. 3		183	—	273	140	100	—	115	90	78	—	—	45	75	65	1164
January 7, 1868.																
Lefroy; T. C. P.	A Clerkship.	205	—	240	130	95	—	135	155	53	—	—	90	110	137	1350
No. 2		186	—	290	170	85	—	100	120	50	—	—	37	110	47	1195
No. 3		203	—	275	110	95	—	100	125	65	—	—	67	95	32	1167
April 28, 1868.																
Rhodes; E. J.	2 Clerkships.	209	—	280	155	95	—	65	170	87	—	—	60	80	100	1301
Moore; P. W.		220	—	120	135	100	—	105	180	116	—	—	68	38	70	1152
No. 3		192	—	260	110	95	—	65	150	89	—	—	30	60	71	1122
No. 4		203	—	230	140	100	—	100	120	73	—	—	0	75	67	1108
No. 5		210	—	205	125	97	—	75	85	88	—	—	50	75	76	1086
No. 6		144	—	295	115	100	—	125	70	85	—	—	55	75	20	1084
No. 7		190	—	220	105	100	—	60	90	63	—	—	60	45	50	983

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
FOREIGN OFFICE.																
January 22, 1867.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**150**	**130** (German.)	—	**780**
*Barrington; Hn. B. E. E.	A Clerkship.	—	—	97	75	100	—	—	165	—	—	—	120	123	—	680
No. 2 - - -		—	—	90	80	100	—	—	140	—	—	—	135	110	—	655
No. 3 - - -		—	—	100	70	100	—	—	145	—	—	—	113	105	—	633
February 5, 1867.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	**130**	—	**930**
*Langley; H. F. J.	A Clerkship.	—	—	100	80	100	—	—	200	—	—	—	220	120	—	820
No. 2 - - -		—	—	65	70	85	—	—	140	—	—	—	195	85	—	640
No. 3 - - -		—	—	95	55	95	—	—	175	—	—	—	145	15	—	580
August 6, 1867.																
Hill; C. L. - -	A Clerkship.	—	—	95	80	100	—	—	185	—	—	—	225	112	—	797
No. 2 - - -		—	—	90	70	100	—	—	160	—	—	—	0	18	—	438
No. 3 - - -		—	—	0	0	85	—	—	130	—	—	—	0	26	—	241
March 4, 1868.																
Northcote; H. S. -	A Clerkship.	—	—	100	55	100	—	—	145	—	—	—	185	45	—	630
No. 2 - - -		—	—	0	60	100	—	—	150	—	—	—	170	58	—	538
No. 3 - - -		—	—	80	63	65	—	—	110	—	—	—	0	90	—	408

April 29, 1868.	**Maximum**	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**150**	**130**	—	**780**
*Bagot; E. A. J.	A Clerkship (Librarian's Department).	—	—	85	55	90	—	—	150	—	—	—	100	70	—	550
No. 2		—	—	65	65	90	—	—	85	—	—	—	0	97	—	402
No. 3		—	—	85	90	85	—	—	95	—	—	—	0	45	—	400
May 12, 1868.																
Wylde; E. W.	A Clerkship.	—	—	90	70	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	100	65	—	505
No. 2		—	—	0	50	90	—	—	110	—	—	—	0	25	—	275
No. 3		—	—	0	55	70	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	125
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum**	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	Latin. **200**	**200**	**1350**
*Margary; A. R.	5 Student Interpreterships.	112	—	55	55	90	—	—	140	117	—	—	100	155	162	986
Scott; B. C. G.		132	—	60	55	95	—	—	155	132	—	—	75	100	138	942
Giles; H. A.		74	—	100	78	100	—	—	150	63	—	—	100	150	123	938
*Abdy; W. N.		39	—	94	80	95	—	—	140	91	—	—	125	135	105	904
Warren; P. L.		119	—	75	65	100	—	—	160	75	—	—	90	110	102	896
No. 6		100	—	75	70	100	—	—	165	60	—	—	80	105	108	863
No. 7		121	—	93	75	100	—	—	135	97	—	—	0	110	87	818
No. 8		94	—	80	50	100	—	—	120	0	—	—	90	175	100	809
No. 9		81	—	68	75	90	—	—	105	108	—	—	75	110	81	793
No. 10		93	—	70	80	95	—	—	70	70	—	—	105	100	100	783
No. 11		92	—	60	65	95	—	—	95	66	—	—	125	0	96	694
No. 12		102	—	60	63	95	—	—	120	60	—	—	0	0	149	649
No. 13		83	—	80	50	90	—	—	120	63	—	—	75	0	0	561
No. 14		87	—	50	55	60	—	—	0	86	—	—	90	0	0	428
No. 15		69	—	0	0	50	—	—	100	60	—	—	0	0	0	279
June 25, 1867.																
Quin; J. J.		121	—	90	80	100	—	—	180	120	—	—	135	100	115	1041
*Hodges; G. J. L.		83	—	90	85	100	—	—	150	102	—	—	120	160	123	1013
Bristow; H. B.		101	—	92	73	100	—	—	150	68	—	—	95	160	131	970
Ford; C. McK.		72	—	87	60	95	—	—	100	60	—	—	75	170	174	893
Everard; C. W.		122	—	70	67	95	—	—	150	79	—	—	100	110	82	875
No. 6		73	—	95	60	97	—	—	70	65	—	—	90	170	95	815

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	*Department* and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*cont.*																
June 25, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**1350**
No. 7 - - -	5 Student Interpreterships.	74	—	75	55	100	—	—	110	50	—	—	108	120	0	692
No. 8 - - -		103	—	63	0	87	—	—	75	72	—	—	90	90	95	675
No. 9 - -		111	—	0	65	95	—	—	160	63	—	—	0	0	80	574
No. 10 - -		0	—	90	80	100	—	—	90	82	—	—	113	0	0	555
No. 11 - -		93	—	75	65	95	—	—	110	0	—	—	105	0	0	543
No. 12 - -		93	—	40	55	95	—	—	0	100	—	—	0	0	0	343
No. 13 - -		117	—	60	0	90	—	—	0	52	—	—	0	0	0	319
No. 14 - -		0	—	0	75	80	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	80	235
October 1, 1867.																
No. 1† - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Hillier; W. C. -		121	—	92	75	100	—	—	130	132	—	—	105	170	139	1064
*O'Driscoll; J. -		102	—	100	90	100	—	—	143	93	—	—	115	180	110	1033
*Hall; J. C. - -		88	—	90	55	100	—	—	115	107	—	—	130	200	132	1017
*Andrews; C. J. -		116	—	60	60	100	—	—	105	104	—	—	90	180	139	954
*Carles; W. R. -		102	—	100	60	100	—	—	100	72	—	—	110	190	82	916
No. 7† - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Gould; E. B. -		75	—	65	60	100	—	—	150	121	—	—	85	100	109	865
No. 9 - - -	6 Student Interpreterships.	102	—	75	60	100	—	—	150	109	—	—	0	160	158	914
No. 10 - -		116	—	100	65	100	—	—	135	103	—	—	0	120	143	882
No. 11 - -		67	—	92	60	100	—	—	90	77	—	—	100	175	80	841

No. 12		0	—	75	80	90	—	—	120	98	—	—	100	100	121	784
No. 13		88	—	70	75	95	—	—	80	0	—	—	0	155	0	563
No. 14		103	—	0	55	70	—	—	75	0	—	—	0	0	91	394
No. 15		0	—	0	55	60	—	—	0	70	—	—	85	0	0	270
No. 16		0	—	0	75	80	—	—	0	54	—	—	0	0	0	209
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.																
July 12, 1867.	**Maximum**	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**50** (Reading.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**500**
No. 1	A Temporary Clerkship.	0	—	0	70	60	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170
No. 2	A Temporary Clerkship.	0	—	0	55	40	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
HOME OFFICE.																
February 4, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1700**
Mitford; R. S.	2 Clerkships.	222	—	100	65	95	—	105	—	113	76	—	95	190	—	1061
Orr; J. S.	2 Clerkships.	165	—	90	55	100	—	140	—	111	67	—	70	250	—	1048
No. 3	2 Clerkships.	187	—	70	75	90	—	105	—	106	115	—	100	175	—	1023
No. 4	2 Clerkships.	175	—	92	60	100	—	90	—	65	74	—	160	165	—	981
No. 5	2 Clerkships.	198	—	85	60	90	—	105	—	56	85	—	135	140	—	954
No. 6	2 Clerkships.	80	—	0	75	100	—	115	—	0	26	—	0	70	—	386
INDIA OFFICE.																
January 22, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**300**	**300**	—	**1900**
Lindsay; W.		178	—	270	170	100	—	105	175	110	95	—	—	235	—	1438
*Wigner; J. M.		308	—	231	165	100	—	120	—	87	93	127	—	160	—	1391
Crozier; R. J.		252	—	260	145	91	—	120	120	109	130	—	115	—	—	1342
Taylor; S. A.		261	—	255	155	91	—	90	100	103	88	—	—	115	—	1258
Butler; W. G.		128	—	297	145	95	—	70	160	50	65	—	—	225	—	1235
No. 6		250	—	282	130	100	—	115	85	78	0	—	270	—	—	1310
No. 7		185	—	288	145	100	—	120	85	94	88	—	100	—	—	1205

† These candidates passed on the Examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that their health was such as to fit them for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INDIA OFFICE—*cont.*		*				*										
January 22, 1867—*cont.*	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**300**	**300**	*	**1900**
No. 8	5 Clerkships. (Stores Department).	192	—	265	160	95	—	90	100	100	99	—	95	—	—	1196
No. 10		231	—	245	120	95	—	100	110	60	70	—	—	165	—	1196
No. 11		172	—	260	140	100	—	115	130	60	0	—	—	145	—	1122
No. 12		242	—	195	145	100	—	130	80	0	60	—	—	165	—	1117
No. 13		186	—	230	150	100	—	105	0	109	82	—	145	—	—	1107
No. 14		190	—	265	155	90	—	115	85	70	56	—	—	75	—	1101
No. 15		184	—	285	140	100	—	105	70	105	96	—	—	0	—	1085
June 25, 1867.		142	—	140	145	90	—	100	95	60	114	—	0	—	—	886
Wright; F. C. B.	A Clerkship (Stores Department).	229	—	285	135	100	—	115	95	89	92	—	115	—	—	1255
No. 2		266	—	230	145	100	—	105	165	66	50	—	65	—	—	1192
No. 3		185	—	90	130	90	—	105	135	75	83	—	0	—	—	893
No. 4		118	—	130	140	85	—	115	100	0	63	—	0	—	—	751
July 9, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**300**	—	**1850**
*Maitland; W. J.	A Clerkship (Accountant General's Department).	196	—	270	150	93	—	120	—	66	60	101	175	—	—	1231
No. 2		170	—	290	155	100	—	90	—	71	50	92	90	—	—	1108
No. 3		127	—	240	125	100	—	105	—	75	50	78	—	135	—	1035
No. 4		73	—	210	120	75	—	105	—	81	62	0	110	—	—	836

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.																
July 9, 1867,	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1200**
Roberts; F. W. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	237	—	90	85	96	—	110	110	—	—	116	—	—	—	844
No. 2 - - -		256	—	80	80	90	—	125	95	—	—	113	—	—	—	839
No. 3 - - -		212	—	80	60	95	—	70	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	525
No. 4 - - -		0	—	85	65	95	—	120	90	—	—	0	—	—	—	455
INLAND REVENUE.																
December 27, 1866.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*Minchin; C. O. -	3 Clerkships.	254	—	270	130	100	—	125	—	130	126	—	—	—	—	1135
*Nathan; W. A. -		282	—	300	120	95	—	100	—	82	60	—	—	—	—	1039
*Smith; A. H. -		213	—	278	90	100	—	105	—	86	100	—	—	—	—	972
No. 4 - - -		162	—	270	130	100	—	100	—	80	60	—	—	—	—	902
No. 5 - - -		170	—	282	155	95	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	797
No. 6 - - -		158	—	210	130	95	—	115	—	60	0	—	—	—	—	768
No. 7 - - -		133	—	190	100	95	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	578
February 5, 1867.																
Ellis; J. - -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	262	—	285	110	95	—	105	—	135	126	—	—	—	—	1118
Price; W. H. -		266	—	195	100	95	—	105	—	140	115	—	—	—	—	1076
No. 3 - - -		217	—	225	140	95	—	95	—	95	115	—	—	—	—	982
No. 4 - - -		174	—	240	150	95	—	105	—	100	82	—	—	—	—	946
No. 5 - - -		174	—	200	140	90	—	100	—	62	60	—	—	—	—	826
No. 6 - - -		83	—	225	100	90	—	95	—	60	63	—	—	—	—	716
February 19, 1867.																
*Bartlett; H. F. -	3 Clerkships.	251	—	275	127	100	—	80	—	116	101	—	—	—	—	1050
*Vaughan; W. F. -		106	—	295	170	100	—	100	—	79	85	—	—	—	—	935
Papworth; H. J.† -		136	—	260	155	95	—	110	—	80	90	—	—	—	—	926
No. 4 - - -		163	—	200	115	80	—	120	—	117	124	—	—	—	—	919
No. 5 - - -		142	—	240	135	100	—	100	—	86	93	—	—	—	—	896
No. 6 - - -		142	—	275	125	93	—	95	—	64	61	—	—	—	—	855
No. 7 - - -		145	—	235	140	97	—	95	—	0	83	—	—	—	—	795
No. 8 - - -		125	—	245	165	97	—	80	—	0	30	—	—	—	—	742
No. 9 - - -		99	—	215	130	78	—	55	—	61	60	—	—	—	—	698

† This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in book-keeping, was appointed to the Accountant General's Office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
March 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Batho; J. M. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	279	—	280	145	100	—	130	—	60	90	—	—	—	—	1084
No. 2 - - -		203	—	240	125	100	—	125	—	85	110	—	—	—	—	988
No. 3 - - -		149	—	245	120	70	—	95	—	90	85	—	—	—	—	854
March 19, 1867.																
No. 1† - - -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Wylie; D. - -		266	—	200	135	90	—	105	—	72	75	—	—	—	—	943
No. 3 - - -		281	—	135	150	80	—	105	—	74	90	—	—	—	—	915
No. 4 - - -		158	—	160	150	70	—	105	—	85	60	—	—	—	—	788
No. 5 - - -		182	—	105	115	80	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	587
No. 6 - - -		111	—	150	135	90	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	576
April 2, 1867.																
Wilson; G. P. -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	303	—	295	110	90	—	125	—	130	130	—	—	—	—	1183
*Isaacs; C. E. -		304	—	270	145	100	—	115	—	90	130	—	—	—	—	1154
No. 3 - - -		219	—	265	140	95	—	125	—	95	90	—	—	—	—	1029
No. 4 - - -		320	—	160	130	90	—	95	—	107	110	—	—	—	—	1012
No. 5 - - -		168	—	300	130	100	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	793
No. 6 - - -		166	—	240	110	85	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	696

April 16, 1867.																
Marshall; G.‡	2 Clerkships.	203	—	270	165	100	—	125	—	69	60	—	—	—	—	992
Browne; A. H.		171	—	265	155	95	—	135	—	64	95	—	—	—	—	980
No. 3		167	—	275	130	95	—	125	—	79	85	—	—	—	—	956
No. 4		191	—	210	115	100	—	115	—	91	105	—	—	—	—	927
No. 5		191	—	220	130	70	—	70	—	86	100	—	—	—	—	867
No. 6		206	—	170	120	95	—	105	—	61	60	—	—	—	—	817
April 16, 1867.																
Ballinger; E.	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	175	—	280	135	100	—	135	—	104	65	—	—	—	—	994
Carter; W. B.		202	—	230	135	98	—	110	—	96	100	—	—	—	—	971
No. 3		118	—	160	80	100	—	120	—	102	140	—	—	—	—	820
No. 4		185	—	210	115	95	—	40	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	645
No. 5		132	—	100	130	90	—	110	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	562
May 14, 1867.																
Adams; W.	A Clerkship.	288	—	280	145	100	—	115	—	61	84	—	—	—	—	1073
No. 2		196	—	180	100	60	—	105	—	72	96	—	—	—	—	809
No. 3		150	—	130	120	75	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	560
May 14, 1867.																
Rolfe; R. A.	4 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	268	—	280	105	100	—	120	—	105	140	—	—	—	—	1118
Pearce; T. E.		243	—	270	135	90	—	135	—	100	135	—	—	—	—	1108
Haworth; W. T.		212	—	260	145	100	—	100	—	106	130	—	—	—	—	1053
Hartley; E. B.		239	—	255	135	90	—	125	—	74	80	—	—	—	—	998
No. 5		190	—	220	155	100	—	110	—	63	65	—	—	—	—	903
No. 6		202	—	220	145	80	—	80	—	60	94	—	—	—	—	881
No. 7		173	—	255	105	90	—	105	—	63	0	—	—	—	—	791
No. 8		110	—	285	160	90	—	80	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	725
No. 9		160	—	270	105	95	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	720
No. 10		216	—	185	130	95	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	716
No. 11		121	—	175	105	90	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	596

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.
‡ This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in book-keeping, was appointed to the Accountant General's Office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
June 11, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*O'Dwyer; J. J. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	222	—	270	160	100	—	105	—	70	90	—	—	—	—	1017
No. 2 - - -		167	—	285	125	100	—	120	—	60	125	—	—	—	—	982
No. 3 - - -		218	—	170	105	90	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	643
June 11, 1867.																
Thorn; S. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	265	—	255	140	100	—	105	—	85	105	—	—	—	—	1055
No. 2 - - -		159	—	190	140	95	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	674
June, 1867.																
Anderson; A. -	2 Clerkships.	204	—	300	160	100	—	125	—	70	60	—	—	—	—	1019
Addis; T. C. -		175	—	220	110	100	—	130	—	60	66	—	—	—	—	861
No. 3 - - -		204	—	250	140	100	—	80	—	60	0	—	—	—	—	834
No. 4 - - -		165	—	205	100	95	—	100	—	89	60	—	—	—	—	814
No. 5 - - -		111	—	285	135	95	—	115	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	741
July 9, 1867.																
McDermott; R. W.	A Clerkship (Dublin).	211	—	245	160	100	—	115	—	95	70	—	—	—	—	996
No. 2 - - -		212	—	285	140	100	—	115	—	74	60	—	—	—	—	986

July 9, 1867.																	
*Rutherford; D.	3 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	325	—	300	160	100	—	130	—	130	128	—	—	—	—	1273
Hitchings; J. J.		266	—	297	170	100	—	120	—	71	60	—	—	—	—	1084
Silvester; J.		190	—	300	130	95	—	130	—	97	86	—	—	—	—	1028
No. 4		180	—	290	150	100	—	130	—	77	60	—	—	—	—	987
No. 5		228	—	250	140	95	—	115	—	75	80	—	—	—	—	983
No. 6		243	—	210	120	95	—	120	—	85	0	—	—	—	—	873
No. 7		104	—	220	130	90	—	100	—	71	65	—	—	—	—	780
July 9, 1867.																	
*Symes; M.	2 Clerkships.	285	—	285	120	100	—	130	—	120	91	—	—	—	—	1131
Hepworth; W. D.		206	—	260	140	100	—	130	—	120	89	—	—	—	—	1045
No. 3		220	—	280	125	100	—	115	—	105	91	—	—	—	—	1036
No. 4		271	—	210	100	100	—	120	—	110	97	—	—	—	—	1008
No. 5		197	—	260	140	90	—	115	—	71	0	—	—	—	—	873
No. 6		220	—	285	150	100	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	855
July 23, 1867.																	
*Molyneux; H. P.	A Clerkship.	212	—	295	165	100	—	115	—	91	75	—	—	—	—	1053
No. 2		246	—	275	125	100	—	100	—	105	84	—	—	—	—	1035
No. 3		167	—	240	135	95	—	100	—	96	97	—	—	—	—	930
August 20, 1867.																	
Andrew; W.	A Clerkship (Edinburgh).	306	—	230	130	100	—	120	—	118	130	—	—	—	—	1134
No. 2		164	—	180	120	85	—	80	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	629
No. 3		141	—	50	110	70	—	90	—	88	0	—	—	—	—	549
August 20, 1867.																	
Forder; A. M.	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	254	—	295	150	100	—	120	—	75	60	—	—	—	—	1054
White; W. G.		254	—	300	110	80	—	80	—	100	98	—	—	—	—	1022
No. 3		222	—	285	125	80	—	110	—	87	60	—	—	—	—	969
No. 4		250	—	190	140	70	—	105	—	119	67	—	—	—	—	941
No. 5		250	—	170	120	60	—	90	—	88	60	—	—	—	—	838
No. 6		205	—	120	110	75	—	80	—	88	74	—	—	—	—	752

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
October 1, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Pithie; - M. -	A Clerkship (Edinburgh).	218	—	300	140	95	—	120	—	99	93	—	—	—	—	1065
No. 2 - - -		200	—	260	135	100	—	120	—	123	107	—	—	—	—	1045
No. 3 - - -		127	—	135	130	95	—	135	—	112	81	—	—	—	—	815
October 1, 1867.																
Brand; W. E. -		319	—	255	150	95	—	135	—	110	107	—	—	—	—	1171
Nankivell; J. H. -		285	—	285	155	100	—	140	—	105	100	—	—	—	—	1170
*Norman; A. W. -		314	—	290	120	100	—	110	—	105	107	—	—	—	—	1146
*Smyth; A. W. -		260	—	300	185	100	—	130	—	80	90	—	—	—	—	1145
Jacobs; W. H. -		222	—	290	165	95	—	110	—	90	128	—	—	—	—	1100
*Capel; A. J. -		221	—	280	165	100	—	120	—	85	93	—	—	—	—	1064
Kilvert; E. N. -		217	—	295	145	100	—	135	—	80	91	—	—	—	—	1063
*Rose; F. W. -		260	—	300	125	100	—	100	—	65	107	—	—	—	—	1057
Hurt; G. E. -		175	—	282	130	100	—	135	—	135	66	—	—	—	—	1023
Baldwin; H. -		191	—	280	130	90	—	135	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	1016
*Powell; A. F. -		263	—	212	140	95	—	135	—	65	103	—	—	—	—	1013
No. 12 - -		191	—	260	135	100	—	120	—	105	93	—	—	—	—	1004
		199	—	265	140	95	—	110	—	75	120	—	—	—	—	1004
No. 14 - -		188	—	256	130	100	—	125	—	90	101	—	—	—	—	990
No. 15 - -		250	—	210	150	95	—	130	—	80	70	—	—	—	—	985

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
November 12, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Hann; G. - -	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	297	—	219	140	90	—	100	—	90	118	—	—	—	—	1054
No. 2 - - -		225	—	120	120	80	—	105	—	82	111	—	—	—	—	843
No. 3 - - -		150	—	192	110	80	—	70	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	602
November 12, 1867.																
Barrett; C. A. -	A Clerkship.	123	—	210	120	80	—	100	—	80	92	—	—	—	—	805
No. 2 - - -		250	—	110	120	95	—	70	—	51	0	—	—	—	—	696
December 17, 1867.																
Quartermaine; H.	2 Clerkships.	202	—	290	150	90	—	135	—	145	122	—	—	—	—	1134
Colquhoun; E. H.		123	—	290	160	100	—	130	—	110	112	—	—	—	—	1025
No. 3 - - -		258	—	280	120	100	—	120	—	115	0	—	—	—	—	993
No. 4 - - -		100	—	255	135	100	—	120	—	95	0	—	—	—	—	805
No. 5 - - -		150	—	210	140	95	—	60	—	62	73	—	—	—	—	790
No. 6 - - -		134	—	265	150	95	—	75	—	66	0	—	—	—	—	785
January 7, 1868.																
No. 1 - - -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	236	—	295	140	90	—	60	—	65	0	—	—	—	—	886
No. 2 - - -		114	—	290	100	60	—	90	—	71	0	—	—	—	—	725
No. 3 - - -		134	—	220	100	80	—	75	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	609

January 7, 1868.																
Pitcher; J. E.†	A Clerkship.	198	—	270	155	85	—	115	—	62	60	—	—	—	—	945
No. 2		193	—	270	115	90	—	95	—	97	64	—	—	—	—	924
No. 3		164	—	270	135	85	—	120	—	80	62	—	—	—	—	916
January 21, 1868.																
Burns; A. W.	A Clerkship (Edinburgh).	276	—	245	140	95	—	95	—	115	124	—	—	—	—	1090
No. 2		204	—	275	155	100	—	105	—	60	0	—	—	—	—	899
No. 3		151	—	230	120	90	—	115	—	89	60	—	—	—	—	855
February 4, 1868.																
Pitcairn; J. E.	A Clerkship.	276	—	255	120	90	—	120	—	87	79	—	—	—	—	1027
No. 2		146	—	215	90	95	—	120	—	114	89	—	—	—	—	869
No. 3		180	—	180	130	85	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	665
February 4, 1868.																
*Fraser; G. R. T.†	2 Clerkships.	230	—	300	150	100	—	125	—	81	78	—	—	—	—	1064
*Rice; H.†		256	—	240	150	90	—	120	—	73	118	—	—	—	—	1047
No. 3		259	—	260	90	95	—	120	—	102	100	—	—	—	—	1026
No. 4		190	—	300	130	100	—	130	—	60	87	—	—	—	—	997
No. 5		201	—	230	140	100	—	120	—	0	67	—	—	—	—	858
No. 6		210	—	280	140	100	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	830
No. 7		122	—	225	100	100	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	642
February 4, 1868.																
Jones; A. R.	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	263	—	270	160	75	—	105	—	100	129	—	—	—	—	1102
No. 2		248	—	230	130	100	—	105	—	107	126	—	—	—	—	1046
March 3, 1868.																
*Stoodley; E. E.	A Clerkship.	249	—	280	190	95	—	115	—	80	120	—	—	—	—	1129
No. 2		136	—	190	115	65	—	55	—	60	70	—	—	—	—	691
No. 3		54	—	270	90	90	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	609

† This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in book-keeping, was appointed to the Chief Accountant's Office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*Bennett; S. J.† -	2 Clerkships.	257	—	270	165	95	—	110	—	110	117	—	—	—	—	1124
Thomson; M. M.-		251	—	265	120	100	—	120	—	125	111	—	—	—	—	1092
No. 3 - - -		283	—	235	135	100	—	100	—	110	94	—	—	—	—	1057
No. 4 - - -		237	—	260	130	88	—	90	—	115	120	—	—	—	—	1040
No. 5 - -		233	—	270	145	100	—	105	—	100	86	—	—	—	—	1039
No. 6 - - -		204	—	260	125	90	—	105	—	120	122	—	—	—	—	1026
No. 7 - - -		210	—	250	110	78	—	105	—	120	95	—	—	—	—	968
No. 8 - - -		180	—	280	170	93	—	75	—	85	0	—	—	—	—	883
March 31, 1868.																
Stephens; A. A. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	290	—	295	140	90	—	120	—	90	125	—	—	—	—	1150
No. 2 - - -		227	—	210	140	90	—	120	—	120	110	—	—	—	—	1017
No. 3 - - -		210	—	240	110	80	—	90	—	70	90	—	—	—	—	890
April 14, 1868.																
*Foster; F. - -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	272	—	260	150	95	—	100	—	118	107	—	—	—	—	1102
No. 2 - - -		302	—	260	165	100	—	130	—	62	60	—	—	—	—	1079
No. 3 - - -		298	—	210	160	100	—	120	—	110	67	—	—	—	—	1065

April 14, 1868.																
*Miller; M.	2 Clerkships.	323	—	280	140	100	—	90	—	134	112	—	—	—	—	1179
King; H. C.†		267	—	290	145	100	—	125	—	106	83	—	—	—	—	1116
No. 3		193	—	270	150	100	—	90	—	108	101	—	—	—	—	1012
No. 4		251	—	240	140	98	—	60	—	120	60	—	—	—	—	969
No. 5		273	—	185	130	90	—	70	—	87	61	—	—	—	—	896
No. 6		149	—	210	150	75	—	65	—	90	60	—	—	—	—	799
No. 7		153	—	135	135	90	—	80	—	83	84	—	—	—	—	760
May 12, 1868.																
Serel; A. A.†	A Clerkship.	242	—	300	125	100	—	100	—	98	100	—	—	—	—	1065
No. 2		119	—	300	130	100	—	105	—	85	60	—	—	—	—	899
No. 3		209	—	240	145	95	—	75	—	92	0	—	—	—	—	856
May 12, 1868.																
*Austen-Leigh; W.	2 Clerkships.	255	—	300	175	100	—	140	—	142	130	—	—	—	—	1242
Lloyd; L. S.		236	—	280	145	100	—	105	—	82	84	—	—	—	—	1032
No. 3		303	—	210	125	80	—	110	—	107	67	—	—	—	—	1002
No. 4		206	—	250	130	100	—	120	—	95	83	—	—	—	—	984
No. 5		202	—	265	140	100	—	135	—	62	64	—	—	—	—	968
No. 6		164	—	260	135	100	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	754
No. 7		168	—	180	125	95	—	120	—	0	0	—	—	—		688
May 12, 1868.																
*Barbor; R. C.	A Clerkship (Dublin).	258	—	275	150	100	—	115	—	97	101	—	—	—	—	1096
No. 2		139	—	270	160	95	—	100	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	764
No. 3		166	—	240	130	95	—	95	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	726
May 12, 1868.																
Crabb; J. C. P.	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	258	—	300	135	100	—	105	—	101	75	—	—	—	—	1074
No. 2		239	—	275	120	90	—	120	—	125	86	—	—	—	—	1055
No. 3		254	—	250	120	100	—	85	—	118	62	—	—	—	—	989
No. 4		207	—	275	100	85	—	100	—	95	0	—	—	—	—	862

† This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in Book-keeping, was appointed to the Chief Accountant's office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
May 26, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Roberts; R. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	291	—	280	170	100	—	100	—	97	80	—	—	—	—	1118
No. 2 - - -		207	—	200	120	70	—	90	—	63	60	—	—	—	—	810
No. 3 - - -		131	—	210	90	80	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	596
LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.																
August 27, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	German. **150**	**1800**
*Sanger; W. E. -	A Clerkship.	189	—	60	60	100	—	115	135	—	108	71	18	94	14	964
No. 2 - - -		245	—	95	70	90	—	115	85	—	86	92	38	8	—	924
No. 3 - - -		157	—	0	80	100	—	100	135	—	65	0	33	5	50	725
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.																
February 8, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1000**
Moore; W. C. -		316	—	90	70	95	—	90	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	786
No. 2 - - -		267	—	70	65	90	—	75	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	652

No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship.	237	—	0	60	85	—	90	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	572
No. 4 - - -		209	—	0	55	70	—	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	50	85	—	100	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	310
METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.																
April 2, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	—	—	**1400**
Shilleto; E. R. -	A Clerkship.	132	—	90	65	100	—	125	—	90	120	—	95	—	—	817
No. 2 - - -		84	—	80	60	100	—	125	—	85	95	—	120	—	—	749
No. 3 - - -		109	—	65	70	90	—	70	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	404
January 7, 1868.																
Grenside; W. C. -	A Clerkship.	222	—	70	90	95	—	120	—	112	108	—	165	—	—	982
No. 2 - - -		234	—	75	75	95	—	0	—	75	55	—	125	—	—	734
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	60	60	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	210
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.																
May 14, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	**200**	**200**	—	**900**
Bird; G. A. -	A Clerkship.	125	—	90	68	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	613
No. 2 - - -		191	—	80	78	95	—	105	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	549
No. 3 - - -		0	—	70	65	95	—	100	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	330
September 17, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**850**
*Thomas; S. G. -	A Clerkship.	154	—	70	50	100	—	125	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	623
No. 2 - - -		175	—	0	55	70	—	85	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	385
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	65	90	—	75	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	283

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.							Copying from MSS.									
July 23, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1350**
Burgess; J. F. C. -	A Clerkship.	187	—	265	145	95	75	—	—	90	92	—	—	—	—	949
No. 2 - - -		201	—	245	145	100	85	—	—	82	62	—	—	—	—	920
No. 3 - - -		143	—	215	125	85	50	—	—	70	0	—	—	—	—	688
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND). *See* Tables G. (5) and (6), pp. 150–152.																
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.																
December 27, 1866.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	**300**	**300**	—	**1800**
Davis; H. - -	2 Clerkships.	322	—	300	100	95	—	125	140	—	—	131	180	—	—	1393
Godfrey; J. L. F. H.		281	—	300	150	100	—	125	180	—	—	142	115	—	—	1393
No. 3 - - -		190	—	290	140	97	—	135	180	—	—	129	195	—	—	1356
No. 4 - - -		123	—	300	120	100	—	110	185	—	—	72	—	220	—	1230
No. 5 - - -		201	—	265	145	95	—	120	110	—	—	152	110	—	—	1198
No. 6. - - -		204	—	245	130	100	—	110	165	—	—	108	85	—	—	1147
March 5, 1867.																
Kennedy; M. S. -	2 Clerkships.	303	—	300	170	100	—	105	185	—	—	136	—	155	—	1454
Mills; A. D. F. -		237	—	260	140	93	—	115	135	—	—	83	200	—	—	1263
No. 3 - - -		287	—	255	150	100	—	100	130	—	—	86	65	—	—	1173

No. 4		147	—	280	150	98	—	110	110	—	—	83	—	175	—	1153
No. 5		239	—	290	115	85	—	105	60	—	—	78	70	—	—	1042
June 11, 1867.																
France; H. H.	2 Clerkships.	225	—	300	165	100	—	120	130	—	—	108	180	—	—	1328
Dowty; A. A.		263	—	265	130	100	—	120	160	—	—	130	70	—	—	1238
No. 3		196	—	200	145	100	—	105	70	—	—	26	190	—	—	1032
No. 4		117	—	240	120	100	—	105	100	—	—	47	70	—	—	899
July 23, 1867.																
*Ward; H. E.	A Clerkship.	218	—	300	150	100	—	115	115	—	—	8	—	130	—	1136
No. 2		196	—	250	130	95	—	100	145	—	—	108	95	—	—	1119
No. 3		166	—	200	115	80	—	95	65	—	—	0	45	—	—	766
October 29, 1867.																
Badcock A. P.	2 Clerkships.	233	—	300	170	100	—	135	185	—	—	45	—	235	—	1403
Ryan; M.		163	—	300	130	95	—	135	70	—	—	70	—	250	—	1213
No. 3		144	—	230	100	80	—	125	90	—	—	37	205	—	—	1011
No. 4		198	—	190	105	80	—	105	75	—	—	105	130	—	—	988
No. 5		185	—	230	100	80	—	110	100	—	—	55	75	—	—	935
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).																
March 19, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1150**
Lane; H. T.	3 Clerkships.	303	—	85	70	100	—	130	—	105	—	140	—	—	—	933
Stoker; A.		288	—	65	60	95	—	115	—	97	—	101	—	—	—	821
Posnett; R. G. M.		263	—	88	78	95	—	115	—	60	—	112	—	—	—	811
No. 4		264	—	60	68	95	—	105	—	128	—	81	—	—	—	801
No. 5		225	—	75	75	100	—	120	—	64	—	127	—	—	—	786
No. 6		239	—	70	70	95	—	110	—	103	—	79	—	—	—	766
No. 7		224	—	90	70	95	—	120	—	65	—	0	—	—	—	664
No. 8		214	—	60	60	90	—	100	—	75	—	0	—	—	—	599
No. 9		0	—	72	80	95	—	120	—	96	—	98	—	—	—	561
No. 11		159	—	74	70	95	—	85	—	78	—	0	—	—	—	561
		241	—	0	60	70	—	100	—	63	—	0	—	—	—	534

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
PETTY SESSIONS, CLERKS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND)—cont.																
	Maximum -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1150**
No. 12 - -		0	—	60	70	95	—	125	—	0	—	93	—	—	—	443
No. 13 - -		0	—	0	0	85	—	120	—	60	—	0	—	—	—	265
No. 14 - -		0	—	0	0	85	—	95	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	180
March 31, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1100**
Carlile; J. M. -		302	—	95	85	100	—	110	—	115	—	121	—	—	—	928
No. 2 - - -		272	—	80	75	100	—	95	—	120	—	89	—	—	—	831
No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship.	241	—	96	75	100	—	105	—	105	—	72	—	—	—	794
No. 4 - - -		244	—	55	62	95	—	120	—	65	—	0	—	—	—	641
No. 5 - - -		0	—	80	55	90	—	110	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	335
POOR LAW BOARD.							(Special Copying).									
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**750**
No. 1 - - -		186	—	70	50	85	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 2 - - -		112	—	70	0	75	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257
No. 3 - - -	3 Situations as Copyist.	135	—	0	0	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	0	60	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60

No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).																
June 11, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Dowling; J. J. -	An Extra Clerkship.	239	—	50	85	95	—	115	160	105	—	—	—	—	—	849
No. 2 - - -		215	—	65	60	90	—	105	140	120	—	—	—	—	—	795
No. 3 - - -		160	—	85	75	100	—	100	150	120	—	—	—	—	—	790
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	50	70	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	120
December 10, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	Poor Law. **300**	**200**	—	—	—	**1650**
No. 1 - - -	An Auditorship of Union Accounts.	115	—	0	0	100	—	75	110	64	207	0	—	—	—	671
No. 2 - - -		0	—	100	70	100	—	105	150	67	0	0	—	—	—	592
No. 3 - - -		0	—	50	65	95	—	75	0	70	192	0	—	—	—	547
No. 4 - - -		0	—	95	75	100	—	75	140	0	0	0	—	—	—	485
January 21, 1868.																
*Cantrell; R. -	An Extra Clerkship	308	—	90	75	100	—	95	190	125	—	—	—	—	—	983
No. 2 - - -		201	—	70	80	95	—	130	70	132	—	—	—	—	—	778
No. 3 - - -		254	—	90	90	100	—	70	0	131	—	—	—	—	—	735
No. 4 - - -		182	—	90	50	100	—	125	110	63	—	—	—	—	—	720
No. 5 - - -		227	—	0	50	60	—	70	0	85	—	—	—	—	—	492
February 4, 1868.																
Leeson; L. - -	An Extra Clerkship.	303	—	100	80	97	—	105	80	114	—	—	—	—	—	879
No. 2 - - -		233	—	90	80	100	—	130	70	102	—	—	—	—	—	805
No. 3 - - -		206	—	90	70	95	—	70	70	87	—	—	—	—	—	688
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	55	70	—	90	0	91	—	—	—	—	—	306
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	55	80	—	90	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	225

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE.																
February 19, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**300**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	**300** (German)	**1550**
Clarkson; C. -	3 Clerkships in the Secretary's Office.	167	—	100	85	100	—	130	180	60	70	—	140	—	—	1032
Bonney; F. P. -		174	—	75	70	100	—	105	110	84	107	—	—	165	—	990
Coulson; H. B. -		179	—	85	70	100	—	100	155	60	50	—	—	—	175	974
No. 4 - - -		209	—	67	70	90	—	108	145	106	101	—	65	—	—	961
No. 5 - - -		224	—	90	0	100	—	90	100	0	71	—	—	—	260	935
No. 6 - - -		194	—	84	90	100	—	115	110	0	73	—	135	—	—	901
No. 7 - - -		234	—	70	60	95	—	80	115	92	85	—	0	—	—	831
No. 8 - - -		186	—	98	65	100	—	110	0	0	0	—	—	255	—	814
No. 9 - - -		172	—	67	55	95	—	90	115	60	56	—	—	—	0	710
No. 10 - - -		0	—	55	65	100	—	115	125	60	77	—	0	—	—	597
No. 11 - -		105	—	76	65	90	—	100	105	0	50	—	0	—	—	591
No. 12 - -		85	—	55	0	80	—	100	105	0	0	—	0	—	—	425
June 25, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**300**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1550**
*Turner; P. P. V. -		240	—	94	65	100	—	130	165	101	129	—	170	—	—	1194
*Thompson; S. R. -		194	—	80	65	100	—	135	100	69	83	—	172	—	—	998
Porter; E. E. -		136	—	100	70	100	—	135	100	68	64	—	—	150	—	923
Lang; C. D. -		225	—	50	72	90	—	130	115	88	70	—	65	—	—	905
		183	—	100	75	95	—	115	100	68	55	—	85	—	—	876

No. 6	4 Clerkships in the Secretary's Office.	224	—	63	75	95	—	115	0	51	0	—	—	215	—	838
No. 7		123	—	45	60	95	—	135	80	0	0	—	193	—	—	731
No. 8		140	—	0	55	90	—	120	130	0	85	—	90	—	—	710
No. 9		0	—	0	0	90	—	135	155	0	72	—	215	—	—	667
No. 10		148	—	85	75	100	—	120	75	0	0	—	—	0	—	603
No. 11		0	—	63	70	95	—	90	70	58	0	—	135	—	—	581
No. 12		106	—	45	60	70	—	60	0	0	0	—	—	100	—	441
No. 13		0	—	0	50	40	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	90
April 28, 1868.	**Maximum**	**300**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**2150**
*Tate; F. A. H. G.	2 Clerkships (Secretary's Office).	259	—	300	135	100	—	130	90	104	57	—	185	225	—	1585
Kelson; E. J.		102	—	270	115	100	—	125	135	105	120	—	255	235	—	1562
No. 3		176	—	280	90	100	—	70	110	77	60	—	195	230	—	1388
No. 4		100	—	255	125	100	—	60	115	52	15	—	25	155	—	1002
No. 5		141	—	280	105	100	—	90	50	53	50	—	35	20	—	924
February 4, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1400**
Roy; W. F.	A Clerkship (Secretary's Office, Dublin).	306	—	297	140	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	1223
No. 2		233	—	280	160	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	1073
No. 3		188	—	280	120	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	808
September 17, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	German. **300**	**1400**
Philipps; H. R.		278	—	300	180	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	208	—	1196
Isaacson; R. F.		244	—	260	150	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	235	—	1089
Parsons; C. T.		109	—	290	100	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	919
Wilmot; J. G.		144	—	270	120	95	—	110	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	914
No. 5		148	—	250	120	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	898
No. 6		141	—	200	110	95	—	125	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	831
No. 7		225	—	255	130	100	—	65	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	775
No. 8		126	—	260	0	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	741
No. 9		137	—	290	110	95	—	85	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	717

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of Competition.*	*Department* and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
Sept. 17, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	**300** (German.)	**1400**
No. 10 - -	4 Clerkships (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	157	—	240	100	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	692
No. 11 - -		162	—	160	130	100	—	85	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	637
No. 12 - -		121	—	210	130	90	—	85	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	636
No. 13 - -		0	—	250	110	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	555
No. 14 - -		0	—	240	115	90	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	510
No. 15 - -		0	—	240	100	70	—	95	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	505
No. 16 - -		0	—	150	110	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	460
		0	—	160	100	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	460
No. 18 - -		163	—	0	120	80	—	65	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	428
No. 19 - -		0	—	140	110	70	—	95	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	415
No. 20 - -		0	—	100	110	80	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	350
No. 21 - -		136	—	0	0	80	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	316
October 15, 1867.																
Harley; H. - -	A Temporary Clerkship, Accountant's Office (Dublin).	245	—	85	80	100	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	780
No. 2 - - -		309	—	100	95	100	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	719
No. 3 - - -		209	—	70	75	70	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	489
No. 4 - - -		109	—	75	75	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	459
No. 5 - - -		162	—	0	80	70	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	377
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	0	60	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	160

April 16, 1867.																
*Seton; B. W. -	2 Temporary Clerkships (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	248	—	80	65	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	788
*Thompson; S. R. -		222	—	90	65	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	767
No. 3 - - -		233	—	55	85	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	558
No. 4 - - -		178	—	80	60	95	—	70	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	533
No. 5 - - -		115	—	90	55	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	455
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	55	90	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	145
February 9, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Kirby; A. F. P. -		236	—	100	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521
Howard; C. -		240	—	95	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510
White; G. E. -		240	—	95	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	508
Hewitt; A. J. -		223	—	100	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498
No. 5† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moule; H. J. -		248	—	82	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495
Hall; M. H. B. -		248	—	90	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
*Sadler; F. C. -		250	—	68	78	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489
Rushton; W. S. -		199	—	100	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484
*Beckingsale; G.		212	—	94	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Prall; H. E. -		201	—	95	83	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Williams; J. -		211	—	100	68	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Morgan; A. C. F.		234	—	90	60	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477
Cooper; C.		217	—	89	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476
Trenery; J. W. -		216	—	95	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476
Parsons; A. W.		205	—	100	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Sturdee; E. J. -		220	—	95	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Abraham; E. W.		202	—	96	80	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
*Pontet; C. H. -		199	—	95	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
*Morris; G. P. -		224	—	80	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
Measor; E. W. -		208	—	95	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473
Trewhella; T. -		237	—	79	61	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473

† This candidate passed on the examination, but subsequently declined an appointment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
Feb. 9, 1867—cont.	Post Office—*cont.* Maximum	250	—	100	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550
Browne; R.		235	—	76	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471
Emden; W. S.		200	—	95	80	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471
*Linford; H. W.		192	—	90	90	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
Salisbury; F.		212	—	93	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
Bourne; J. H.		186	—	96	83	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465
Wigney; A.		233	—	88	55	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464
Daniell; E. H.		208	—	94	67	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Lupton; W. H.		242	—	65	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462
Morgan; T. R.		206	—	90	73	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462
*Nevins; R. T. G.		223	—	77	64	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
Paddon; W. J.		184	—	95	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
Davey; C. H.		191	—	96	73	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456
Morgan; E. K. B.		203	—	94	64	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455
Stretton; H. C.		186	—	95	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454
West; A. O.		178	—	100	73	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449
*Farmer; W. J.		216	—	90	52	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
Leach; J.		216	—	89	65	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
No. 38†		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dale; L. B.		209	—	80	60	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Mells; F. J.		227	—	73	68	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Rishworth; W. W.		234	—	50	65	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	POST OFFICE—*cont.*															
Feb. 9, 1867—cont.	**Maximum**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Chancellor; H.A.R.		152	—	76	65	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
Fisher; F.		180	—	64	53	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
*Long; J.D.		131	—	95	67	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
Tribe; P. C. M.		182	—	65	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
Wakefield; W.		173	—	59	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
Strafford; H.		146	—	60	85	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
No. 85		169	—	68	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
		184	—	63	60	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
		114	—	100	68	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
No. 89		163	—	68	68	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369
No. 90		164	—	62	53	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
No. 91		233	—	0	70	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
No. 92		130	—	73	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358
No. 93		193	—	0	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357
No. 94		234	—	0	73	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356
No. 95		148	—	65	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
No. 96		150	—	55	65	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
No. 97		202	—	0	63	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333
		140	—	50	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
No. 98		193	—	0	70	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
		130	—	55	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
March 19, 1867—cont.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
No. 17 - -		140	—	0	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
No. 18 - -		191	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
No. 19 - -		112	—	0	65	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247
No. 20 - -		166	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236
No. 21 - -		0	—	70	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
No. 22 - -		0	—	76	0	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176
No. 23 - -		0	—	0	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
No. 24 -		0	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
		0	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
No. 26 -		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
April 2, 1867.																
Laing; J. - -		212	—	80	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
Willmore; F. R. -		190	—	95	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
No. 3 - - -		153	—	65	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388
No. 4 - - -	2 Temporary Clerkships (Edinburgh).	219	—	0	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
No. 5 - - -		151	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	Post Office—*cont.*															
July 12, 1867—cont.	**Maximum**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Hart; W.		234	—	75	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Lefroy; A. W. H.		216	—	95	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476
Isaacson; R. F.		212	—	92	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
Hooley; S. C.		200	—	94	76	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
Johnson; F. C.		211	—	88	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469
Geraghty; C. E.		223	—	75	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468
*Roe; W. J.		208	—	90	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Lambert; S.		213	—	82	74	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
Allnatt; C. A.		226	—	65	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451
Whitelocke; B. H.		224	—	76	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450
Trousdell; F. W.		202	—	80	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Swayne; F. T.		203	—	88	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Tippell; W. A.		203	—	92	66	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Carruthers; W. W.		222	—	55	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
Creagh; W.		227	—	80	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
Crookshank; W. H. F.		183	—	85	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Twiss; A. E.		176	—	95	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Bovay; A. J.		211	—	75	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439
Collingwood; C. C.		214	—	70	68	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
Miller; W. H.		218	—	65	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433
Jackson; W. H. C.		206	—	70	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper.)	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	POST OFFICE—*cont.*															
July 12, 1867—cont.	**Maximum**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
No. 64		110	—	55	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295
No. 65		179	—	50	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289
No. 66		160	—	0	50	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
No. 67		119	—	0	55	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269
No. 68		204	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264
No. 69		0	—	95	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260
No. 70		134	—	50	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254
No. 71		179	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
		189	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
No. 73		138	—	0	50	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
No. 74		0	—	75	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245
No. 75		0	—	92	63	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
No. 76		0	—	85	55	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
No. 77		0	—	88	56	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
No. 78		171	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
No. 79		0	—	82	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227
No. 80		156	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226
No. 81		142	—	0	0	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
No. 82		0	—	55	65	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
		0	—	60	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
No. 84		0	—	50	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
Sept. 16, 1867—cont.	**Maximum**	**200**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—									**500**
No. 13		190	—	60	55	70	—									375
No. 14		115	—	85	65	95	—									360
No. 15		169	—	50	50	90	—									359
September 17, 1867.																
Nicol; G. T.	A Probationary Clerkship, Sorting Office (Edinburgh).	170	—	95	70	100	—									435
No. 2		164	—	85	80	80	—									409
No. 3		165	—	55	75	90	—									385
No. 4		165	—	0	55	50	—									270
No. 5		0	—	0	60	80	—									140
November 26, 1867.																
*Young; R.		190	—	94	70	95	—									449
Nops; W.		200	—	90	65	85	—									440
O'Brien; J.		175	—	100	70	95	—									440
Smith; S. H.		150	—	100	90	98	—									438
North; H. J.		190	—	95	55	95	—									435
Salt; T. P.		155	—	100	80	100	—									435
Campbell; J.		180	—	75	75	95	—									425
McDonnell; F.		195	—	80	55	95	—									425
Weeks; M.		155	—	100	70	100	—									425

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Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation,	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
February 4, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1400**
Cook; K. R. -		246	—	295	150	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	1126
Sala; E. W. -		227	—	300	140	95	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	220	—	1097
*Tate; F. A. H. G.		181	—	290	140	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	1076
Dimock; H. H. T.		275	—	300	155	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	1070
Harnett; W. V. -		264	—	290	115	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	1029
Gibbs; W. T. -		224	—	285	145	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	1024
Woodward; H. A.		244	—	275	115	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	1019
Elborough; A. L. -		242	—	280	160	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	997
Fraser; J. -		281	—	300	150	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	986
No. 10† - -		296	—	300	150	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	986
Clark; C. H. -		220	—	210	130	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	970
Simpson; J. H. -		237	—	260	120	85	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	962
Kenney; J. G. -		228	—	230	155	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	938
Johnston; A. -		212	—	285	150	100	—	75	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	937
Robinson; W. E. T.		189	—	285	100	95	—	80	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	934
*Bridge; J. C. E. -		213	—	260	120	90	—	100	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	933
Sanderson; R. J. -		301	—	290	120	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	926
Thomas; M. P. -		274	—	285	110	85	—	80	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	914
No. 19 ‡ - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egerton; R. A. -	Competitors for	177	—	260	115	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	907
Nutt; W. B. -	25 Clerkships in the	178	—	285	145	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	903
Saul; F. J. J. -	Savings Bank.	260	—	275	110	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	880

Gray, H. F. R.		92	—	285	110	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	872
Pemberton, W. R. H.		173	—	280	100	95	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	868
Grantham, E.		216	—	255	140	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	866
Ward, E. R.		199	—	280	150	95	—	80	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	864
Eames, A. J.		240	—	270	110	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	845
No. 28		137	—	280	130	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	842
No. 30		207	—	290	120	95	—	60	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	842
No. 31		155	—	255	125	80	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	840
No. 32		200	—	250	150	80	—	75	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	810
No. 33		194	—	245	120	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	799
No. 35		143	—	250	120	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	783
No. 36		208	—	240	130	95	—	80	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	783
No. 37		103	—	220	130	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	773
No. 38		160	—	255	90	75	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	770
No. 39		211	—	225	125	85	—	80	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	766
No. 40		166	—	210	140	90	—	80	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	741
No. 41		77	—	220	100	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	692
		105	—	245	110	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	680
		176	—	130	130	85	—	70	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	626
February 7, 1868.	**Maximum**	**200**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
*Feely, W. L.		200	—	190	155	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645
Brereton, E. H.		190	—	200	150	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640
*Lyndon, M.		194	—	200	155	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	639
McConnell, H. F.		186	—	190	150	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
*Winfield, F.		194	—	200	125	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	619
McCallum, J. T.		200	—	190	125	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	615
Lindsey, T.		194	—	200	120	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614
Smith, B.		189	—	195	130	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614
Phepoe, H. W.		182	—	190	140	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	612
No. 10		194	—	200	110	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	604
No. 11		178	—	195	135	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603
No. 12		180	—	185	140	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
No. 13		170	—	190	145	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590

† This candidate was successful in the competition, but declined to accept an appointment.
‡ This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper.)	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
Post Office—*cont.*		**200**	**200**	**200**	**100**	—										**700**
Feb. 7, 1868—cont.	Maximum	174	—	200	115	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589
No. 14		190	—	185	115	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580
No. 15		194	—	195	90	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579
No. 16	Competitors for 9 Sorting Clerkships in the Circulation Department.	178	—	190	110	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	578
No. 17		145	—	180	160	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	570
No. 18		154	—	200	120	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	569
No. 19		162	—	175	135	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	567
No. 20		170	—	160	140	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	565
No. 21		186	—	175	110	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	561
No. 22		176	—	150	140	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
No. 23		154	—	170	135	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539
No. 24		161	—	155	130	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	536
No. 25		158	—	190	120	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	518
No. 26		159	—	170	90	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
No. 27		148	—	160	90	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	478
No. 28		166	—	160	80	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476
No. 29		130	—	150	100	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460
No. 30		168	—	70	120	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443
No. 31.		128	—	180	100	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428
No. 32		93	—	100	110	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353
No. 33																

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.																
May 28, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**1600**
Ponsonby; J. H.	A Clerkship.	155	—	90	85	95	—	120	110	55	50	—	105	110	—	975
No. 2		0	—	60	75	100	—	95	100	0	80	—	0	95	—	605
No. 3		0	—	65	55	95	—	110	0	63	52	—	0	105	—	545
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).																
May 12, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1450**
Williams; H.	A Clerkship.	222	—	280	150	100	—	90	135	95	—	—	—	—	—	1072
No. 2		154	—	300	150	100	—	110	100	102	—	—	—	—	—	1016
No. 3		275	—	280	120	100	—	100	0	95	—	—	—	—	—	970
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (EDINBURGH).																
May 14, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1700**
*Macgregor; R.	A Clerkship.	212	—	285	140	100	—	115	—	70	110	—	—	190	—	1222
No. 2		210	—	250	140	100	—	110	—	80	120	—	145	—	—	1155
No. 3		135	—	260	150	100	—	105	—	65	100	—	105	—	—	1020
February 4, 1868.																
*Skene; F. J. H.	A Clerkship.	273	—	300	145	100	—	135	—	76	90	—	275	—	—	1394
No. 2		253	—	295	145	100	—	110	—	102	72	—	130	—	—	1207
No. 3		117	—	220	80	100	—	105	—	36	79	—	—	155	—	892
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).																
March 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**200**	**200**	—	**2100**
*Cartwright; J. J.	A Clerkship.	294	—	275	175	100	—	120	180	52	70	75	165	110	—	1616
No. 2		226	—	195	145	95	—	95	100	92	80	52	170	175	—	1425
No. 3		129	—	210	130	90	—	120	115	80	105	48	160	170	—	1357

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND)—*cont.*																
May 28, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**200**	—	**2150**
Selby; W. D. -	A Clerkship.	245	—	270	120	95	—	105	150	90	125	114	120	165	—	1599
No. 2 - - -		268	—	290	140	100	—	90	150	35	45	114	120	160	—	1512
No. 3 - - -		133	—	250	115	90	—	105	130	45	110	59	126	160	—	1323
November 12, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**200**	**200**	—	**2100**
Pattinson; A. S. -	A Clerkship.	266	—	270	140	95	—	135	150	107	130	70	165	185	—	1713
No. 2 - - -		243	—	280	150	100	—	125	150	95	117	76	175	150	—	1661
No. 3 - - -		174	—	290	160	100	—	115	175	88	118	29	140	185	—	1574
January 21, 1868.																
Trimmer; R. D. -	A Clerkship.	122	—	230	110	80	—	115	95	100	112	58	110	115	—	1247
No. 2 - - -		67	—	240	110	95	—	115	110	41	63	38	80	120	—	1079
No. 3 - - -		103	—	120	100	90	—	115	90	99	50	85	100	80	—	1032
June 9, 1868.																
Thompson; J. M.	A Clerkship.	288	—	260	115	100	—	60	160	112	130	40	110	135	—	1510
No. 2 - - -		245	—	235	90	100	—	105	140	132	110	68	115	155	—	1495
No. 3 - - -		196	—	280	85	100	—	90	140	75	80	57	155	190	—	1448

RECORD OFFICE (DUBLIN).																
March 4, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**200**	**200**	-	**2100**
*Mills; J. - -	4 Clerkships.	290	—	240	160	95	—	90	185	135	110	81	120	145	—	1651
*Berry; H. F. -		250	—	295	150	100	—	110	175	110	80	61	120	180	—	1631
Moloney; M. -		293	—	210	145	100	—	125	115	115	110	70	140	180	—	1603.
McGhee; T. -		194	—	300	140	95	—	85	180	85	95	75	130	190	—	1569
No. 5 - - -		213	—	255	125	100	—	95	120	115	30	77	130	185	—	1445
No. 6 - - -		132	—	295	145	100	—	120	100	80	65	38	170	155	—	1400
No. 7 - - -		233	—	195	130	80	—	75	65	110	125	31	110	130	—	1284
No. 8 - - -		205	—	240	130	95	—	75	130	70	80	60	100	90	—	1275
No. 9 - - -		122	—	255	130	100	—	110	155	60	25	46	130	135	—	1268
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF).																
June 9, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**600**
Penkivil; A. G. B. -	A Clerkship.	73	—	75	52	95	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 2 - - -		78	—	0	70	70	—	0.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).																
February 19, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1600**
*Flaxman; A. J. -	A Clerkship.	303	—	285	130	100	—	100	155	113	112	—	—	—	—	1298
No. 2 - - -		153	—	295	160	100	—	115	175	0	60	—	—	—	—	1058
No. 3 - - -		211	—	160	170	90	—	30	95	83	112	—	—	—	—	951
August 20, 1867.																
Bacon; E. - -	A Clerkship.	245	—	150	125	85	—	90	70	108	70	—	—	—	—	943
No. 2 - - -		172	—	220	105	80	—	90	85	105	53	—	—	—	—	910
No. 3 - - -		144	—	210	135	90	—	90	75	57	0	—	—	—	—	801
November 12, 1867.																
Lane; C. J. S. -	A Clerkship.	202	—	258	140	80	—	90	130	68	84	—	—	—	—	1052
No. 2 - - -		213	—	297	150	90	—	100	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	850
No. 3 - - -		160	—	219	100	80	—	90	0	52	0	—	—	—	—	701

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).																
March 31, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Rowan; W. T. -	A Clerkship.	273	—	100	75	100	—	80	120	100	—	—	—	—	—	848
No. 2 - - -		242	—	65	70	95	—	95	165	75	—	—	—	—	—	807
No. 3 - - -		199	—	60	50	95	—	100	120	145	—	—	—	—	—	769
No. 4 - - -		245	—	60	73	95	—	100	0	140	—	—	—	—	—	713
No. 5 - - -		135	—	0	70	95	—	70	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	370
June 9, 1868.																
*Colthurst; H. B. -	A Clerkship.	237	—	95	75	100	—	120	180	70	—	—	—	—	—	877
No. 2 - - -		214	—	65	70	95	—	100	175	142	—	—	—	—	—	861
No. 3 - - -		226	—	100	60	100	—	105	170	92	—	—	—	—	—	853
No. 4 - - -		289	—	55	65	100	—	80	120	124	—	—	—	—	—	833
No. 5 - - -		140	—	50	65	90	—	70	170	69	—	—	—	—	—	654
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).																
November 26, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**800**
No. 1 - - -	An Indexership.	0	—	95	70	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 2 - - -		0	—	85	60	95	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	55	60	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115

January 21, 1868.																
Smith; R. H. -	Two Indexerships.	152	—	90	70	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	517
Crawford; J. -		223	—	60	55	80	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	503
No. 3 - - -		148	—	98	70	100	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.																
February 19, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Sharland; R. M. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	224	—	88	66	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468
No. 2 - - -		211	—	60	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436
No. 3 - - -		158	—	65	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
March 17, 1868.																
Clatworthy; A. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	229	—	70	58	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
No. 2 - - -		144	—	80	68	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377
No. 3 - - -		179	—	0	65	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304
TRADE, BOARD OF.																
January 22, 1867.	**Maximum -**	**350**	—	**100**	**200**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**200**	**200**	—	**1300**
Walker; I. B. -	3 Clerkships.	216	—	85	140	100	—	—	150	100	—	—	150	—	—	941
*Price; T. E. -		203	—	100	150	100	—	—	165	89	—	—	90	—	—	897
Martyn; J. W. -		210	—	86	125	100	—	—	100	63	—	—	—	175	—	859
No. 4 - - -		169	—	70	150	100	—	—	90	101	—	—	120	—	—	800
No. 5 - - -		143	—	55	125	100	—	—	120	81	—	—	130	—	—	754
No. 6 - - -		0	—	60	140	100	—	—	115	60	—	—	—	130	—	605
No. 7 - - -		0	—	75	150	95	—	—	0	60	—	—	120	—	—	500

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in (Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
TRADE, BOARD OF—*cont.*																
February 19, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**200**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**200**	**200**	—	**1300**
*Fitzgerald; D. -	3 Clerkships.	280	—	100	160	100	—	—	185	90	—	—	—	190	—	1105
Bence-Jones; H. R.		218	—	82	125	100	—	—	155	77	—	—	180	—	—	937
*Newport; H. R. -		231	—	80	160	100	—	—	95	124	—	—	130	—	—	920
No. 4 - - -		229	—	90	155	100	—	—	125	69	—	—	140	—	—	908
No. 5 - - -		232	—	75	140	90	—	—	155	68	—	—	140	—	—	900
No. 6 - - -		216	—	91	130	100	—	—	120	78	—	—	155	—	—	890
No. 7 - - -		146	—	85	165	100	—	—	145	66	—	—	130	—	—	837
No. 8 - - -		115	—	69	150	100	—	—	105	107	—	—	155	—	—	801
No. 9 - - -		216	—	69	120	95	—	—	95	50	—	—	140	—	—	785
No. 10 - -		172	—	75	115	100	—	—	95	66	—	—	145	—	—	768
No. 11 - -		117	—	100	120	100	—	—	105	50	—	—	135	—	—	727
No. 12 - -		0	—	85	150	100	—	—	115	0	—	—	0	—	—	450
August 6, 1867.																
Graves; H. C. P. -	A Clerkship.	262	—	75	140	85	—	—	170	99	—	—	80	—	—	911
No. 2 - - -		201	—	94	140	100	—	—	130	93	—	—	120	—	—	878
No. 3 - - -		178	—	100	125	90	—	—	120	94	—	—	130	—	—	837
January 7, 1868.																
Napier; W. E. -	A Clerkship.	227	—	80	155	100	—	—	180	133	—	—	100	—	—	975
No. 2 - - -		259	—	65	145	100	—	—	160	110	—	—	120	—	—	959
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	0	50	—	—	60	57	—	—	0	—	—	167

January 21, 1868.																	
*Waddington; S.	3 Clerkships.	280	—	95	130	95	—	—	160	86	—	—	—	165	—	—	1011
*Clark; J.		234	—	90	150	100	—	—	195	50	—	—	150	—	—	—	969
*Seton; B. W.		200	—	80	130	100	—	—	170	130	—	—	150	—	—	—	960
No. 4		163	—	70	120	100	—	—	180	83	—	—	170	—	—	—	886
No. 5		203	—	75	110	90	—	—	180	84	—	—	140	—	—	—	882
No. 6		225	—	0	115	95	—	—	170	85	—	—	120	—	—	—	810
No. 7		0	—	90	130	100	—	—	160	134	—	—	—	185	—	—	799
No. 8		0	—	70	115	70	—	—	170	80	—	—	130	—	—	—	635
No. 9		0	—	70	130	95	—	—	120	102	—	—	—	90	—	—	607
February 4, 1868.																	
No. 1	A Clerkship.	212		0	100	80	—	—	0	60	—	—	0	—	—	—	452
No. 2		0	—	0	105	65	—	—	90	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	260
No. 3		0	—	0	105	60	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	165
March 3, 1868.																	
*Taylor; J.	A Clerkship.	307	—	85	155	95	—	—	180	115	—	—	—	150	—	—	1087
No. 2		284	—	75	145	95	—	—	170	120	—	—	120	—	—	—	1009
No. 3		117	—	0	60	90	—	—	165	75	—	—	0	—	—	—	507
April 14, 1868.																	
Blomefield; T.W.P.	A Clerkship.	248	—	95	65	100	—	—	180	92	—	—	—	160	—	—	940
No. 2		237	—	75	70	95	—	—	125	118	—	—	130	—	—	—	850
No. 3		133	—	70	60	100	—	—	70	91	—	—	115	—	—	—	639
TREASURY.																	
July 23, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	**200** (Euclid.)	**2100**	
Kempe; J. A.	A Clerkship.	269	—	250	150	100	—	125	160	91	106	—	—	200	190	1641	
No. 2		185	—	265	160	100	—	120	140	112	97	—	—	190	95	1464	
No. 3		209	—	240	145	100	—	135	160	79	102	—	160	—	120	1450	
August 6, 1867.																	
Turnor; A.	A Clerkship.	107	—	285	160	100	—	90	180	108	40	—	—	210	92	1372	
No. 2		136	—	290	160	100	—	135	140	79	25	—	165	—	39	1269	
No. 3		176	—	165	135	90	—	105	140	79	62	—	—	205	70	1227	

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	*Department* and *Situation.*	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
TREASURY—*cont.*,															(Euclid.)	
September 17, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	**200**	**2100**
Ferguson; R. R. N.	A Clerkship.	207	—	255	150	100	—	125	155	128	135	—	—	160	100	1515
No. 2 - - -		184	—	265	125	100	—	95	135	107	55	—	80	—	90	1236
No. 3 - - -		254	—	240	140	100	—	75	125	35	7	—	—	60	85	1121
October 1, 1867.																
Seymour; H. A. D.	A Clerkship.	243	—	270	130	100	—	120	140	107	118	—	185	—	110	1523
No. 2 - - -		201	—	291	165	100	—	130	180	57	74	—	235	—	40	1473
No. 3 - - -		228	—	190	120	100	—	130	150	121	109	—	165	—	123	1436
									Criminal Law.	Law of Evidence.	Common Law Procedure & Practice.					
December 27, 1866.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	—	—	—	**1700**
*Wakefield; T. F.	A Clerkship in the Solicitor's Office.	131	—	300	155	100	—	105	150	160	130	—	—	—	—	1221
No. 2 - - -		133	—	300	170	98	—	90	70	0	90	—	—	—	—	951
No. 3 - - -		151	—	290	120	100	—	90	80	50	0	—	—	—	—	881
October 29, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Luff; W. W.	A Supplementary Clerkship.	186	—	260	120	95	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	756
No. 2 - - -		194	—	210	110	85	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674
No. 3 - - -		176	—	210	80	85	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	666

June 23, 1868.																
*Ray; W. S. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	285	—	285	135	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	925
No. 2 - - -		273	—	300	150	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913
No. 3 - - -		212	—	100	80	60	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	542
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).																
												Geometrical Drawing.				
April 30, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	**300**	—	—	**200**	**1300**
Talbot; T. - -	4 Clerkships.	315	—	55	75	100	—	90	—	—	—	165	—	—	120	920
*Freeman; D. -		180	—	100	75	100	—	135	—	—	—	185	—	—	90	865
Bell; R. - -		261	—	70	80	100	—	105	—	—	—	115	—	—	115	846
Irwin; W. G. -		311	—	95	85	95	—	90	—	—	—	100	—	—	70	846
No. 5 - - -		132	—	90	50	100	—	105	—	—	—	125	—	—	100	702
No. 6 - - -		238	—	80	0	95	—	90	—	—	—	0	—	—	140	643
No. 7 - - -		216	—	60	65	90	—	70	—	—	—	122	—	—	0	623
No. 8 - - -		151	—	80	65	100	—	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	85	576
No. 9 - - -		147	—	100	65	100	—	125	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	537
No. 10 - -		196	—	70	60	80	—	110	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	516
No. 11 - -		0	—	80	65	100	—	120	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	365
No. 12 - -		0	—	50	70	90	—	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	305
		0	—	65	50	95	—	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	305
No. 14 - -		0	—	0	70	50	—	60	—	—	—	102	—	—	0	282
March 3, 1868.																
Ward; D. - -	A Clerkship.	322	—	80	60	90	—	95	—	—	—	170	—	—	188	1005
No. 2 - - -		284	—	60	80	85	—	105	—	—	—	280	—	—	96	990
No. 3 - - -		281	—	80	85	95	—	120	—	—	—	155	—	—	136	952
No. 4 - - -		274	—	100	72	100	—	95	—	—	—	165	—	—	106	912
No. 5 - - -		188	—	55	80	100	—	95	—	—	—	260	—	—	108	886
Ny. 6 - - -		139	—	0	55	90	—	90	—	—	—	225	—	—	143	742
No. 7 - - -		230	—	70	70	95	—	105	—	—	—	0	—	—	118	688
No. 8 - - -		212	—	88	70	100	—	110	—	—	—	0	—	—	87	667
No. 9 - - -		163	—	0	65	70	—	120	—	—	—	0	—	—	77	495
No. 10 - - -		0	—	0	70	80	—	75	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	225

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of *Candidate*, and Date of *Competition*.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
WAR OFFICE.																
August 20, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**300** (German.)	**300**	**300**	—	**1950**
*Griffith; C. A.	A Clerkship.	204	—	270	140	100	—	115	130	115	106	205	—	—	—	1385
No. 2		205	—	270	110	95	—	105	155	96	103	—	—	175	—	1314
No. 3		189	—	300	135	90	—	120	150	108	46	—	170	—	—	1308
No. 4		167	—	200	130	95	—	150	135	80	79	—	—	260	—	1296
No. 5		254	—	280	150	100	—	95	125	118	90	—	60	—	—	1272
No. 6		207	—	255	140	90	—	100	110	80	80	—	125	—	—	1187
April 16, 1867.	**Maximum**	**110**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	**1210**
Cutler; W. W.	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office	71	—	190	150	100	—	170	70	57	65	—	—	—	—	873
No. 2		0	—	185	165	100	—	140	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	590
No. 3		0	—	0	120	90	—	120	0	55	0	—	—	—	—	385
August 27, 1867.																
*Stainforth; R. T.	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office.	58	—	170	140	95	—	140	125	46	40	—	—	—	—	814
No. 2		35	—	160	140	100	—	150	110	0	0	—	—	—	—	695
No. 3		29	—	130	110	80	—	105	75	0	0	—	—	—	—	529

April 14, 1868.																
Leggett; F. O. -	3 Supplemental Clerkships in the Adjutant-General's Office.	72	—	195	170	100	—	145	150	52	37	—	—	—	—	921
McLeod; W. T. -		77	—	165	150	100	—	160	130	73	53	—	—	—	—	908
April 28, 1868.																
No. 1 - - -	A Supplemental Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office.§	41	—	165	125	90	—	110	120	0	0	—	—	—	—	651
December 10, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**300**	—	—	**1450**
Ludlam; G. -	A Clerkship in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.	193	—	75	75	95	—	90	110	122	—	—	180	—	—	940
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	70	70	—	65	0	66	—	—	0	—	—	271
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	0	0	—	95	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	95
March 3, 1868.																
Allen; G. E. -	A Clerkship in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.	255	—	60	60	90	—	105	70	105	—	—	55	—	—	800
No. 2 - - -		0	—	50	55	50	—	0	0	60	—	—	0	—	—	215
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**600**
No. 1 - - -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.	98	—	0	60	90	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
April 3, 1868.																
Keily; H. J. L. -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.	79	—	90	75	80	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439
No. 2 - - -		74	—	75	70	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
No. 3 - - -		64	—	80	50	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
No. 4 - - -		97	—	0	0	70	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257

§ One other competition for this office was announced but, the nominations having been withdrawn, it did not take place.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
WOODS, OFFICE OF.																
March 19, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	**1650**
*Stableforth; C. B.	A Clerkship.	263	—	300	140	95	—	145	180	—	110	—	170	—	—	1403
No. 2 - -		257	—	210	130	100	—	110	180	—	80	—	90	—	—	1157
No. 3 - -		236	—	150	140	100	—	115	140	—	75	—	100	—	—	1056
WORKS, OFFICE OF.																
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	—	—	**1600**
Thompson; R. C.	A Clerkship.	230	—	273	140	90	—	90	67	—	—	—	70	—	—	960
No. 2 - - -		140	—	228	125	80	—	100	80	—	—	—	120	—	—	873
No. 3 - - -		187	—	240	120	70	—	75	115	—	—	—	0	—	—	807

TABLE G. (2.)—COLONIAL OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and Situation.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.					Class III.		Class IV.			Class V.		Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Roman Literature.	French.	German.	Italian.	Geology.	Surveying.	History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	
June, 1867.	**Maximum**	600	300	300	300	300	300	500	500	500	500	500	900	600	500	500	500	1400	100	5100
Pearson; A. A.	A Clerkship.	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	675	435	350	375	325	900	30	3580
No. 2		390	200	135	210	210	90	—	—	—	—	—	450	400	125	100	150	—	—	2460
No. 3		420	165	90	165	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	340	435	150	200	165	—	—	2190
No. 4		510	165	30	200	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	225	480	—	—	—	400	15	2070
No. 5†		390	60	60	180	—	0	225	20	—	—	—	—	—	50	50	50	—	—	1085
November 27, 1867.																				
Fanshawe; C. H.	A Clerkship.	300	230	115	230	55	150	—	—	—	—	—	620	480	—	—	—	465	5	2650
No. 2		450	255	105	60	30	130	—	—	—	—	—	400	420	190	275	300	—	—	2615
No. 3†		330	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	610	420	225	300	225	—	—	2185
April 23, 1868.																				
No. 1†	A Clerkship.	180	225	135	165	150	45	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	1350

† One other candidate was nominated, but he failed to pass the preliminary examination.

TABLE G. (3.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.		Class III.			Class IV.		Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Roman Literature.	Modern History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	
November 27, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**600**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**900**	**600**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**1400**	**100**	**5100**
Wragg; W. - -	A Ceylon Writership.	465	285	240	235	165	190	625	420	335	—	—	—	—	2960
No. 2 - - -		510	—	—	—	—	—	500	300	110	225	275	580	25	2525
No. 3 - - -		375	250	105	120	100	105	360	400	—	—	—	95	15	1925
No. 4† - - -		315	225	100	70	—	70	70	330	—	—	—	0	10	1190
May 12, 1868.															
Swettenham; J. A.	A Ceylon Writership.	330	240	195	130	—	120	450	490	—	—	—	620	—	*2575
No. 2 - - -		240	225	195	170	160	70	490	540	20	20	80	—	—	2210
No. 3 - - -		450	—	—	—	—	—	315	360	20	—	70	25	13	1253

† One other candidate was nominated, but he failed to pass the preliminary examination.

TABLE G. (4.)—**EDUCATION OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Indexing.	Digest of Summary.	Book-keeping.	Précis.	—	Total.	French.	History.	Total.
May 28, 1867.	**Maximum**	**350**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**		**1450**	**300**	**300**	**0 50**
Hodgson; T. - -	An Assistant Clerkship.	285	60	80	80	75	75	75	125	130	—	985	0	—	985
No. 2 - - -		0	0	60	40	75	0	0	50	0	—	225	—	0	225
No. 3 - - -		0	0	50	40	75	0	0	14	0	—	179	—	—	179

TABLE G. (5.)—NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric and Criticism.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	English History.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Total.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Philosophy of Education.	Chemistry.	Animal Physiology.	Vegetable Physiology.	Magnetism, Electricity, and Heat.	Total.
	Maximum	600	200	200	600	300	500	400	400	400	300	500	200	200	600	300	300	6000	500	500	400	400	400	400	200	250	250	250	
January 8, 1867.																													
Stapleton; W. R.	A Sub-inspectorship.	464	112	150	330	112	173	194	354	307	257	294	139	136	273	130	100	3585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - - -		490	116	195	330	138	04	135	322	358	169	334	138	124	0	100	100	3049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - - -		0	0	190	500	100	192	220	245	0	0	160	104	122	0	0	160	1908											
April 16, 1867.																			300	380	170	0	—	0					4631
Nicholls; W. -	A Sub-inspectorship.	421	88	190	480	200	273	170	330	300	186	330	120	151	252	140	100	3781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - - -		406	0	110	525	160	263	220	341	274	150	170	160	128	0	105	110	3187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - - -		427	102	180	360	135	274	140	253	177	129	325	90	104	159	115	150	3120	—	90	160	0	120	65	110	120	—	—	3735
No. 4 - - -		247	0	160	200	0	0	0	373	0	0	245	0	0	0	100	0	1325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October 1, 1867.																													
No. 1 - - -	An Inspectorship.	353	130	195	480	100	245	200	264	0	126	370	153	145	203	130	220	3314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 - - -		405	100	175	450	170	340	135	190	136	0	365	166	159	0	120	170	3081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G. (5).—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).**—*continued.*

1 INSPECTORSHIP OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric and Criticism.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	English History.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Total.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Philosophy of Education.	Animal Physiology.	Vegetable Physiology.	Magnetism, Electricity, and Heat.	Total.
February 8, 1868.	**Maximum**	600	200	200	600	300	500	400	400	400	300	500	200	200	600	300	300	6000	500	500	400	400	400	400	250	250	500	9600
Hamilton; A.	An Inspectorship.	394	136	195	540	205	280	200	333	168	123	260	143	153	175	180	240	3725	363	385	155	135	260	210	—	—	224	5457
No. 2		474	100	200	300	140	265	230	326	142	118	295	93	108	263	100	125	3279	—	148	215	80	55	140	107	144	166	4334
No. 3		438	124	150	450	150	240	250	369	154	192	270	124	143	150	100	145	3449	—	161	—	0	90	180	—	—	—	3880
No. 4		375	120	100	450	125	0	230	285	153	0	220	79	76	175	100	190	2678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G. (6.)—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND)**—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Précis.	Geography.	Book-keeping.	English Literature.	French.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
December, 1867.	**Maximum** -	**350**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**200**	**1850**
Naish; R. P. - -	A Clerkship.	269	60	72	95	87	135	138	90	—	64	130	—	164	1304
No. 2 - - - -		288	95	85	100	0	105	85	78	—	50	140	—	116	1142
No. 3 - - - -		166	80	80	100	0	125	122	51	—	50	85	—	87	946
No. 4 - - - -		0	0	60	60	0	100	80	50	—	0	0	—	0	350
March 17, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**356**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2050**
Boyle; L. - - -	A Clerkship.	298	93	85	98	105	105	170	108	97	75	90	—	118	1442
No. 2 - - - -		270	95	62	98	115	100	110	115	144	110	—	125	65	1409
No. 3 - - - -		298	95	65	98	115	100	170	131	110	120	—	0	57	1359
No. 4 - - - -		240	95	70	100	80	125	135	80	135	95	145	—	55	1355
No. 5 - - - -		248	73	68	90	65	110	70	91	87	65	105	—	93	1165
No. 6 - - - -		180	95	57	100	85	95	170	65	95	85	55	—	0	1082
No. 7 - - - -		218	0	50	90	0	0	0	58	0	60	0	—	0	471

TABLE G. (7.)—CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 8, 1867.	**Maximum**	260	50	120	100	120	170	150	80	1050
Gardiner; J. C.	A Cadetship.	202	48	96	75	82	100	105	60	768
No. 2		136	18	72	65	115	120	70	65	661
No. 3		92	16	96	55	96	110	84	80	629
No. 4		182	16	0	50	100	110	85	57	600
No. 5		0	10	82	50	82	100	0	51	375
January 22, 1867.										
Mulock; G. C.	A Cadetship.	212	40	100	70	114	110	125	75	846
No. 2		170	29	78	65	120	120	101	56	739
No. 3		170	33	66	60	108	100	106	72	715
No. 4		180	0	0	80	102	120	90	60	632
No. 5		101	23	0	65	114	110	78	54	545
January 22, 1867.										
Madders; A. S.	A Cadetship.	248	40	98	60	120	130	130	55	881
No. 2		198	42	104	65	114	135	121	73	852
No. 3		177	48	103	70	114	120	116	70	818
No. 4		200	36	74	70	120	110	113	75	798
April 2, 1867.										
Lee; W.	A Cadetship.	200	21	115	75	120	105	110	62	808
No. 2		180	38	80	73	110	105	135	70	791
No. 3		204	34	80	62	110	110	100	68	768
No. 4		205	12	105	63	115	85	106	74	765
No. 5		126	12	0	50	90	95	77	60	510
April 16, 1867.										
Somerville; H. B.	A Cadetship.	178	38	105	75	110	145	85	51	787
No. 2		145	50	0	60	105	119	115	78	672
No. 3		126	34	70	55	95	102	90	52	624
No. 4		0	25	0	0	95	119	75	55	369
April 16, 1867.										
Townsend; N. L.	A Cadetship.	212	42	100	70	115	120	135	65	859
No. 2		165	32	70	68	110	130	140	72	787
No. 3		146	17	75	60	105	105	120	76	704
No. 4		130	44	0	73	110	100	90	73	622
No. 5		126	50	0	65	100	100	105	60	606
May 14, 1867.										
Carter; S. R.	A Cadetship.	217	40	75	70	90	110	135	75	812
No. 2		174	40	115	65	115	110	100	59	778
No. 3		181	23	75	70	120	110	95	65	739
No. 4		154	45	105	0	115	120	105	72	716
No. 5		120	36	60	85	115	130	63	69	678
May 14, 1867.										
Smith; H. W.	A Cadetship.	216	46	100	75	120	105	115	80	857
No. 2		201	46	90	95	120	115	105	67	839
No. 3		115	18	0	70	90	115	61	72	541
No. 4		145	17	0	65	100	95	50	60	532
June, 1867.										
Hickson; E. F.	A Cadetship.	219	47	78	70	115	135	115	68	847
No. 2		220	38	108	70	115	95	85	76	807
No. 3		164	32	84	65	115	135	115	70	780
No. 4		187	41	98	60	115	85	80	60	726
No. 5		179	43	66	65	115	75	75	54	672

TABLE G. (7.)—Constabulary (Ireland)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
August 20, 1867.	**Maximum**	260	50	120	100	120	170	150	80	1050
Greene; W. J.	2 Cadetships.	233	36	105	80	115	110	131	66	876
Holland; E.		210	49	115	70	105	100	124	70	843
No. 3		195	44	60	60	100	100	123	76	758
No. 4		115	44	90	75	110	110	115	73	732
No. 5		159	21	90	70	115	100	86	67	708
No. 6		150	18	85	60	100	105	101	64	683
No. 7		98	14	65	65	115	100	87	51	595
No. 8		0	4	0	75	90	80	0	75	324
No. 9		86	16	0	60	70	0	0	53	285
No. 10		0	0	0	50	60	0	0	72	182
October 1, 1867.										
Lawlor; J. E. C.	A Cadetship.	245	46	102	90	120	150	133	60	946
No. 2		180	46	120	90	120	136	77	69	838
No. 3		183	36	96	85	115	120	112	51	798
No. 4		0	27	60	65	110	102	80	64	508
No. 5		0	28	66	50	112	0	95	56	407
October 1, 1867.										
McDermott; E. J.	A Cadetship.	189	42	102	80	105	136	107	59	820
No. 2		194	46	60	60	100	94	100	70	724
No. 3		137	27	60	85	115	136	96	64	720
No. 4		138	21	0	50	112	102	97	67	587
October 29, 1867.										
Warburton; J.	A Cadetship.	187	39	100	65	120	120	110	72	813
No. 2		219	41	60	70	115	120	105	65	795
No. 3		189	46	72	70	95	0	105	75	652
No. 4		128	33	72	60	115	80	85	70	643
No. 5		0	40	66	65	100	0	63	68	402
December 10, 1867.										
Hamilton; S. B.	4 Cadetships.	205	45	120	70	120	155	142	75	932
Smith; R. A.		196	38	96	90	120	155	148	70	913
Bull; R. G.		220	50	114	75	114	120	140	79	912
No. 4*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin; W. L.		198	46	108	65	108	130	110	78	843
No. 6		184	46	120	65	120	120	128	59	842
No. 7		186	45	90	65	120	120	130	64	820
No. 8		154	29	84	70	108	155	140	54	794
No. 9		96	44	90	75	120	120	112	77	734
No. 10		145	27	90	60	108	155	78	62	720
No. 11		135	30	60	60	108	100	100	66	659
No. 12		141	37	60	50	84	130	80	58	640
No. 13		121	17	0	62	114	136	90	80	620
No. 14		0	0	96	70	108	155	60	77	566
No. 15		0	0	0	75	114	100	63	61	413
No. 16		0	0	0	60	84	100	67	51	362
February 4, 1868.										
Reeves; W.	A Cadetship.	190	48	120	65	120	115	88	70	816
No. 2		171	36	110	75	110	120	95	57	774
No. 3		132	30	100	80	105	135	108	55	745
No. 4		139	39	0	50	70	0	79	60	437
No. 5		117	27	0	0	80	85	60	64	433
February 18, 1868.										
Dickson; W. A.	A Cadetship.	246	48	120	80	120	120	125	52	911
No. 2		191	29	110	70	120	110	95	72	797
No. 2		206	46	70	65	110	100	125	75	797
No. 4		0	12	0	50	90	85	55	78	370

* This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that he was within the limits of age, or that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

TABLE C. (7.)—Constabulary (Ireland)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
March 31, 1868.	**Maximum**	200	50	120	100	120	170	150	80	1050
Gambell; A.	A Cadetship.	227	48	110	75	115	135	140	60	910
No. 2		202	30	115	70	120	100	115	75	827
No. 3		0	16	105	85	120	85	50	70	531
No. 4		0	10	0	70	100	135	100	64	500
May 12, 1868.										
Bailey; E. W.	A Cadetship.	184	42	110	65	120	102	86	73	784
No. 2		197	46	85	50	90	85	134	70	757
No. 3		102	42	90	75	115	102	87	69	742
No. 4		117	30	0	55	80	85	56	74	497
May 12, 1868.										
Fleury; A. E.	A Cadetship.	167	34	105	60	110	75	122	72	745
No. 2		110	42	80	73	100	90	92	77	673
No. 3		106	18	0	75	80	80	112	65	596
No. 4		171	43	0	62	100	0	91	75	542
No. 5		0	0	65	0	70	70	54	80	339
June 9, 1868.										
Greene; G. G.	2 Cadetships.	235	44	110	73	120	100	145	51	878
Williamson; W. G.		200	42	120	72	120	105	120	59	838
No. 3		198	27	120	80	120	85	125	66	821
No. 4		173	25	115	65	115	90	100	63	746
No. 5		160	31	105	70	115	95	115	54	745
No. 6		156	48	100	65	120	85	80	75	729
No. 7		136	46	60	50	115	100	55	77	689
No. 8		112	40	10	60	95	95	95	71	568
No. 9		0	30	10	50	105	110	0	74	369
No. 10		0	0	0	0	85	0	0	52	137

TABLE G. (8.)—OPEN COMPETITIONS for SITUATIONS in the STEAM FACTORIES, DOCKYARDS, and VICTUALLING YARDS.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
June 4 and 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Walke; A. J.	Situation of Engineer Student, Devonport.	233	92	60	65	91	100	110	300	300	1351
Shapcott; R. A.		201	76	75	75	92	70	140	300	300	1328
Kits; E. J.		213	95	80	80	94	85	140	190	300	1277
Michell, W. H.		230	97	90	90	89	68	140	178	295	1277
Dawe; C. J.		170	92	80	50	87	76	120	198	275	1148
No. 6		172	97	70	70	88	62	135	162	284	1140
*Hearson; G. H.		172	85	75	55	78	61	125	210	273	1134
No. 8		201	70	85	30	88	43	120	214	193	1046
No. 9		166	87	85	30	86	72	90	162	213	991
No. 10		152	96	80	60	82	48	125	180	155	978
No. 11		195	75	85	50	78	37	110	142	183	955
No. 12		114	86	70	45	92	87	140	180	140	954
No. 13		119	60	70	40	70	81	120	178	180	918
No. 14		140	80	90	45	77	68	50	160	206	916
No. 15		170	90	80	60	86	39	145	124	116	910
No. 16		112	95	85	50	90	74	115	162	123	906
No. 17		173	80	75	45	81	37	45	82	266	884
No. 18		131	65	65	45	87	61	50	178	180	862
No. 19		187	40	70	60	72	93	5	118	170	815
No. 20		180	100	75	50	91	32	100	24	123	775
No. 21		146	60	60	20	76	62	10	114	207	755
No. 22		146	70	80	30	61	22	5	126	158	698
No. 23		70	70	85	30	70	34	40	93	57	549
No. 24		61	60	70	25	71	51	40	78	75	531
No. 25		99	35	65	30	70	27	45	84	75	530
No. 26†		57	75	50	40	57	14	35	0	54	382
June 4 and 5, 1867.											
Santo; A.	Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth.	211	92	80	45	82	88	123	254	288	1265
Murray; D. D.		189	82	85	50	70	72	120	287	300	1255
West; J. S.		233	85	65	30	76	61	100	287	300	1237
Langmaid; J.		156	95	75	65	85	75	120	267	269	1207
Shirvell; J.		170	100	80	35	74	55	125	287	264	1190
‡Bramsdon; W. H.		213	65	85	45	76	74	60	245	300	1163
No. 7		205	80	75	50	75	63	120	230	212	1110
No. 8		168	96	75	50	78	61	130	225	219	1102
No. 9		174	65	85	30	74	48	100	293	231	1100
No. 10		164	60	75	50	74	50	45	227	258	1003
No. 11		167	92	85	35	62	34	110	156	246	987
No. 12		155	75	75	35	58	52	25	246	256	977
No. 13		154	80	85	50	82	45	60	222	159	937
No. 14		186	82	75	30	60	43	30	180	242	928
No. 15		146	70	75	50	71	50	45	180	204	891
No. 16		158	45	70	50	67	67	25	137	203	822
No. 17		101	85	75	40	74	45	65	153	168	806
No. 18		107	93	70	45	86	41	140	78	129	789
No. 19		126	85	80	80	54	29	0	180	126	766
No. 20		159	90	70	40	77	43	40	90	155	764
No. 21		129	95	60	40	65	35	20	167	132	743
No. 22		109	55	80	65	70	39	30	210	78	736
No. 23		90	30	70	25	66	74	85	155	99	694
No. 24		86	90	85	35	66	27	35	96	102	622
No. 25		100	60	85	25	44	62	20	105	27	528
No. 26		63	60	80	30	65	39	50	99	24	510
No. 27		53	40	65	30	64	57	10	0	57	376
No. 28§		91	40	70	20	52	4	10	45	30	362

* This candidate was appointed to Sheerness.
† One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ This candidate was appointed to Woolwich.
§ Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
June 4 and 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	2 0	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Rule; T.	Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness.	183	80	65	75	94	85	135	210	275	1208
Bennington; J. W.		177	60	65	80	69	61	35	186	155	888
Hurst; J. E.		147	94	80	35	74	61	80	144	135	850
No. 4		169	70	80	30	72	32	—	102	125	680
No. 5		133	50	60	50	67	42	35	75	126	638
No. 6		76	82	80	90	74	64	35	69	45	615
No. 7		57	55	65	30	55	53	20	150	84	575
No. 8*		127	70	75	25	60	18	—	54	75	504
June 4 and 5, 1867.											
Little; E.	Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich.	155	75	85	25	86	78	145	210	162	1021
Gay; W. H.		117	40	65	50	81	68	120	186	249	956
Icely; C.		83	90	55	40	87	96	120	154	129	854
No. 4		134	65	60	55	73	48	30	186	105	756
No. 5		124	60	60	35	60	57	115	100	126	737
No. 6		109	95	80	40	82	46	110	60	111	733
No. 7		132	40	60	35	78	36	105	54	129	669
No. 9		85	97	70	20	71	13	105	76	132	669
No. 10†		84	25	50	25	55	41	110	150	101	641
		135	50	75	25	58	44	15	126	54	582

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health	Total.
June 4 and 5, 1867.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Tweedall; J. S.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	214	96	85	85	79	64	—	66	90	190	969
Rogers; C. H.		145	60	60	60	49	18	30	44	90	140	696
Hand; C. M.		167	20	60	30	62	13	—	14	70	170	606
Jones; H.		106	65	70	35	32	7	—	10	80	160	565
Thompson; W.		151	20	60	45	53	38	—	36	70	80	553
‡Robson; G.												
‡Carroll; J.												
‡Platts; H. J.§												
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Crockford; R. D.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Deptford.	211	70	75	40	32	30	35	38	80	110	721
Moon; C. H.		181	70	65	0	49	0	—	22	85	100	572
Hider; J.		57	35	55	0	8	0	—	—	85	175	415
‡Hennessy; J. W.‖												
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Crocker; W. H.		216	65	75	60	59	63	40	32	60	200	870
Harris; J. T.		225	80	60	45	45	42	70	39	65	175	846
Toms; H.		197	60	75	45	59	7	97	92	60	145	837
Cotton; W. S.		206	96	65	65	60	57	10	27	60	165	817
Martin; E. L.		189	60	60	20	71	37	84	60	55	165	801
Tallack; J. G.		149	85	65	80	68	31	0	58	55	185	776
Treys; J. T.		150	85	65	30	66	34	44	10	60	200	744

* Four other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Passed on a somewhat lower standard in the test subjects in order that the necessary number of appointments might be made.
§ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‖ Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Dunn; P. J.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	157	55	65	60	46	50	21	27	60	200	741
Phillips; W. C.		180	85	70	45	48	35	14	39	60	150	726
Manicom; B.		190	20	55	45	52	39	41	90	60	120	721
No. 11		164	75	70	15	78	20	—	41	55	200	718
No. 12		131	20	60	35	58	22	74	86	60	170	716
No. 13		218	45	70	60	40	33	—	51	60	135	712
No. 14		105	85	65	85	60	30	11	20	55	195	711
No. 15		198	75	50	35	50	17	—	65	60	150	700
No. 16		94	75	70	45	42	40	24	37	55	182	664
No. 17		131	35	75	45	52	35	—	18	60	200	651
No. 18		140	70	65	45	62	35	—	46	55	100	618
No. 19		97	75	70	45	50	31	—	18	55	175	616
No. 20		118	55	65	45	47	20	21	13	55	165	604
No. 21		172	45	60	5	45	10	0	36	55	175	603
No. 22		96	50	70	35	46	13	19	17	55	200	601
No. 23		138	20	50	15	69	25	—	23	60	175	575
No. 24		149	30	65	20	34	18	—	35	55	155	561
No. 25		100	30	70	15	46	26	—	10	50	195	542
No. 26*		98	80	50	5	17	2	0	0	55	200	507
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
James; J. R.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	299	90	75	71	70	78	109	125	70	150	1137
Griffiths; W. B.		300	75	70	41	83	58	81	150	70	200	1126
John; A.		244	80	80	48	67	76	99	106	72	100	972
No. 4		221	80	62	63	64	82	89	87	70	100	918
No. 5		217	70	65	58	56	62	82	77	60	150	897
No. 6		231	75	67	61	66	42	—	59	75	150	826
No. 7		212	50	60	55	70	67	25	69	60	125	793
No. 8		163	60	72	75	64	57	14	35	60	50	650
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Bryant; W.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	278	75	80	30	68	77	54	117	50	175	1004
Earl; H. T.		290	85	80	25	62	34	45	128	60	175	984
Boryer; H. C.		289	90	75	25	71	49	29	119	65	50	862
Inder; W. S.		261	80	70	50	73	72	22	103	65	50	846
Lawrence; J.		242	60	65	50	71	41	31	96	60	75	791
Cooke; J. G.		193	65	80	25	60	52	45	77	60	125	782
Wadmore; C. E.		178	65	65	15	67	31	12	113	60	175	781
Nicklin; T.		164	95	64	60	65	26	3	52	60	125	714
Cheesman; W.		221	90	70	20	66	25	11	99	60	50	712
Downton; G. H.		218	60	65	25	61	30	11	133	50	50	703
Cook; T.		111	80	70	50	72	50	0	21	40	200	694
Ford; A.		188	90	70	15	70	17	27	0	65	150	692
Caine; J. E.		84	90	75	65	84	54	43	70	80	25	670
Betenson; C. H.		131	45	60	45	48	31	7	67	55	125	614
Davidson; F.		125	60	70	35	45	39	7	10	45	175	611
Lander; W.		154	20	60	60	64	35	19	30	45	100	587
Heard; J. H.		161	75	75	5	42	7	11	25	60	125	586
Cluett; G. E.		119	55	75	20	75	39	42	27	50	75	577
Bridle; W. H.		175	55	65	5	45	8	12	40	40	125	570
No. 20		175	25	75	50	36	10	21	63	50	50	555
No. 21		103	75	70	30	59	46	0	7	40	75	505
No. 22		151	35	60	10	54	5	4	20	60	100	499
No. 23		146	45	60	15	56	16	0	25	35	100	498
No. 24		93	35	55	10	47	17	0	0	40	150	447
No. 26		78	40	60	15	73	17	4	0	60	100	447
No. 27†		78	55	60	20	62	14	12	0	70	75	446
June 4 and 5, 1867.		75	40	50	15	23	7	0	0	50	150	410
Corner; D. W.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice,	209	83	70	40	56	38	20	49	65	195	825
Burrows; J. H.		169	85	70	25	58	25	20	42	72	190	756
Clark; W. C.		135	70	75	35	60	17	55	48	70	190	755
McCarthy; J.		181	90	65	15	66	26	20	31	60	200	754
Clayton; J. J.		169	70	60	25	58	15	30	61	60	190	738

* Fourteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

*Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum -	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Nichol; J. A. McG. -	Sheerness.	118	75	70	60	49	13	53	63	65	170	736
Watford; W. J. -		112	60	62	10	51	6	31	39	75	180	626
*Brown; W. J. -												
*Barnes; W.† -												
June 4 and 5, 1867.												
Gibson; S. P. - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Woolwich.	178	87	70	60	54	36	—	30	80	180	775
Platts; A. - - -		127	40	60	40	54	7	15	56	80	190	669
Bird; E. - - -		70	60	60	22	58	39	5	34	85	180	613
Proom; W. - -		113	60	60	5	38	11	—	23	85	190	585
*Kingwell; J. H. -												
*Grainger; T. - -												
*Picton; W. T. -												
*Redding; J. B. -												
*Marsh; J. H. - -												

		Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.	**Maximum** -	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Gard; T. L. - -	Situation of Engineer Student, Devonport.	200	85	75	88	65	95	140	293	288	1329
Sanders; J. S. P. -		200	80	85	65	81	100	100	261	293	1265
Firks; W. J. C. -		148	90	80	79	84	100	145	276	255	1257
Pellow; C. H. - -		227	95	65	74	68	80	105	281	234	1249
Gilbert; E. R. - -		200	85	85	66	85	92	130	243	255	1241
‡Ellis; M. W. - -		201	95	70	61	76	48	100	228	266	1145
No. 7 - - -		206	95	80	58	76	68	105	240	150	1078
No. 8 - - -		200	100	80	72	77	52	130	170	191	1072
		174	85	85	68	82	78	140	270	90	1072
No. 10 - - -		189	20	85	63	45	67	45	378	266	1058
No. 11 - - -		131	85	85	76	56	69	100	233	207	1042
No. 12 - - -		217	100	70	63	75	48	90	105	233	1001
No. 13 - - -		158	75	85	77	61	43	95	255	123	972
No. 14 - - -		153	75	80	62	71	54	30	255	167	947
No. 15 - - -		200	50	80	61	66	64	5	219	201	946
No. 16 - - -		157	90	80	69	80	55	50	104	143	837
No. 17 - - -		196	90	80	85	57	13	30	153	117	821
No. 18 - - -		111	80	85	77	68	73	0	120	105	719
No. 19 - - -		132	25	75	48	65	69	40	104	59	617
No. 20 - - -		47	45	80	53	67	75	105	60	56	588
No. 21‖ - - -		76	75	70	56	49	39	35	0	42	442
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.											
Piley; W. H. - -		241	70	80	65	82	81	140	294	288	1341
Hyde; T. H. - -		237	90	80	66	92	50	115	273	293	1296
Hamon; J. T. D. -		225	95	85	62	71	78	135	282	246	1279
Prowett; J. A. - -		217	60	85	73	74	47	95	300	245	1196
Glasspole; R. M. -		223	90	80	76	80	74	125	179	210	1137
No. 3 - - - -		195	85	75	64	80	59	110	210	236	1114

* Passed on a somewhat lower standard in the test subjects in order that the necessary number of appointments might be made.
† Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ This candidate was appointed to Woolwich.
§ Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‖ One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
	Maximum	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
No. 7	Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth.	186	85	90	52	77	59	55	272	186	1062
No. 8		200	85	75	70	64	52	130	126	194	996
No. 9		139	65	80	54	67	48	30	230	173	936
No. 10		189	50	80	40	61	38	40	182	248	928
No. 11		161	60	80	69	74	52	75	180	146	897
No. 12		143	85	75	77	48	63	93	92	150	828
No. 13		120	80	85	74	74	65	100	122	105	825
No. 14		118	60	85	85	57	50	25	182	137	799
No. 15		109	90	70	50	77	53	145	75	105	774
No. 16		117	35	85	72	61	59	25	60	114	628
No. 17*		161	20	80	78	40	68	25	0	143	615
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.											
Coleman; W.	Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness.	240	90	85	75	81	78	110	294	245	1298
Killpatrick; G. H.		215	85	80	65	74	29	105	147	276	1076
Agnew; T.		233	100	70	60	74	67	30	138	239	1011
Thomas; E.		157	20	65	55	73	36	100	248	210	964
No. 5		160	85	85	58	61	48	100	131	153	886
No. 6		166	45	65	52	39	44	120	158	60	749
No. 7		153	65	80	60	49	29	10	120	132	698
No. 8		159	70	70	15	57	47	30	153	74	680
No. 9		184	80	70	50	81	45	45	0	90	645
No. 10		119	60	70	22	80	30	30	92	135	638
No. 11		82	80	80	80	64	60	85	47	57	635
No. 12		126	40	70	55	49	56	5	140	62	609
No. 13		142	90	85	42	52	30	15	45	90	600
No. 14		117	60	75	44	44	31	10	85	123	589
No. 15†		118	50	70	48	63	50	10	41	53	503
Dec. 3 *and* 4, 1867.											
Lane; C.	Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich.	137	85	85	58	89	40	100	242	213	1049
Atkinson; J. J.		142	60	75	78	73	63	125	230	182	1028
Stainton; H.		130	50	85	56	75	53	105	177	132	872
No. 4		165	65	75	62	78	60	40	180	95	820
No. 5		150	60	75	44	51	23	30	146	208	787
No. 6		126	75	50	32	63	62	40	197	117	762
No. 7		106	95	70	72	56	35	50	105	95	684
No. 8		75	35	75	59	64	51	20	38	60	477
No. 9‡		61	20	75	72	54	22	35	80	35	454

* Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Champness; E. C.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	202	80	60	70	54	46	98	121	60	110	961
Peckitt; J.		213	55	50	10	35	23	72	34	60	140	692
Webb; J.		132	55	45	80	35	44	0	64	60	160	675
Tierney; E. J.		157	55	55	60	40	50	0	0	55	160	632
Breaks; J.*		165	40	65	65	50	31	0	0	60	150	626
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.												
Crockford; G. T.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Deptford.	238	40	65	40	55	45	100	87	60	105	835
Pender; G.		154	40	65	50	52	38	7	14	70	175	665
Rowe; W. H.		119	50	70	27	34	10	44	33	80	95	562
Rugg; G. J.		95	50	25	18	30	6	0	0	95	125	444
Jermyn; A.		108	50	40	10	34	9	0	0	75	100	426
No. 6†		97	30	20	20	10	16	0	0	70	140	403
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.												
Ball; G. H.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	245	65	75	50	44	58	150	89	65	170	1011
Uglow; J. S.		254	50	65	28	66	36	104	132	85	163	983
Martin; A.		199	70	60	85	53	54	66	41	70	200	908
Pike; J. N.		178	95	75	52	52	40	0	66	95	200	853
Truscott; J. E.		235	60	60	18	38	36	110	35	92	138	822
Trenamen; N. A.		192	55	70	54	36	42	45	40	75	173	782
Barrett; R. R.		207	35	75	55	68	15	0	71	62	179	767
Lowthwaite; S. W. T.		236	50	50	85	43	22	0	31	62	161	740
Flynn; P.		142	30	70	42	54	16	57	45	85	195	736
Hawken; J.		143	70	80	58	62	54	0	48	60	138	713
No. 11		155	65	60	55	30	23	36	20	60	200	710
No. 12		90	55	80	25	16	14	105	36	82	200	703
No. 13		208	25	65	42	44	34	0	45	65	171	699
No. 14		171	25	65	40	34	31	0	43	68	200	677
No. 15		179	85	55	36	41	23	0	0	90	155	664
No. 16		126	70	65	35	41	22	27	43	75	135	639
No. 17		136	55	65	45	50	16	0	32	70	166	635
No. 18		136	40	70	25	30	22	0	22	60	194	599
No. 19		92	45	60	60	47	25	0	4	85	135	553
No. 20		169	45	70	48	40	20	Absent			140	532
No. 21‡		95	20	25	70	34	12	0	0	70	136	462
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.												
Eynon; T.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	294	85	70	49	64	78	108	108	95	125	1076
Thomas; G. M.		308	80	60	65	55	91	99	69	85	150	1062
Lifton; G. R.		282	95	70	75	66	41	9	82	90	150	960
No. 4		245	60	55	58	65	68	74	99	75	150	949
No. 5		245	75	70	66	60	44	18	14	80	50	732
No. 6		189	93	65	62	58	30	0	15	60	150	702
No. 7		163	65	70	22	58	41	0	8	85	75	587
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.												
Biles; J. H.		316	85	75	72	71	82	140	150	70	75	1136
Woodnutt; A. H.		259	80	60	70	92	56	150	131	70	150	1118
Googe; G.		261	85	75	82	64	56	140	150	50	150	1118
Mullice; W. J.		226	95	80	75	78	68	150	140	60	75	1047
Ryder; J.		324	40	80	42	55	55	150	150	40	100	1036
Mayston; W.		314	70	80	58	72	65	75	104	50	25	913
Adams; J. W.		233	60	70	73	73	60	60	10	50	175	870
Turpin; G.		195	85	75	80	56	59	6	54	50	200	860
Langford; G. F.		207	60	75	50	43	38	107	65	50	150	845
Hopkins; W. H.		264	40	75	36	56	22	108	100	50	75	826
Mills; W.		204	65	70	25	60	41	150	94	65	50	824
Burdon; H. C.		232	90	80	75	28	32	27	61	55	75	805
Lemmon; J. E.		233	30	65	53	38	37	41	86	55	150	793
Marcs; H.		281	60	70	57	45	44	81	88	45	—	771

* Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Lawrence; H. J.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	165	50	70	40	43	25	134	106	50	75	758
Andrewartha; H.		179	85	75	67	46	57	12	95	55	75	746
Poate; H.		178	95	70	50	57	42	30	22	65	125	734
Faber; T. J.		165	55	85	51	59	31	110	64	60	50	730
Miller; J. H.		182	70	75	30	47	31	60	20	60	150	725
Padbury; G. W.		185	40	75	46	54	37	0	115	40	125	717
Kigie; W.		142	85	70	22	43	26	83	83	55	100	709
Dixon; C.		188	65	65	25	43	6	98	99	40	50	679
Godden; T. W.		150	90	70	76	54	29	38	6	55	95	663
No. 23		219	90	70	0	38	36	0	15	50	150	663
No. 25		195	35	70	20	45	49	0	38	50	150	652
No. 26		187	80	70	63	49	24	30	66	50	26	614
No. 27		180	40	80	44	36	25	11	77	70	75	638
No. 28		260	50	70	24	33	21	0	53	50	75	636
No. 29		179	40	75	47	42	29	0	15	55	125	607
No. 30		231	30	65	10	44	42	0	60	30	75	587
No. 31		127	60	55	46	46	31	5	0	70	125	565
		126	75	70	22	39	33	0	10	65	125	565
No. 33		99	50	55	24	49	39	105	0	45	95	561
No. 34		225	55	70	33	40	13	0	27	45	50	558
No. 35		152	70	80	15	43	14	89	17	70	—	550
No. 36		177	40	70	00	65	52	24	5	55	—	548
No. 37		111	30	65	47	39	26	38	20	45	125	546
No. 38		141	60	65	21	45	40	6	15	45	100	538
No. 39		127	50	45	20	49	40	0	56	50	75	512
		131	65	65	0	32	23	23	38	60	75	512
No. 41		137	30	65	45	34	41	3	7	45	100	507
No. 42		73	45	70	65	39	3	0	5	50	150	500
No. 43		124	80	30	80	41	6	0	0	60	—	471
No. 44		114	85	70	16	24	49	21	0	50	—	429
No. 45		53	60	70	67	33	13	0	0	55	75	426
No. 46		117	60	75	52	17	28	0	7	50	—	406
No. 47		106	80	60	20	21	18	0	30	50	—	385
No. 48*		81	75	75	18	31	20	5	0	45	25	375
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.												
Truscott; G. A.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness.	269	81	65	25	66	70	120	150	50	200	1096
Craddock; W. A.		298	75	65	48	78	44	71	135	70	200	1084
Baskett; W. T.		310	85	70	55	55	46	84	99	70	200	1074
Scutt; S.		228	76	65	35	45	32	125	150	45	200	1001
McDonald; W.		204	70	70	38	76	40	77	78	70	120	843
Wallis; R.		183	72	65	60	49	46	36	48	55	200	814
Hodges; H. A.		195	48	65	18	55	34	68	17	45	190	735
Howard; G. S.		92	75	60	36	58	46	60	55	50	200	732
Brett; A.		158	100	70	28	53	33	33	37	60	100	672
Attwood; F. M.		192	55	50	30	32	17	11	29	50	175	641
Sainsbury; R.		141	83	70	0	27	19	0	0	50	200	590
Marsnew; R. J.		90	50	70	10	35	21	0	0	50	175	501
No. 13†		64	76	50	38	12	20	0	0	45	0	305
Dec. 3 and 4, 1867.												
Crandle; E. J.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Woolwich.	109	65	75	33	42	13	62	27	80	190	696
Moore; G. F.		172	65	65	26	21	16	0	17	70	200	652
Jones; J. J.		157	60	60	22	32	29	0	8	80	200	648
Rogan; W.		98	50	60	25	42	61	15	21	90	175	637
Padgen; W.		108	30	50	34	51	30	8	0	75	190	576
Woodward; T. J.‡		111	30	30	4	38	10	0	0	80	160	463

* Eighteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Twelve other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Ten other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
June 2 and 3, 1868.	**Maximum**	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Pibworth; W. H.		223	92	75	44	91	75	125	245	288	1258
Wakenham; W. P.		248	96	80	80	79	63	100	236	230	1212
Elbrow; G.		228	95	80	58	71	44	130	215	283	1206
Armstrong; T.		203	85	75	38	65	56	115	252	258	1147
Willson; H.		219	95	75	45	72	61	125	240	210	1142
Linnington; E. A.		178	90	80	54	77	79	110	256	204	1128
Attwood; H.		217	98	70	42	82	71	140	206	195	1121
Williams; T.		192	75	85	62	63	71	55	245	233	1081
Robins; J. J.		200	90	70	47	58	82	60	194	240	1041
Burt; H. P.		147	100	70	50	77	55	135	207	194	1035
Layton; J. G.		214	92	65	48	77	60	105	156	215	1032
Barnes; B. J.		201	85	75	50	66	65	110	174	189	1015
Coomber; R. J.		229	90	65	60	52	56	95	171	170	988
London; A. J.		193	85	70	30	64	29	85	272	152	980
Martin; S.		194	96	80	52	57	66	90	122	216	973
Watch; J. S.		183	80	75	63	74	59	70	113	235	952
Henwood; J. W.		200	80	70	47	72	55	60	200	165	949
Spurrett; J. P.		147	92	75	46	60	56	75	198	195	944
No. 19		191	85	70	67	72	81	35	116	219	936
No. 20		175	100	70	35	61	35	115	122	218	931
No. 21		151	70	60	70	66	74	80	219	137	927
No. 23		211	80	70	25	53	66	55	200	167	927
No. 24		169	90	60	40	84	55	60	220	141	919
No. 25		200	98	70	52	52	62	45	150	189	918
No. 26		184	35	75	31	61	61	90	180	182	899
No. 28		169	85	80	62	67	67	60	117	171	878
No. 29		152	75	60	50	77	66	75	156	167	878
No. 30		161	90	75	26	57	61	27	227	131	855
No. 32		183	75	75	50	51	51	60	119	141	805
No. 33		171	80	60	40	43	39	55	140	164	792
No. 34		151	90	70	37	58	24	115	107	140	792
No. 35	Situation of Engineer Student.	153	70	60	40	62	37	55	162	152	791
No. 36		136	40	60	40	47	50	100	126	188	787
No. 37		160	96	70	65	54	35	115	90	101	786
No. 38		195	40	70	20	39	16	10	213	171	774
No. 39		152	75	60	23	60	37	45	201	102	755
No. 40		151	80	75	55	63	64	60	87	107	742
No. 41		133	75	85	45	55	66	30	131	114	734
No. 42		153	98	73	45	58	38	110	40	108	723
No. 43		201	40	70	58	39	68	30	38	174	713
No. 44		147	80	75	58	49	26	30	102	105	672
No. 45		121	60	60	42	28	60	27	171	94	663
No. 46		103	60	67	40	60	34	27	57	152	660
No. 47		114	80	70	58	55	38	15	30	150	610
No. 48		142	60	78	35	29	23	45	63	122	597
No. 49		151	80	65	18	64	28	130	38	0	574
No. 50		113	80	65	53	65	23	100	23	48	570
No. 51		148	30	55	35	30	47	7	84	126	562
No. 52		107	80	50	20	54	50	—	51	89	551
No. 53		106	35	50	42	48	80	15	39	77	542
No. 54		87	55	60	30	43	54	50	87	68	534
No. 55		148	90	72	44	59	35	25	21	36	530
No. 56		162	50	70	48	65	38	5	26	62	526
No. 57		141	30	50	35	52	18	45	66	83	520
No. 58		142	90	70	38	59	19	27	9	38	492
No. 59		98	70	70	33	42	23	7	59	88	490
No. 60		130	70	65	32	36	47	0	81	27	488
No. 61		113	60	50	25	38	45	45	26	63	465
No. 62		98	25	50	30	49	27	25	59	68	461
No. 63		109	80	60	30	36	21	—	24	93	463
No. 64		122	60	60	28	29	27	15	14	56	411
No. 65*		74	55	55	25	50	16	25	42	27	369
		96	50	65	27	27	19	7	24	35	350
		56	35	75	30	23	48	10	0	21	298
		78	35	50	10	32	18	7	0	41	271

* Four other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
June 2 and 3, 1868.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Pasfield; W. S.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	176	80	70	59	56	35	92	56	65	75	764
Izaby; G. N. S.		189	80	80	47	42	34	0	50	70	170	762
Coleman; F.		243	95	65	66	23	20	0	36	80	130	758
Watson; R.		198	45	60	71	25	28	0	44	80	190	741
Harley; W. H.		154	55	45	64	16	4	0	16	75	160	589
Beeman; T. R.		118	65	60	54	22	15	0	0	95	100	529
Driver; H.		105	55	50	6	26	12	0	25	85	150	514
No. 8.*		88	85	45	46	6	1	0	17	70	75	433
No. 9.*		97	30	30	22	10	0	0	28	65	150	432
June 2 and 3, 1868.												
Jago; A.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	248	98	70	75	56	47	147	113	65	200	1119
Prust; W. H.		257	70	65	46	56	45	51	100	50	190	930
Davis; J. O.		202	55	65	59	49	55	66	127	48	200	926
Toms; F. W.		235	30	65	57	65	39	150	61	48	160	910
Lancaster; H. J. B.		251	75	45	23	39	56	75	78	55	200	897
Miller; A.		183	85	75	32	46	26	79	53	55	190	824
No. 7		219	30	70	53	48	41	47	43	52	200	803
No. 8		173	80	70	64	49	33	9	45	60	190	773
		225	75	70	42	50	36	1	64	50	160	773
No. 10		210	70	65	60	42	36	22	41	55	160	761
No. 11		246	60	50	46	34	9	0	58	50	200	753
No. 12		205	70	60	47	50	18	5	41	52	200	748
No. 13		137	90	70	51	44	27	11	53	45	180	708
No. 14		165	70	60	34	40	28	6	34	58	200	695
No. 15		150	40	70	27	31	17	49	44	55	200	683
No. 16		208	50	60	20	49	2	110	35	40	100	674
No. 17		168	25	65	34	19	31	11	62	42	200	657
No. 18		154	60	65	57	27	24	0	14	52	200	653
No. 19		185	30	70	42	39	28	13	35	50	160	652
No. 20		159	70	60	33	27	12	11	18	55	200	645
No. 21		185	25	70	39	35	13	0	35	35	200	637
No. 22		181	90	50	27	45	21	0	0	52	170	636
No. 23		134	60	65	43	27	7	66	23	50	150	619
No. 24		133	65	70	48	47	31	13	22	50	110	594
No. 25		119	20	70	44	42	29	0	16	55	170	565
No. 26		97	60	40	76	54	13	5	27	50	130	552
No. 27		153	55	60	53	42	14	0	14	50	110	551
No. 28		127	25	45	56	25	27	0	33	55	120	513
No. 29		76	50	40	29	23	0	0	8	55	200	481
No. 30		114	25	50	32	21	14	0	62	52	110	480
No. 31†		156	65	60	53	38	9	0	14	48	20	463
June 2 and 3, 1868.												
Jonkins; P.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	347	85	60	40	61	64	123	133	80	150	1143
Roads; C. F.		259	85	70	58	70	49	150	102	75	175	1093
Phillips; L.		313	80	70	52	49	44	147	124	75	100	1054
Cozens; J.		299	70	65	32	56	45	95	103	75	75	915
No. 5		253	88	60	50	52	47	67	48	70	125	860
No. 6		305	80	60	25	57	49	46	94	75	50	841
No. 7		213	65	62	36	49	39	91	88	70	100	813
No. 8		250	60	55	36	46	50	45	46	75	100	763
No. 9		198	65	55	30	55	45	44	62	65	75	694
No. 10		203	70	40	22	41	44	36	57	80	100	693
No. 11		161	25	50	55	55	45	30	48	75	100	644
No. 12		239	55	50	18	39	13	0	48	75	75	612
No. 13		184	20	50	28	15	28	15	36	75	150	601
No. 14		155	20	50	24	28	39	5	59	75	100	555
No. 15‡		100	40	60	20	21	10	0	20	70	75	476
June 2 and 3, 1868.												
Fowling; C. R. H.		213	95	75	70	60	61	110	51	55	100	890
Young; G. F.		305	62	70	51	46	49	54	113	60	50	860
Hopkins; A. F.		264	75	78	18	32	28	150	90	30	75	840

* Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum -	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Gould; W. - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	282	70	75	27	46	31	106	45	50	100	832
Gaze; J. - -		204	80	60	43	42	29	76	75	50	100	819
Wheeler; E. - -		206	65	52	60	40	41	133	51	65	100	813
Hollis; E. - -		283	70	75	36	49	22	63	69	55	90	802
Andrews; H. J. -		271	75	70	40	52	46	83	58	55	45	795
Hobbs; T. - -		215	92	70	30	41	27	82	79	55	100	782
No. 10 - - -		251	25	60	68	46	47	104	58	45	75	779
No. 11 - - -		198	95	55	61	53	61	121	48	65	0	757
No. 12 - - -		232	20	70	55	40	42	113	57	60	25	714
No. 13 - - -		254	50	55	60	35	14	47	42	60	90	707
No. 14 - - -		196	65	62	23	27	44	77	46	70	85	695
No. 15 - - -		191	83	50	31	39	23	68	36	45	125	691
No. 16 - -		199	90	45	45	40	15	140	31	55	25	685
		200	65	50	37	64	32	77	30	70	0	685
No. 18 - - -		213	65	60	39	21	50	55	54	70	50	677
No. 19 - - -		217	80	50	23	44	32	66	21	40	100	673
No. 20 - - -		175	67	70	46	37	32	77	20	55	80	668
No. 21 - - -		191	20	40	42	49	40	106	51	45	75	659
No. 22 - - -		236	65	55	11	26	2	39	50	70	100	654
No. 23 - -		179	35	55	45	30	35	27	21	80	125	632
		208	50	62	21	34	24	32	56	45	100	632
No. 25 - - -		151	80	63	29	43	30	77	44	55	50	622
No. 26 - - -		145	80	70	44	39	9	76	42	60	25	590
No. 27 - - -		187	55	60	33	45	14	0	9	80	100	583
No. 28 - -		136	75	65	53	39	21	73	45	70	0	577
		209	40	65	17	27	22	27	35	60	75	577
No. 30 - - -		150	96	68	26	49	12	69	48	45	0	563
No. 31 - - -		196	80	60	12	28	31	9	35	50	50	551
No. 32 - -		121	70	67	47	38	15	24	5	60	100	547
		199	75	75	28	16	30	23	21	80	0	547
No. 34 - - -		174	72	62	15	34	13	0	21	55	75	521
No. 35 - - -		112	30	35	32	42	25	94	44	40	50	504
No. 36 - - -		121	50	55	31	25	7	77	16	55	50	487
No. 37 - - -		117	85	60	35	31	4	0	0	50	100	482
No. 38 - - -		136	65	55	12	20	9	24	24	60	75	480
No. 39 - - -		199	40	70	6	10	25	50	32	40	0	472
No. 40 - - -		110	65	50	14	22	7	36	29	60	75	468
No. 41 - - -		161	20	65	15	31	17	25	31	40	50	455
No. 42 - - -		121	60	63	6	36	8	26	29	55	50	454
No. 43 - - -		118	60	60	24	21	5	0	16	60	50	414
No. 44 - - -		107	65	55	15	14	16	9	6	40	50	377
No. 45* - - -		128	65	60	10	29	7	0	21	40	0	360
June 2 and 3, 1868.												
Mills; I. - - -	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice; Sheerness.	249	90	70	32	57	36	39	37	70	200	880
Wells; G. - - -		282	97	60	58	47	7	10	47	70	200	878
Jago; W. J. - -		216	60	60	63	28	9	56	58	68	200	818
Burgess; J. W. L. -		221	92	70	33	43	9	35	24	60	200	787
Ride; H. W. - -		249	45	60	16	40	9	27	54	50	200	750
Wilson; W. - -		138	72	65	37	33	40	83	47	60	160	735
No. 7 - - -		223	60	60	26	24	11	3	32	65	200	704
No. 8 - - -		194	30	60	27	22	13	0	10	72	200	628
No. 9 - - -		142	35	60	57	24	5	5	23	62	200	613
No. 10 - - -		136	30	65	39	20	13	18	19	68	200	608
No. 11 - - -		184	20	45	26	15	22	5	26	58	200	601
No. 12 - - -		152	45	60	21	15	9	28	31	68	120	549
No. 13 - - -		116	57	70	15	7	6	0	0	58	200	529
No. 14 - - -		131	25	70	46	6	8	0	25	55	140	506
No. 15† - - -		83	25	55	21	19	5	0	3	75	150	436

* Eleven other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Nine other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

Note.—The Civil Service Commissioners have also conducted certain examinations (of which the following is a list) of candidates for promotion in the several dockyards and victualling yards under the Admiralty.
(In these examinations the papers in professional subjects are prepared and valued at the Admiralty.)

Date.	Place of Examination.	Dockyard in which Promotion was sought.	Dockyard to which the Competitors belonged.	Class of Situation.	Number of Candidates examined.
1867.					
5 July	London	(General competition).	Various	Master smith	6
28 Aug.	Chatham	Chatham	Chatham	Leading-man of painters	4
Oct.	London	Portsmouth	Devonport	Foreman of joiners	1
7 Oct.	Sheerness	Sheerness	Sheerness	„ smiths	8
12 Nov.	London	(General competition).	Various	Assistant master shipwright	11
5 Dec.	At respective Dockyards.	„	5 Dockyards	Foreman of shipwrights	14
„	„	„	4 „	Inspector of caulkers	6
„	„	„	5 „	„ joiners	14
„	Deptford	Deptford	Deptford	„ shipwrights	2
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman	2
„	„	„	„	Writer	7
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights	18
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers	1
„	„	„	„	„ joiners	4
„	Woolwich	Woolwich	Woolwich	Inspector of shipwrights	13
„	„	„	„	Writer	17
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights	49
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers	7
„	„	„	„	„ joiners	7
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman	3
„	Chatham	Chatham	Chatham	Inspector of shipwrights	9
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman	3
„	„	„	„	Writer	19
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights	40
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers	10
„	„	„	„	„ joiners	8
„	Sheerness	Sheerness	Sheerness	Inspector of shipwrights	8
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman	4
„	„	„	„	Writer	10
„	„	„	„	Leading man of shipwrights	30
„	„	„	„	„ caulkers	7
„	„	„	„	„ joiners	3
„	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Leading man of shipwrights	72
„	„	„	„	Draughtsman	12
„	„	„	„	Writer	15
„	„	„	„	Inspector of shipwrights	28
„	„	„	„	Leading man of caulkers	6
„	„	„	„	„ joiners	12
				Carried forward	490

Date.	Place of Examination.	Dockyard in which Promotion was sought.	Dockyard to which the Competitors belonged.	Class of Situation.	Number of Candidates examined.
1867.				Brought forward - -	490
5 Dec. -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	15
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights - -	47
"	"	"	"	Draughtsman - - - -	5
"	"	"	"	Shipwright writers - - -	25
"	"	"	"	Leading man of joiners - -	11
"	"	"	"	" caulkers - -	10
"	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	7
"	"	"	"	Draughtsman - - - -	3
"	"	"	"	Writer - - - - -	11
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights - -	16
"	"	"	"	" joiners - -	3
"	"	"	"	" caulkers - -	3
Dec. -	"	"	"	" labourers - -	5
1868.					
January	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Acting leading man of angle-iron smiths.	2
24 Jan. -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Leading man of riggers - - -	6
Feb. -	Plymouth -	Plymouth -	Royal William Victualling Yard.	Leading man of millers - - -	1
"	"	"	"	Leading man of stores - - -	4
4 March -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Second-class storehouseman - -	6
March -	"	"	"	" " " - -	1
"	"	"	"	Writer in smithery - - -	4
April -	Gosport -	Gosport - -	Royal Clarence Victualling Yard.	Leading man of stores - - -	3
"	"	"	"	Second-class storehouseman - -	6
"	Plymouth -	Plymouth -	Royal William Victualling Yard.	" " " - -	5
May -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Leading man of labourers - -	15
2 June -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Devonport -	" " storehouses - -	2
3 June -	"	"	"	Liner in mast house - - -	3
23 June -	Deptford -	Deptford -	Royal Victoria Victualling Yard.	Leading man of labourers - -	3
				Total - -	712

LIST of ALL PERSONS who have obtained CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS in the various PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS between 1st January 1867 and 30th June 1868.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates, either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *competition*.

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of *open competition*.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
*†Abdy; William Neville	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1867, Jan. 26.
†Abraham; Edward Wild	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
*Ackermann; Adolphus William,	Admiralty	Draughtsman (Director of Works Department).	1868, June 13.
Adams; Baldwin Dneres	Probate Court	Clerk	1867, March 15.
Adams; George Francis	Do.	Do.	1868, March 20.
Adams; Henry Beattie	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Feb. 29.
Adams; Thomas	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Nov. 28.
†Adams; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Keeper's Department).	— June 3.
Addis; Thomas	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 22.
†Addis; Thomas Chalmers	Do.	Clerk (Edinburgh)	1867, July 25.
Agar; Joseph	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— March 23.
Ager; Henry	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 19.
Aikman; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Oct. 4.
†Alcorn; Nathaniel Thomas	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 15.
Alderson; Robert	Customs	Writer	1867, March 18.
Alexander; David Donald	Do.	Do.	— March 6.
Alexander; Frederick William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 15.
Allchin; Thomas	Charity Commission	Third class Clerk	— Feb. 13.
†Allen; George Ernest	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	1868, March 18.
Allen; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 3.
Allen; Walter Guest	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1867, April 2.
†Allnatt; Charles Atherton	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Anderson; Archibald	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Controller-General's Office, Edinburgh).	— July 9.
Anderson; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 21.
Anderson; John Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 3.
†Andrew; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor and Controller-General's Office, Edinburgh).	— Sept. 6.
*†Andrews; Charles James	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Oct. 25.
Angel; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 10.
†Archibald; Clarence Holford	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1867, Jan. 16.
Archibald; Edward Brenton	Foreign Office	Clerk in Mixed Commission Court (New York).	1868, April 22.
Aris; Charles Douglas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Nov. 18.
Armstrong; William	Do.	Do.	— April 6.
Armstrong; William	Do.	Do.	1868, May 26.
*†Arundell; Charles Murray	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	1867, May 27.
Ash; Richard Guy	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 11.
Ashby; Samuel Joseph	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, March 3.
Ashdown; William Edward	Do.	Do.	1867, Oct. 4.
Astley; Thurlow Augustus	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, March 7.
Atchley; Harry March	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk	1867, June 3.
Atkins; John George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
Atkinson; Richard William	Customs	Writer	— March 21.
Audas; James Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 5.
*†Auston-Leigh; William	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, June 3.
B.			
Back; Thomas	Customs	Writer	1867, March 27.
†Bacon; Edward	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	— Sept. 27.
†Badcock; Arthur Peter	Paymaster-General's Office.	Do.	— Nov. 15.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Bagge; Richard Salisbury	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messonger.	1867, Feb. 27.
*†Bagot; Ernest Alfred John	Do.	Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, May 12.
Bailey; John Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 20.
Baily; Robert Flowerday	Do.	Do.	1867, Oct. 4.
Bain; Walter James Peter	Board of Fisheries (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	1868, April 24.
Baird; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
Baker; Charles	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, July 18.
Baker; Henry James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 24.
†Baldwin; Herbert	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Nov. 4.
Ballantyne; James Lindsay	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
†Ballinger; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— May 7.
Bamber; Edward Fisher	Customs	Writer	— Oct. 22.
Banc; David	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 23.
Banks; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 19.
Bannister; Peter	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 1.
*†Barbor; Robert Christopher.	Do.	Clerk (Comptroller of Stamps Office, Dublin).	— May 26.
Barlow; Charles James Pratt	Patent Office	Clerk	1867, June 20.
Barnardo; George G. F.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 16.
Barnes; John Nathaniel	Poor Law Board	Copyist	1867, Aug. 20.
*Barnett; Hamilton Brown	Foreign Office	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, April 25.
†Barrett; Charles Alfred	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	1867, Dec. 2.
Barrett; Richard	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Dec. 11.
*†Barrington; [*Hon.*] Bernard Eric Edward	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Feb. 7.
Barry; George Frith	State Paper Office (Dublin).	Do.	— Dec. 23.
*†Bartlett; Herbert Fögelstrom.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	— March 12.
Baskerville; John	Patent Office	Writer	— Aug. 15.
Bassett; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	— Nov. 8.
Bates; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 27.
Batho; Isaac	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 24.
†Batho; John Morris	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— March 22.
Bayliffe; Robert	Post Office	Postmaster (Newark)	— Jan. 5.
Baynes; Thomas Clarke	Customs	Writer	— Dec. 2.
†Beale; William Letheby	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
Bearne; Reginald	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Hong Kong)	— Dec. 3.
†Beatty; William Alexander	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
*†Beckingsale; George	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Beddeson; Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Feb. 4.
Belcher; William	Customs	Writer	1867, July 27.
Bell; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 25.
†Bell; Robert	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	— May 20.
Bellis; Alexander Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 4.
Belshaw; Edward	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	1868, May 21.
†Bence-Jones; Henry Robert	Board of Trade	Do.	1867, March 5.
Bennett; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 26.
Bennett; Francis James	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Nov. 29.
*†Bennett; George Spencer Leigh.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Oct. 21.
Bennett; Harry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 31.
Bennett; Lyon Duncombe	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— July 16.
†Bennett; Seymour John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, April 27.
Beresford; Frederic John Isaac.	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 14.
*†Berry; Henry Fitzpatrick	Record Office (Ireland)	Clerk	— March 21.
Berry; John Arthur	Admiralty	Writer	1867, Oct. 22.
Berry; Manners Candler	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Jan. 15.
Best; Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 6.
†Bidwell; Hayward John	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1867, April 13.
Biggiestone; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Jan. 10.
Bignold; John Henry	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— March 12.
†Bird; George Adolphus	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Third-class Clerk	1867, May 21.
Birkett; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 12.
Birse; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 3.
Blackwood; Robert Fairley	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Dec. 21.
Blake; John Hopwood	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 6.
Blaylock; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 11.
*Bleaymire; Archibald Calder	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk	1867, May 21.
Blenkinsopp; George Ilderton Laton.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Dec. 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Blomefield; Thomas Wilmot Peregrine.	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, April 27.
†Blyth; Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Boles; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 6.
Bolton; Lewis	Common Pleas (Associate's Office).	Clerk	— Nov. 28.
Bolton; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 6.
†Bomford; Rodon Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Bone; James Edwin	Admiralty	Writer	— Dec. 12.
†Bonney; Francis Taylor	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— March 8.
Bostock; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 30.
†Bourne; John Henry	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Bovay; Albert John	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Bowen; Bell Ince John Webb.	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 25.
†Bowen; Edward Henry	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Bowling; Charles Rodber	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, June 1.
Boyd; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 13.
†Boyle; Antony	Customs	Clerk (Ballina)	1868, March 25.
†Boyle; Louis	National Education Office, (Ireland).	Clerk	— April 15.
Brabner; John Wesley	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 25.
Bracegirdle; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 23.
Brack; Robert	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 28.
Bradford; Robert	Do.	Do.	— April 11.
Branch; James	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, March 23.
†Brand; William Eden	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Nov. 7.
Brangan; Edward	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 13.
Brennan; Edward	Do.	Do.	1867, May 28.
†Brereton; Edward Henry	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 14.
*†Bridge; John Charles Edward.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 11.
†Bristow; Henry Barnes	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1867, July 25.
Brocklebank; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 27.
Brocklebank; Joshua	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 25.
Brown; Duncan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 25.
†Brown; George Roger	Convict Service	Clerk (Millbank)	1867, Jan. 18.
Brown; Harold Theodore	Probate Court	Clerk	— Feb. 23.
Brown; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 31.
Brown; Robert	Do.	Do.	— May 22.
Brown; William	Do.	Do.	— April 25.
Brown; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 28.
†Browne; Augustus Hawthorn.	Do.	Clerk (Office of Examiner of Spoiled Stamps).	1867, May 9.
Browne; George Augustus	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Transcriber or Indexer	— May 23.
†Browne; Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Buchanan; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 20.
Bucklow; Edward	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 1.
Budgen; Edward	Customs	Writer	1867, April 2.
Bullock; Walter	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 2.
†Bundy; Frederick William	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Burden; William George	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
*Burge; Charles Henry	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 28.
*Burge; Charles Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 29.
Burgess; Frederick William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 16.
†Burgess; John Francis Chassereau.	National Debt Office	Clerk	— Aug. 8.
Burgess; Nathaniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 11.
*Burke; Granby James	Four Courts (Dublin)	Clerk in Common Bench Office.	1867, May 31.
Burnett; Welbore Egar Richard Ellis.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 20.
†Burns; Arthur Wellesley	Do.	Clerk (Controller-General's Office, Edinburgh).	1868, Feb. 7.
Burns; David	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 8.
Burns; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 29.
Burroughs; Richard David	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, June 4.
Burrows; Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 19.
Burton; Alfred Henry	Charity Commission	Clerk	— July 25.
†Butler; John	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Do.	— Sept. 18.
†Butler; William George	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores Department).	— Feb. 9.
Byrne; Richard Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 5.
Byron; William	Do.	Do.	1868, May 20.
B.			
†Callander; William Miller	Customs	Clerk (Grangemouth)	1867, Jan. 4.
Cameron; Alan Charles Grant.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Nov. 23.
†Cameron; Alexander James Wallace.	Customs	Clerk (Kirkcaldy)	— July 20.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Cameron; John	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	1868, Jan. 4.
Cameron; Samuel	Do.	Writer	1867, Oct. 10.
Camilleri; Salvatore	Post Office	Provincial Clerk (Malta)	1868, March 17.
Campbell; Alexander Ross	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 29.
Campbell; Charles Ralph	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Nov. 30.
†Campbell; James	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
*†Cantrell; Robert	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	— Feb. 7.
*†Capel; Arthur Joseph	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Oct. 24.
Capern; Jonathan	Customs	Writer	— May 16.
Cardno; Alexander George	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 27.
Carey; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 25.
*†Carles; William Richard	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Oct. 23.
†Carlile; James Martin	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, April 28.
Carlisle; Thomas	Admiralty	Writer	— May 26.
*Carmichael; Charles Henry Edward.	British Museum	Assistant	1867, Aug. 2.
Carrington; George Henry Hill.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Oct. 10.
†Carruthers; William Wynne	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 24.
Carter; Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 21.
Carter; Thomas William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Jan. 16.
†Carter; William Brand	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, May 9.
*†Cartwright; James Joel	Record Office	Clerk	— March 20.
Castle; John Scott	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 1.
Chambers; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 8.
Chambers; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 13.
Chamney; William Graves	Admiralty Court (Ireland).	Clerk in Court	1868, Feb. 25.
†Chancellor; Henry Alexander Robertson.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Charge; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 23.
†Chaytor; William	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1867, Dec. 21.
Cheesbrough; William Coulson.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 27.
Cheffins; William Henry	Patent Office	Writer	1868, Feb. 18.
Christie; Charles Augustus	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1867, June 3.
Chubb; Osborn	Convict Service	Compounder	— Jan. 3.
Claridge; Richard James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 24.
†Clark; Charles Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
Clark; Charles O'Neil	Admiralty	Draughtsman (Hydrographical Department).	— Jan. 20.
*†Clark; John	Board of Trade	Clerk	— Feb. 10.
Clarke; George	War Office	Clerk (Royal Military College, Sandhurst).	— May 28.
†Clarkson; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1867, March 11.
†Clatworthy; Abraham	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	1868, March 23.
Clayton; William Henry	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 20.
Coates; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 22.
†Cobb; Montague William	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Coghill; William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 18.
Coghlan; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 3.
Colbron; Benjamin	Post Office	Postmaster (Chesterfield)	— Feb. 21.
Collier; Alfred Selman	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 19.
Collier; Charles	Do.	Do.	1867, April 26.
†Collingwood; Charles Compton.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Collins; Edward	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	— Aug. 20.
Collins; Joseph	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— June 3.
Collins; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 5.
Collins; Robert John	"London Gazette" Office.	Third Clerk	— Dec. 31.
Colman; Michael Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 16.
*†Colquhoun; Evelyn Herbert	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, Jan. 15.
*†Colthurst; Herbert Baldwin	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	— June 23.
Comber; William Charles Alexander.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Dec. 5.
†Compson; Reginald Ernest	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Comyn; Charles James Bourchier.	Metropolitan Police (Receiver's Office).	Clerk	— March 30.
Connick; Simon	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 13.
Connor; John	Customs	Writer	1867, Jan. 31.
†Cook; Keningale Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 7.
Cooke; Charles Fletcher	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Aug. 16.
†Cooper; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Cooper; Francis Nelson	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 3.
Cooper; George Ellis	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Jan. 2.
Coopey; William Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 22.
Cosgrave; Daniel Nicholas	Do.	Do.	1867, Sept. 25.
Cotter; Thomas Young	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 12.
Couche; Edward	Do.	Do.	1868, April 8.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Coulson; Alfred Lawrence	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 16.
†Coulson; Harry Blenkinsopp.	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1867, April 5.
Court; George	Admiralty	Writer	1868, Feb. 13.
Courtis; William Walter Crozier.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Nov. 26.
†Cousins; Augustus	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Cowcher; Edward Parker	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 4.
Cox; Henry John William	Admiralty	Do.	— Nov. 11.
†Cox; Henry Poore	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Cox; William Lewis Henry	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Crabb; James Cornish Parker.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes (Scotland).	1868, May 25.
*Craig; Richard Forssteen	House of Commons	Clerk in Private Bill Office	1867, May 1.
Cramp; William Dawkins	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, March 3.
*†Crane; Edward Henry	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— June 22.
†Crawford; Johnstone	Registrar-General's Office (Scotland).	Indexer	— Feb. 27.
†Creagh; William	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Creighton; Mitchell Angelo	Joint-Stock Companies' Registry.	Temporary Clerk	— March 21.
Cribb; Henry Hatfield	Examiner of Criminal Law Accounts Office.	Clerk	— June 4.
Crispeyn; James Bernard	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Trincomalee).	1868, June 12.
Crofts; George John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 24.
Croke; John	Do.	Do.	1867, Dec. 23.
Cromack; Benjamin May	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 11.
*Crooke; William Boyle	Admiralty	Writer	— Dec. 5.
†Crookshank; William Herbert Francis.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Crossfield; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 26.
Crowe; Gervaise	Do.	Do.	— June 12.
†Crozier; Robert George	India Office	Clerk (*Office of Director-General of Stores*).	1867, Feb. 1.
Cruise; Richard	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 9.
Cullen; Robert William	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, March 24.
Cummins; Edward Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, April 1.
Curneen; Denis	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 5.
Cusack; Simon	Do.	Do.	1867, March 6.
Cutfield; Alfred Kennett	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, Jan. 20.
†Cutler; William Windham	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	1867, May 6.
D.			
†Dacres; Sydney Lambert	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	1867, Dec. 16.
*†Dale; Lewis Bruce	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Dalton; William Herbert	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— July 31.
Daly; Denis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 17.
Daly; William	Do.	Do.	1867, May 20.
†Dance; Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Daniell; Ernest Harden	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Dart; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 27.
Davenport; George Frederick.	Do.	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	— Feb. 12.
†Davey; Charles Hellyar	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Davies; Dan Isaac	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1868, Jan. 20.
Davies; James Blake	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, March 2.
†Davis; Hewitt	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Jan. 12.
Davis; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 13.
Davis; Joseph	Common Pleas (Associate's Office).	Clerk	— Nov. 28.
*Davis; Percy Lyall Hooker	Admiralty	Third-class Computer (Nautical Almanac Office).	— Jan. 14.
Davis; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 25.
Dawson; David James	Do.	Do.	1867, Feb. 11.
Dawson; Robert	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 28.
Dawson; William Vaucrosson.	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— June 4.
Day; Robert Godfrey	Record Office (Ireland)	Senior First-class Clerk	— Dec. 14.
Deacon; William Lewis	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	— Nov. 15.
Dearlove; Francis	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Feb. 13.
*Deering; William Henry	War Office	Junior Assistant in Chemical Department.	— July 1.
De la Cour; Charles	Admiralty	Writer	— Aug. 3.
†De la Cour; Charles	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, May 31.
Delaney; John William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, April 8.
De L'or; Edward	Customs	Writer	— Oct. 24.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Denton; William	Lunacy Board (Scotland).	Clerk	1868, March 26.
De Rance; Charles Eugene	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Nov. 23.
*De Ridder; Edgar Anthony	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Dec. 17.
†Dibdin; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Dickinson; Henry Peter	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 4.
Dillon; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept 20.
Dillon; Henry Michael	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 8.
*Dillon; Philip Gerald	Probate Court	Clerk	1867, Dec. 27.
†Dimock; Henry Hotchkin Turner.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 16.
†Dixon; Matthew John	Do.	Do.	1867, March 23.
Don; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 16.
Donegan; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, May 30.
Donnelly; Andrew	Customs	Writer	1867, Sept. 6.
*Donoghue; Freeman Marius	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— Jan. 8.
Dooly; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 12.
Dorman; Edward	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 23.
†Douet; Ernest Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 3.
Douglas; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 6.
Douglas; William Henry	Admiralty	Writer	1867, Dec. 23.
†Dowling; Joseph John	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	— July 1.
†Dowse; William Benjamin	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Dowty; Artemas Aglen	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— June 26.
Drake; Henry Tapscott	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— June 8.
†Drennan; William Henry	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	— Sept. 11.
Dudley; Switzer James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
Dugard; Frederick	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— Aug. 6.
Dunbar; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 21.
Duncan; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 17.
Dunn; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 16.
Dunstervillo; Elias Frederick Evans.	Admiralty	Writer	— Nov. 26.
Durden; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 17.
Dutton; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 17.
Dyer; Augustus Frederick	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, June 13.
*†Dyson; Thomas Gervase Finch.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 31.

E.

Eales; Richard Smerdon	Customs	Writer	1867, July 30.
†Eames; Alfred John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
†Eaton; Walter Francis	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1867, March 29.
Edmonds; Frederick James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 4.
†Edmonds; George	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Edney; Thomas John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
Edwards; Caleb	Royal Parks and Gardens.	Clerk in Kew Herbarium	1868, Jan. 31.
Egan; Frederick William	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— May 6.
†Egerton; Reginald Arthur	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 31.
†Elborough; Alfred Louis	Do.	Do.	— March 11.
Ellerington; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 1.
†Ellington; Charles Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Rochester)	1867, Sept. 18.
Elliott; John Arthur	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 14.
Elliott; John Read	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 4.
Elliott; Thomas Griffin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, June 16.
†Ellis; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, Feb. 20.
Ellis; Orlando Frederick	Admiralty	Writer	— Nov. 16.
Emberson; Arthur Henry	Board of Trade	Clerk	— March 12.
†Emden; William Samuel	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Emery; Alfred Richard	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
Emery; Rowland George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 26.
English; James William	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 27.
Evans; John Elldeyrn	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 27.
Evans; Joseph	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Sept. 11.
†Evans; Lloyd	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Evenden; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 7.
†Everard; Charles Walter	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— July 20.
Everett; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 27.
†Everitt; George Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
F.			
Fabian; William Munro	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	1868, June 6.
Faiers; Joseph Jackson	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 7.
†Fanshawe; Charles Harding	Colonial Office	Clerk	1867, Dec. 20.
*†Farmer; William John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Faussett; Godfrey Trevelyan	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Dec. 23.
Faville; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Feb. 4.
†Fawcett; Lamplugh Hird	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 31.
*Feely; William Lovell	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1867, Dec. 7.
*†Feely; William Lovell	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 14.
Ferguson; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Feb. 20.
†Ferguson; Ronald Robert Norman.	Treasury	Clerk	— Sept. 27.
Fernandez; Frederick	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1868, Jan. 31.
Ferris; George	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 26.
Ferris; Robert Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Aug. 20.
†Fielding; Thomas Edward	Customs	Clerk (Preston)	— May 3.
Fisher; Edward John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 14.
†Fisher; Frederick	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Fisher; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 1.
Fisher; Robert Henry	Do.	Do.	1867, June 3.
*†Fitzgerald; David	Board of Trade	Clerk	— March 11.
Fitzpatrick; James	Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).	Steward and Accounting Clerk, Smithfield Prison.	— April 26.
Fitzpatrick; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 29.
Flanagan; Edward	Do.	Do.	1867, April 16.
Flanagan; John	Do.	Do.	— July 30.
*†Flaxman; Arthur John	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	— March 11.
Fleet; Frederic Roche	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 18.
Fletcher; Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 3.
Fletcher; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 4.
*Flight; Walter	British Museum	Assistant	— Aug. 29.
Flynn; John Owen Hamilton	Admiralty	Writer	1868, Feb. 18.
Follett; Frederic Tucker	Treasury	Supplementary Audit Clerk	— April 16.
†Fooks; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Weymouth)	1867, June 27.
†Ford; Colin McKenzie	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— July 20.
†Forder; Alfred Mimmack	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Sept. 20.
Fortune; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 26.
Foster; Arthur	Foreign Office	Assistant Book-keeper (Chief Clerk's Department).	1868, Feb. 8.
Foster; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 20.
*†Foster; Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes (Scotland).	— April 28.
Foster; Samuel	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 28.
*Foster; Thomas	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— June 24.
*Fowke; Frank Rede	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	1868, March 18.
Fowle; Richard	Customs	Writer	1867, Jan. 18.
†France; Henry Howard	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— July 2.
*†Fraser; George Rae Thomson.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, March 16.
†Fraser; John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— June 4.
*†Freeman; Denis	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	1867, May 23.
Frost; William Lane	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 12.
Fuller; Charles Henry	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— July 15
G.			
Gaffney; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, July 16.
†Gahan; James Francis Blundell.	Customs	Clerk (Workington)	— March 28.
Gamble; William John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 12.
Gandy; David Edward	Do.	Do.	— April 3.
Garland; Henry	Do.	Do.	— May 10.
†Garnett; Thomas	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 3.
Gaskell; Peter	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 5.
Gasson; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 1.
Gaywood; Thomas	Customs	Writer	1867, Jan. 14.
Geer; Edward	Poor Law Board	Copyist	— Aug. 8.
†Geraghty; Charles Echlin	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 6.
Gibbons; James Simm	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.

Name.	Department and Situation: Department.	Situation.	Date of Certificate.
†Gibbs; Francis Washbourne	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, Nov. 15.
†Gibbs; Walter Thomas	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 14.
Gibson; Abraham	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, April 16.
†Gibson; John Kershaw	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 31.
Gilbert; John Thomas	Record Office (Ireland)	Secretary	1867, Dec. 14.
†Giles; Herbert Allen	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Jan. 26.
Gillespy; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Sept. 6.
Gilmour; William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, May 14.
†Girdlestone; Thomas Bolton.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Feb. 1.
Glasspole; Theophilus Russell.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 5.
†Gleed; Thomas	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Sept. 27.
†Godfrey; Julian Louis Faulconbridge Henry.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Jan. 12.
Godwin-Austen; Robert Alfred.	Colonial Office	Cadet (Straits Settlements)	— March 13.
†Goldsmith; John Mills	Constabulary (Ireland).	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	— Jan. 26.
Goodale; Alfred Steel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 16.
Goodchild; John George	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 7.
Gordon; George Croughly	Queen's Bench (Masters' Office).	Clerk	— May 21.
Gordon; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 4.
*Gosse; Edmund William	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— Jan. 10.
*†Gould; Edward Blencowe	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1868, Jan. 18.
Gould; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan 1.
†Graham; Thomas James	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Sept. 27.
Graham; William Ramsbaw	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 19.
Grainger; Isaac	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 27.
Granger; Edward	Post Office	Postmaster (Chelmsford)	— Feb. 21.
†Grantham; Edward	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
†Graves; Henry Cyril Percy	Board of Trade	Clerk	1867, Aug. 24.
†Gray; Hugh Francis Rickman.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, April 9.
Green; John George	Customs	Writer	— April 2.
Green; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 10.
Greer; James	Do.	Do.	— May 15.
†Grene; Reginald George	Post Office.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 8.
†Grenside; William Christopher.	Metropolitan Police (Commissioner's Office).	Clerk	1868, Jan. 21.
*†Griffith; Charles Allix	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1867, Sept. 25.
Grimes; Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 29.
†Grimwade; Arthur John	Customs	Clerk (Ipswich)	— Feb. 19.
Groves; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 26.
Gunn; William	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Sept. 6.

H.

Hall; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, July 16.
†Hall; John	Customs	Clerk (Newcastle)	— Aug. 29.
*†Hall; John Carey	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Nov. 9.
†Hall; Matthew Henry Bunning.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Hallett; Ernest Hughes	Exchequer of Pleas (Masters' Office).	Clerk	— July 25.
†Hamilton; Alexander	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	1868, April 2.
*Hammerton; Edward Owen	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 21.
Hammond; George Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, June 25.
*Handcock; Charles Henry	Admiralty	Writer	— Nov. 20.
*†Handcock; Charles Henry	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, Jan. 30.
Handley; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 22.
Hanlon; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 12.
†Hanny; George	Do.	Clerk (Collector's Office, Glasgow).	1867, Nov. 26.
Hannan; Cornelius	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— May 6.
Hanroll; Henry Rous	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 19.
†Harding; James Procktor	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	— Nov. 20.
Hardy; (*Capt.*) Campbell	Convict Service	Deputy Governor (Chatham)	— Dec. 19.
Hare; Alfred Maxwell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 17.
Hare; John William	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Nov. 26.
†Harley; Henry	Do.	Temporary Clerk (Accountant's Office, Dublin).	— Nov. 15.
†Harnett; William Vincent	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 13.
†Harper; John	Chelsea Hospital	Clerk	1867, May 16.
Harris; Clement Bottesworth	Probate Court	Do.	— March 2.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Harris; John Augustine	Customs	Writer	1868, June 8.
Harris; Owen Herbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, March 5.
Harris; William Henry	Do.	Do.	— June 27.
Harrison; Basil William	House of Commons	Clerk in Private Bill Office	— Dec. 16.
Harrison; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan 31.
†Harrison; William Launcelot.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Aug. 5.
Harrold; Thomas	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	— March 18.
†Hart; William	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Hartley; Edmund Baron	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— June 3.
Hartrick; George	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 1.
Harvey; Andrew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Feb. 15.
Harvey; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
†Hasdell; Henry Dennis	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Hatton; George Cooper	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 17.
Hatton; William John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Feb. 21.
Hawken; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 19.
†Haworth; William Treleaven	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, Aug. 22.
Hay; John Walker	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— May 2.
†Haydn; Thomas Matthew	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Hayes; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 22.
Hayes; Samuel	Admiralty	Writer	1867, Dec. 9.
*Hayman; Samuel	Joint Stock Companies' Registry.	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 4.
Haywood; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, June 18.
†Hearn; Arthur Ridley	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Hebblethwaite; Edwin	Do.	Postmaster (Walsall)	— Feb. 26.
Hedges; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 9.
Heffernan; Patrick J.	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 5.
Hendre; Francis Henry	Friendly Societies' Registry.	Temporary Clerk	1868, Jan. 1.
Hennessy; William Maunsell	Record Office (Ireland)	Junior First Class Clerk	1867, Dec. 14.
Henry; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 12.
‡Henwood; John Chambers	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1868, Jan. 1.
Hepworth; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Nov. 28.
†Hepworth; William Dalton	Do.	Clerk (Fire Insurance Duty Department).	— Aug. 1.
Herd; William Watt	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 3.
†Herring; George	Customs	Clerk (Newcastle)	1868, Jan. 15.
Hervey; Dudley Francis Amelius.	Colonial Office	Cadet (Straits Settlements)	1867, March 12.
*Hervey; Frederic Robert James.	Patent Office	Clerk	— March 20.
Hetherington; Thomas James.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 7.
*Hewish; John	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 22.
†Hewitt; Alfred James	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Hewitt; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 25.
Hickey; John Morgan	Customs	Writer	1867, Sept. 20.
Hickling; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 22.
Higgins; Daniel O'Loughlin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 10.
Hill; Charles Thomas	Do.	Do.	1868, June 22.
*†Hill; Clement Lloyd	Foreign Office	Clerk	1867, Sept. 3.
†Hill; Robert	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, April 29.
*†Hill; William McCullough	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 10.
Hillam; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Aug. 8.
*†Hillier; Walter Caine	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Oct. 23.
Hillman; Samuel	Registrar-General's Office.	Statistical Abstractor	— Feb. 1.
Hills; Thomas Elvin	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 18.
Hinsley; John Fennell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 15.
†Hitchings; John Joseph	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Aug. 6.
Hoar; George	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 16.
*†Hodges; George Justus Liebig.	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— July 24.
†Hodgson; Thomas	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	— June 11.
Hogan; John	Customs	Writer	— Sept. 11.
Holbrook; Henry	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	1868, Jan. 3.
Hollier; Arthur	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 28.
Holmes; Edward	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 9.
Holmes; Robert William Arbuthnot.	Probate Court (Dublin).	Registrar's Clerk	1867, Oct. 24.
Holmes; Thomas Vincent	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Nov. 29.
Honey-Atkinson; Percy	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 10.
Hood; Andrew John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 13.
†Hooley; Samuel Cutler	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Hoome; John Laird	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
Hopkins; Andrew	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 22.
Hopper; William Henry	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1868, Feb. 17.
Horan; Charles Joseph	Customs	Writer	1867, April 23.
Horgan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 6.
Horne; John	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 15.
†Hoskins; William	Convict Service	Third-class Schoolmaster	1868, April 23.
*†Hoste; George Henry	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Jan. 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*Hough; Edwin	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, March 15.
*Houghton; Luther	Admiralty	Writer	— Nov. 23.
†Howard; Cecil	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Howard; Charles Lionel	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk (Western Australia)	— April 1.
Hoyland; Edward Algernon	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 29.
Hudson; Richard Jones	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 12.
Hughes; Edward Lake	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 21.
Hughes; Walter Tatham	Chelsea Hospital	Clerk	— March 21.
Humphreys; William Henry	Poor Law Board	Copyist	— Aug. 10.
Hunter; George Rigg	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 27.
Hunter; Henry William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 29.
Hunter; John Chaine	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 7.
Hunter; William	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 15.
†Hurford; Sydney William	Customs	Clerk (Cardiff)	1867, June 26.
†Hurt; George Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 28.
Hutchins; Harry Gideon	War Office	Registry Clerk	— Sept. 11.
Hutson; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 18.
I.			
Irvine; Duncan Robertson	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 17.
†Irvine; William	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
†Irwin; William George	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	1867, May 24.
*†Isaacs; Charles Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— April 30.
†Isaacson; Robert Fraser	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 29.
†Isaacson; Robert Fraser	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Department).	— Oct. 11.
†Isdell; David	Customs	Clerk (Belfast)	— May 28.
Izzo; Gaetano	Post Office	Provincial Clerk (Malta)	1868, March 17.
J.			
Jack; Robert Logan	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 15.
Jackman; John Burdwood	Admiralty	Third-class Computer in Nautical Almanac Office.	— Jan. 16.
Jackson; Francis Arthur	War Office	Registry Clerk	— Jan. 7.
Jackson; John Vivian	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
Jackson; Martha	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 23.
†Jackson; William Harry Chaplehow.	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Jacobs; Robert Haddon	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 5.
†Jacobs; William Heaton	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 23.
James; John Richard	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 25.
†James; Robert George Gordon.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Jaques; Ralph Dennis	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— April 30.
Jay; Macdonald Henry	Admiralty	Writer	— Dec. 17.
Jelley; Frederick John	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	1868, May 5.
Jenkins; Thomas	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	1867, Nov. 11.
Jenner; Henry Augustus	Probate Court	Clerk	— Feb. 7.
Jennings; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 20.
Johnson; Francis James Needham.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, May 12.
†Johnson; Frederick Charles	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 31.
Johnson; John Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 17.
†Johnston; Arthur	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
†Johnston; Francis Henry	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
*Johnston; William Henry	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1867, Dec. 23.
†Jones; Albert Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1868, Feb. 22.
†Jones; Frederick	Customs	Clerk (Cardiff)	1867, June 26.
†Jones; Frederick Johnson	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
Jones; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 16.
Jones; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 21.
Jones; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 28.
Jones; William Robert	Do.	Do.	1867, May 24.
Jordison; Elizabeth Emily	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 17.
†Joseph; Cecil Sidney	Convict Service	Clerk in Director's Office	— Oct. 15.
Judd; John Wesley	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 6.
Jupp; Sarah Ann	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
K.			
‡Kearns; Samuel	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1868, Jan. 24.
Keenan; Richard Lee	Royal Parks and Gardens.	Second Assistant in Kew Herbarium.	— Feb. 7.
†Keily; Herbert John Lewis	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Temporary Clerk	— April 29.
Keily; John	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Registry of Licences).	1867, March 1.
Kelly; John	Registrar-General's Office. (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 29.
†Kelson; Edward James	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1868, May 19.
Kemm; George	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Sept. 18.
†Kempe; John Arrow	Treasury	Clerk	— Aug. 10.
†Kendle; John Henry	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
Kendrew; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 16.
†Kennedy; Milford Sutherland.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— March 26.
Kennett; John	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Nov. 26.
†Kenney; James Guillaume	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
†Kent; George Green	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 31.
†Kerr; Robert James	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	1867, April 15.
Kettle; Joseph Augustus	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	— July 25.
Killick; Caleb	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 7.
†Kilvert; Edward Newton	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Oct. 24.
†Kilvington; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	1868, June 5.
†King; Francis Wingfield	Do.	Clerk (Newry)	1867, Nov. 28.
†King; Herbert Charles	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, May 27.
King; Thomas	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— May 25.
†Kirby; Alfred Francis Philip.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Kirkby; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 27.
Kirker; William	Customs	Writer	1867, Aug. 31.
*Knatchbull; Wyndham	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— Dec. 13.
Knollys; Frederick Robert	House of Commons	Clerk in Committee Office	— Dec. 16.
Knowles; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 29.
L.			
†La Croix; Frederick Bradfield.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
†Laing; John	Do.	Temporary Clerk (Edinburgh).	— April 23.
Lake; William James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 18.
†Lambe; Roger	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Lambert; Stubbs	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 29.
†Lane; Charles John Sidney	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Lane; Charles John Sidney	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	— Nov. 28.
†Lane; Henry Tydd	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry (Ireland).	Clerk	— April 10.
†Lang; Charles Augustus	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Lang; Charles Dowson	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— July 18.
*†Langley; Henry Fitzroy James.	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Feb. 11.
Lannin; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 27.
Laslett; Henry James	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1867, June 3.
La Touche; John James Digges.	Record Office (Ireland)	Assistant Deputy Keeper	— Dec. 14.
Laurence; Edward Hayes	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk in Governor's Office (Western Australia).	1868, Jan. 22.
Law; Leonard	Customs	Writer	1867, April 3.
†Lawlor; John Elliot Cairnes	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	— Sept. 3.
Lawrenson; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 20.
Lawson; James	Customs	Writer	— March 25.
†Leach; James	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Leaman; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 12.
Lebour; George Alexander Louis.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 5.
Lee; Henry Albert	Admiralty Court (Ireland).	Clerk to Marshal	1868, Feb. 18.
Leech; Benjamin Robert Moody.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Jan. 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Leech; Thomas Darby	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, June 19.
†Leeson; Leonard	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	1868, Feb. 22.
†Lefroy; Anthony William Hamon.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 20.
†Lefroy; Thomas Charles Perceval.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, Jan. 24.
†Leggett; Frederick Octavius	Adjutant General's Office.	Supplementary Clerk	— April 27.
Leonard; Hugh	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 7.
Leonard; William Benjamin	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 6.
Lepla; Louis Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, April 3.
Lewis; Charles	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— March 9.
Ley; William Henry	House of Commons	Supernumerary Clerk in Journal Office.	— Feb. 10.
Lightfoot; George Herbert	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Nov. 27.
Lilburn; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 28.
Lillywhite; John	Admiralty	Clerk of Works	— Feb. 13.
†Lindsay; William	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores Department).	1867, Feb. 19.
†Lindsey; Thomas	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 17.
Linfoot; Robert	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, June 4.
*†Linford; Herbert Wadeson	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Little; James	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	1868, Feb. 22.
Littlejohn; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, March 16.
Livock; Henry Rising	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 31.
Llewelyn; Robert Baxter	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	1868, May 21.
†Lloyd; John Michael	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
†Lloyd; Leonard Sheffield	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, June 5.
†Lloyd; Owed Tudor	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, April 5.
Lochée; Alfred Henry	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk (Western Australia)	1868, Jan. 22.
Lockley; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 24.
Lofts; Jacob Cooke	Customs	Writer	— June 29.
Logan; James	Do.	Do.	1867, March 11.
*†Long; James Duncan	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Lopdell; John	Record Office (Ireland)	Second class Clerk	— Dec. 14.
*†Love; Robert Hamilton	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	— Jan. 3.
†Loveday; Edward Archibald.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 28.
Lowe; Alfred	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 4.
Lucas; Joseph	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Jan. 17.
Lucas; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 3.
†Ludlam; George	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	— Dec. 30.
†Luff; William Weakford	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	— Nov. 4.
Luke; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 5.
†Lupton; William Haselwood.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Lush; Charles	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Feb. 28.
Lush; William James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, May 28.
Lusty; Anthony Thomas	Do.	Do.	— May 23.
Lynch; William Henry Joseph.	Landed Estates Court (Ireland).	Assistant in Record Office	— Aug. 20.
*†Lyndon; Michael	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 14.
Lynskey; Edward	Do	Provincial Clerk	1867, July 13.

M.

†McArdle; James Taaffe	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Macarthy; Daniel	Foreign Office	Clerk in Chief Clerk's Department.	1868, May 25.
†McCallum; John Towson	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— April 2.
McCarthy; Jeremiah	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 28.
McClelland; David Campbell Ward.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 24.
McCombie; James	Board of Fisheries (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	1868, May 1.
†McConnell; Hugh Fergusson.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 14.
Macconnell; Thomas Henry	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Oct. 16.
McConnochie; Robert Williamson.	Do.	Do.	— April 18.
McCowan; Hugh	Do.	Do.	1868, June 5.
McDermott; Benjamin Kennicott Selby.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— April 7.
McDermott; Edward	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Jan. 22.
McDermott; Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 7.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†McDermott; Richard William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office, Dublin).	1867, July 30.
Macdonald; George Edward	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 26.
Macdonald; John	Do.	Do.	— July 31.
†McDonnell; Francis	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
McDonogh; Morgan John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 22.
Macdougall; Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 16.
Macdougall; John	Do.	Do.	— May 8.
Mace; Edward Cousins	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 14.
†Macfarlane; Duncan	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, April 7.
McGhee; Ponsonby George	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— March 28.
†McGhee; Thomas	Record Office (Ireland)	Do.	— March 24.
McGowan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 14.
McGregor; John	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 10.
*†MacGregor; Robert	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk	1867, May 28.
McHardy; Peter	Customs	Writer	— March 7.
McIntosh; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 8.
Mackay; George Alexander	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry (Dublin).	Temporary Clerk	1868, May 16.
Mackay; John James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Nov. 29.
Mackey; William Curson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 6.
†McKee; John Alexander	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Mackenzie; Henry	Customs	Writer	— Sept. 27.
Mackenzie; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 2.
McKenzie; Roderick	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 9.
†Mackie; Nathan Alexander	Customs	Clerk (Goole)	1867, April 4.
McLaren; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 10.
*McLaughlin; James Butler	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	1868, Jan. 10.
McLaurin; John	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Teacher	1867, Aug. 24.
†McLeod; Walter Thompson	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	1868, April 28.
McLoughlin; Mark	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 1.
McMahon; Richard Dermott	Do.	Do.	1867, April 6.
McNamara; Denis	Do.	Do.	— July 5.
Macrae; John	Do.	Do.	1868, June 15.
McWilliams; James	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 7.
Maddock; Benjamin	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Transcriber	— Jan. 13.
Maginn; John Joseph	State Paper Office	Clerk (Dublin)	1867, Dec. 23.
*Magowan; Hugh	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 1.
Magrath; Edwin	Admiralty	Writer	— May 14.
Mahony; Timothy Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Nov. 16.
Mailer; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 10.
Mainprise; William Turley	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, March 20.
*†Maitland; William James	India Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	— July 23.
Major; Dale	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 27.
Manley; John Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Dec. 6.
†Manuel; George	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	— March 2.
Mara; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 14.
*†Margary; Augustus Raymond.	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1867, Jan. 29.
†Marshall; George	Inland Revenue	Clerk in Chief Accountant's Department.	— May 30.
Marshall; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 21.
Marshallsay; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 18.
Martelli; Thomas Mathias	Registry of Petty Sessions Clerks.	Clerk (Dublin)	1867, July 15.
†Martin; Richard	Customs	Clerk (Swansea)	— July 23.
†Martyn; John Waddon	Board of Trade	Clerk	— Feb. 5.
Mason; George Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 9.
†Matthews; Walpole Sant Itley Kenrick.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, April 8.
†Maude; Charles John	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	— Dec. 18.
Maxfield; Bernard	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, June 20.
Maxwell; Robert Charles Heron	Board of Trade	Clerk	1867, March 15.
May; Henry	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Deputy Governor and Steward (General Prison, Perth).	1868, March 10.
May; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, April 2.
Maycock; John	Patent Office	Clerk	— Aug. 5.
Mayne; Edward Watson	Customs	Writer	— Oct. 16.
Mayne; William Otway	House of Commons	Junior Accountant	1868, Jan. 30.
Meaden; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 15.
Meals; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Sept. 18.
†Meesor; Edward William	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Measor; Robert Francis	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— Nov. 18.
Meers; James Blackader	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	1868, Feb. 12.
†Megson; John Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Mells; Frederick James	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Mernin; Samuel Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 6.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Messervy; Philip	Customs	Writer	1867, May 24.
Methold; Edward Vincent	Common Pleas Office	Clerk	— Oct. 4.
Michie; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 26.
*†Michôd; Charles James	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 6.
*Millard; George Grantley	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	1868, June 1.
Miller; Gordon William	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, April 18.
Miller; James Hine	Do.	Temporary Clerk and Draughtsman (Haslar Hospital).	— March 29.
*†Miller; Moses	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, April 30.
Miller; Robert Edward	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1867, May 29.
†Miller; William Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 3.
Mills; Alexander	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 25.
†Mills; Arthur Dillon Fitzgerald.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— March 25.
Mills; Charles	Admiralty	Writer	1868, April 6.
*†Mills; James	Record Office (Ireland)	Clerk	— March 18.
Mills; James Joseph	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, July 17.
*Mills; Joseph William	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Aug. 31.
Millward; William	Customs	Writer	1868, June 15.
*†Minchin; Charles Owen	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Jan. 31.
Minkley; Frederick	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
Mitchell; Charles Stuart	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 23.
Mitchell; Robert	Do.	Do.	1868, March 17.
Mitchell; William John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 16.
†Mitford; Robert Sidney	Home Office	Clerk	1868, Feb. 19.
Molineux; Thomas Richard Williams.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, July 18.
†Moloney; Michael	Record Office (Ireland)	Clerk	1868, March 24.
*†Molyneux; Henry Philip	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	1867, Aug. 20.
†Montgomery; Henry Bevan Slator.	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	— Jan. 9.
Moore; James Craig	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 5.
Moore; James John	Admiralty Court (Ireland).	Chief Clerk	1868, Feb. 25.
Moore; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, June 24.
†Moore; Ponsonby William	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, May 13.
Moore; Thomas Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 27.
†Moore; William Colles	Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), Office of Inspector of.	Clerk	— March 9.
†Mordaunt; William Frederick.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Morgan; Albert Charles Frederick.	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Morgan; Edward James	Customs	Writer	— June 18.
†Morgan; Ernest Kennedy Buckley.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Morgan; Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 29.
†Morgan; Thomas Robert	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Morgan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 20.
*†Morgan; William Christmas.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 31.
Morris; George	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1867, Oct. 4.
*†Morris; George Philip	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Morris; Theodore Watkins	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Morrow; Whittaker Montgomery.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 13.
Morton; Edward	Do.	Do.	— April 15.
Moss; Otho Austin	Poor Law Board	Copyist	1867, Aug. 5.
Mostyn; Thomas Pyers	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, March 24.
†Moule; Henry Joseph	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Muir; Richard	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 18.
Mullin; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 2.
Munday; George Powell	Do.	Do.	1867, June 27.
Murgatroyd; Luke	Do.	Do.	— June 17.
*Murray; Alexander Stuart	British Museum	Assistant	— Feb. 12.
Murray; Evan Sutherland	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Jan. 24.
N.			
†Naish; Redmund Peter	National Education Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, Jan. 30.
†Nankivell; John Howard	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, Oct. 28.
†Napier; Walter Edward	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, Jan. 24.
Nash; Charles Edward Stevens.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, June 24.
*†Nathan; Walter Arthur	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	— Jan. 21.
*Nathan; Walter Arthur	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, Jan. 7.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Neale; Henry St. John	Foreign Office	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, April 8.
Nesbit; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, May 13.
†Nevins; James West	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 5.
*†Nevins; Reginald Theophilus Graham.	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
New; William Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 17.
Newby; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Feb. 21.
Newlyn; Robert Walter	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Nov. 26.
Newman; Theodore John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 3.
*†Newport; Henry Richard	Board of Trade	Clerk	— March 7.
†Nicholls; William	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	— June 7.
Nicholson; Isaac	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 20.
Nicholson; Samuel Thompson.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 8.
†Nicol; George Thomson	Do.	Probationary Sorting Clerk, Edinburgh.	— Nov. 8.
Noble; John George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 5.
Nolan; Joseph	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 5.
Noonan; John Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 4.
Noot; (*Major*) Francis Harry	Convict Service	Deputy Governor (Portsmouth).	1867, May 29.
†Nops; Walter	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
Norfolk; Charles	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Aug. 31.
*†Norman; Arthur William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 31.
*Norman; Edward James	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Clerk	1868, March 30.
†North; Hickman Joseph	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
†Northcote; Henry Stafford	Foreign Office	Clerk	— March 18.
†Nutt; Whaley Bouchier	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 31.
O.			
Oakes; Montague Nevill	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	1867, April 16.
Oakes; Walter	Customs	Writer	— Sept. 18.
†O'Brien; John	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 15.
O'Callaghan; George Loftus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Aug. 27.
†O'Connor; Ignatius Jeremiah.	Chelsea Hospital	Clerk	— May 11.
O'Donnell; Bryan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 22.
†O'Donoghue; James	Customs	Clerk (Waterford)	— Oct. 18.
*†O'Driscoll; John	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Oct. 25.
*†O'Dwyer; James Jerome	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes (Ireland).	— July 9.
O'Hara; Patrick Joseph	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 30.
Oldfield; Francis	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, May 27.
Oliver; John Henry	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— May 4.
O'Neill; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 30.
†Orr; James Stewart	Home Office	Clerk	1868, Feb. 19.
†Orr; Robert Stafford	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Sept. 27.
†Orwin; Arthur Wigelsworth	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Osborn; Edward Haydon	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, June 18.
Osborne; Robert George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 19.
Ovenden; Francis Edwin	Admiralty	Writer	— March 5.
Overend; John Overend	Record Office (Ireland)	Second Class Clerk	1867, Dec. 14.
Owens; Louis Octave	Inspector-General of Prisons' Office (Ireland).	Junior Clerk	— April 8.
P.			
†Paddon; William John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Page; John William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 11.
Paget; Berkeley	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Dec. 21.
Palmer; James William	Poor Law Board	Copyist	— Aug. 8.
†Papworth; Harry James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	— April 23.
†Parsons; Alfred William	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Parsons; Charles Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— Oct. 14.
Partridge: Charles Bye	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 11.
†Paterson; Arthur William	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Paterson; Frederick	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Paton; James	Science and Art Department.	Clerk in Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.	— Feb. 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Pattinson; Angus Shaw	Record Office	Clerk	1867, Nov. 30.
Payne; Joseph William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 7.
†Payne; William Hugh	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Peacock; Isaac	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 27.
Pearce; Charles Gilbert Pleydell.	Do.	Do.	— June 26.
†Pearce; Thomas Elliott	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— June 3.
†Pearse; Norman	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Pearson; Arthur Ashley	Colonial Office	Clerk	— July 2.
Pearson; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 14.
Pearson; James Molesworth	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 24.
Peel; Robert	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	1867, Feb. 6.
*Pelham; John Frank	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— March 2.
Pelly; Cornelius	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Auditor of Union Accounts	1868, Feb. 7.
†Pemberton; Augustus Clarke	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Sept. 3.
†Pemberton; Wriothesley Russell Henry.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
†Penkivil; Arthur George Burr.	Reformatories, Office of Inspector of.	Clerk	— June 24.
Pennefather; Alfred Richard	Home Office	Accountant	— March 24.
Penning; William Henry	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, July 30.
†Penny; Samuel John	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	— Jan. 14.
†Perring; Robert John	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Petrie; James	Customs	Clerk (Middlesborough)	— July 31.
†Phepoe; Henry William	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 17.
Pheysey; Alfred William	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, Feb. 22.
†Phillipps; Herbert Rees	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— Oct. 11.
Phillips; William George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 20.
Pickering; Hugh	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 26.
*Pike; Francis Crawford	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— March 4.
†Pitcairn; James Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, Feb. 15.
†Pitcher; Julius Etheldred	Do.	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	— Feb. 25.
†Pithie; Michael	Do.	Clerk (Controller-General's Office, Edinburgh).	1867, Oct. 18.
Pitts; George	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 18.
Platt; Hans	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 13.
Pole; Henry Lionel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Oct. 4.
Ponsford; John	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 28.
†Ponsonby; John Henry	Privy Council Office	Clerk	— June 17.
*†Pontet; Claude Hale	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Poole; Llewelyn Panton	Customs	Writer	1868, June 8.
Pope; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 31.
†Porter; Edward Endymion	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1867, Aug. 9.
†Posnett; Robert George Macaulay.	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry.	Clerk	— April 4.
†Pott; John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Poulton; Francis William	Customs	Writer	— Sept. 27.
*†Powell; Augustus Ffolliott	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 24.
†Powell; Henry Gay	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Powell; William Walter Richmond.	Do.	Do.	— April 8.
†Prall; Cedric	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
†Prall; Henry Elliott	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Pratt; Charles Alfred	Customs	Clerk (Manchester)	— Jan. 29.
†Price; Herbert	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 3.
Price; Richard	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 15.
*†Price; Thomas Edward	Board of Trade	Clerk	1867, Feb. 7.
†Price; William Holroyd	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Feb. 16.
Pringle; Walter Louis	Privy Council Office	Junior Clerk	— April 4.
Pringuer; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 20.
Prior; John	Do.	Postmaster (Ipswich)	— Feb. 21.
Purdy; William Frederick	Poor Law Board	Extra Clerk	— Aug. 6.

Q.

†Quartermaine; Harry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Department).	1868, Jan. 9.
‡Quennell; John	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	— Jan. 20.
†Quin; Francis	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	1867, Nov. 29.
†Quin; John James	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— July 20.
Quirke; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 9

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
E.			
*Radmore; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 1.
Rae; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 9.
Ralph; Henry Harrison	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Feb. 27.
†Ramsay; John Milburn	Customs	Clerk (Carlisle)	1867, Feb. 22.
Ray; William Henry	Council of Military Education.	Second-class Clerk	— Feb. 12.
†Read; Louis Charles	Customs	Clerk (Penzance)	— Jan. 5.
Reading; Edwin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 23.
Redworth; Ebenezor	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 11.
Regnaud; Henry Frederick	Admiralty	Writer (Malta)	— March 20.
†Reid; James	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	1868, April 2.
Reid; Robert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, July 19.
Renwick; Jane Elizabeth Doyne Vicars	Convict Service	Deputy Superintendent (Brixton Prison).	1868, June 10.
Reyner; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Feb. 13.
†Rhodes; Edward John	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, May 13.
Rhodes; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 9.
*†Rhodes; John Frederic	Convict Service	Temporary Clerk (Woking Prison).	1867, April 4.
*†Rice; Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, March 18.
Richards; George	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 5.
Richards; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, May 27.
Richards; Oliver William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Aug. 31.
†Richards; Walter John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	— Nov. 21.
†Richardson; Ernest George	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Richardson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 21.
Richardson; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 25.
Richmond; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— June 17.
Riggott; Edwin	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 31.
†Rishworth; Walter Watts	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
†Roberts; Frederick Walter	India Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— July 26.
Roberts; James Harold	Office of Woods	Clerk to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest.	— Nov. 4.
†Roberts; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1868, June 11.
Roberts; William	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— April 7.
Robertson; John Stewart	Do.	Do.	1867, Oct. 4.
Robinson; William	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 28.
†Robinson; William Eyre Tooke.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 19.
Robson; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Nov. 7.
*†Roe; William James	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Rogers; Charles Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 11.
Rogers; Patrick Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 21.
Rogers; William	Do.	Do.	— June 16.
†Rolfe; Robert Andrew	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, June 3.
Romer; Arthur	Foreign Office	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, April 15.
Roper; Alfred Haymes	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 6.
Roper; Henry Basil	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, Sept. 11.
*†Rose; Frederick William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 24.
Rose; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 8.
Ross; William Henry Thomas Tanner.	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 26.
Roughton; Robert Hawker	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Trincomalee).	1868, Feb. 3.
Routh; Leonee Havilland Isham.	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	1867, Nov. 20.
†Rowan; William Terence	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, May 22.
Rowe; George Frederick Alexander.	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 21.
†Roy; William France	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office, Dublin).	1868, March 17.
Ruegg; Edward William	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, March 16.
†Rushton; William Samuel	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 28.
Russell; Robert	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— July 31.
Russwurm; Sumner Charles Abbot.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— June 3.
*†Rutherford; David	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Aug. 6.
†Rutley; Frank	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— May 4.
Rutley; Frank	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— Aug. 6.
Ryan; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 2.
†Ryan; Michael	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Nov. 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
S.			
*†Sadler; Frederick Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Sadler; John	Chelsea Hospital	Temporary Clerk	1868, March 5.
Sadler; John	Do.	Clerk	— May 21.
St. John; Charles Louis	Consular Service	Vice-Consul (Christiania)	— Feb. 26.
†Sala; Edward Wilkes	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 7.
Sale; John Edward	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Jan. 28.
†Salisbury; Francis	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Salt; Thomas Philip	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
*Samson; Arthur Burrell	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	1867, Dec. 18.
Sanders; William Coombe	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1868, April 28.
†Sanderson; Edwin Alfred	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1867, Sept. 27.
†Sanderson; Robert John	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
*†Sanger; William Edward	Duchy of Lancaster	Clerk	1867, Sept. 20.
†Saul; Frank Joseph John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 31.
*Saumarez; (*Hon.*) James St. Vincent.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	1867, April 8.
Saurin; William Granville	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1867, Dec. 21.
Sawyer; John Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 31.
Sceales; Andrew Downing	War Office	Clerk (Chief Auditor's Department).	1868, Jan 28.
Scholes; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Oct. 10.
†Scott; Benjamin Charles George.	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Jan. 30.
*†Seager; Osmund	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, June 18.
Searl; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 18.
Sears; Francis	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Sept. 20.
Segrave [*Capt.*] William Francis.	Consular Service	Consular Officer (French Territory).	— Nov. 14.
†Selby; Walford Daking	Record Office	Clerk	— June 14.
*†Seton; Bertram William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	— May 7.
†Seton; Bertram William	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, Feb. 7.
Sexton; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Dec. 2.
†Seymour; Horace Alfred Damer.	Treasury	Clerk	— Oct. 15.
Shackle; Edward	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— June 24.
†Sharland; Richard May	Seamen's Registry Office	Do.	— March 12.
Sheldrick; Joseph Albert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, May 4.
Shelswell; John	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— April 6.
Shepherd; Thomas George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 10.
†Shilleto; Edward Richard	Metropolitan Police (Commissioners' Office).	Clerk	1867, April 15.
Shillington; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 12.
Shore; William Carpenter	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	— June 3.
Shuttleworth; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
†Sievwright; James Dickson	Customs	Clerk (Dundee)	— Nov. 7.
†Silvester; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Aug. 2.
†Simpson; James Herbert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 11.
Simpson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Feb. 5.
Sinden; Frederick John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, May 4.
Skae; Harriman Malcolm	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, July 31.
*†Skene; Felix James Henry	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk	1868, Feb. 19.
*Skinner; George Edward	Treasury	Supplementary Audit Clerk	— April 8.
†Slattery; James	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
Sloan; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 18.
Smale; James Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	1867, Dec. 13.
Smale; Silas James	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 28.
Small; Robert	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1868, May 1.
*Smeeton; Samuel Page	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk	1867, May 27.
*†Smith; Arthur Hippisley	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Jan. 21.
†Smith; Bernard	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 17.
Smith; Edgar Albert	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1867, July 18.
Smith; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Aug. 13.
Smith; James Alexander Waddel.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 19.
Smith; James Howker	Do.	Do.	— May 18.
Smith; Joseph	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 21.
Smith; Reginald Masters	Queen's Bench (Masters' Office).	Clerk	— Jan. 16.
†Smith; Robert Henderson	Registrar-General's Office (Scotland).	Indexer	— Feb. 7.
†Smith; Seymour Haughton	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Smith; Talbot Samuel	Customs	Writer	1867, July 5.
Smith; Thomas Reece	Do.	Do.	— May 11.
Smith; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 18.
*†Smyth; Arthur Weatherley	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Oct. 28.
†Snow; Robert Augustus	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 3.
Solomon; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 22.
†Somerville; Charles Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Southern; George William	Home Office	Inspector of Mines	— Jan. 26.
Sparkman; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, March 13.
Speak; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 13.
Speak; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 24.
Spedding; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, May 31.
Spence; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 28.
Spencer; John Milsted	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, June 7.
Spratt; Arthur	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— June 24.
*†Stableforth; Charles Barton	Office of Woods	Supplementary Clerk	— April 1.
*†Stainforth; Richard Terrick	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 11.
Stalker; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 17.
Stanley; George William	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 11.
†Stapleton; William Ringland	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	— Feb. 9.
Staunton; John	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Transcriber	1868, Jan. 15.
†Stephens; Augustus Ashben	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— April 25.
Stephens; Francis	Customs	Writer	1867, Aug. 20.
†Stephens; John Wills	Do.	Clerk (Bristol)	— Feb. 7.
Stevens; James Ebenezer	Admiralty	Writer	1868, March 17.
Stevenson; Thomas	Convict Service	Schoolmaster (Pentonville)	— March 2.
Steventon; Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 15.
Stewart; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, May 23.
Stewart; John	Do.	Do.	1868, Jan. 6.
†Stoker; Abraham	Petty Sessions Clerks' Registry (Ireland).	Clerk	1867, April 6.
Stone; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 5.
Stonhouse; Gilbert Heathcote.	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Clerk	1868, March 20.
*†Stoodley; Edwin Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	— March 16.
†Strafford; Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Strand; John	Customs	Writer	— July 20.
Strangways; Charles Edward Fox.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— July 30.
†Stretton; Henry Cope	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Striedinger; Otto	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, May 8.
Stroud; Alfred William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 17.
†Sturdee; Edwin James	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Suddaby; Thomas	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, March 18.
Sutherland; Kenneth Thomas	Admiralty	Writer	1867, Dec. 14.
Sutherst; Henry Jackson	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Aug. 31.
Sutton; Anthony Pierce	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 12.
†Swainson; Charles Braybrooke.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, May 11.
†Swainson; Walter Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Swan; Samuel	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Jan. 11.
†Swayne; Francis Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
†Swettenham; James Alexander.	Colonial Office	Writer (Ceylon)	1868, May 30.
Swift; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, Sept. 20.
Swindells; Henry	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 15.
*†Symes; Maurice	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Spoiled Stamps Department).	— Aug. 2.
Symon; Alexander	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 7.
Symons; Henry	Do.	Do.	1868, May 27.
Syvret; John Renouf	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 18.
T.			
†Talbot; Thomas	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	1867, June 3.
Tarrant; Henry Procter	Convict Service	Clerk	1868, April 1.
*†Tate; Francis Ambrose Hardinge Giffard.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 7.
*†Tate; Francis Ambrose Hardinge Giffard	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— May 8.
Taylor; George Herbert	Copyhold, &c. Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— June 18.
Taylor; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 24.
*†Taylor; John	Board of Trade	Clerk	— March 16.
Taylor; Matthew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Nov. 13.
Taylor; Pringle Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 6.
†Taylor; Sam Arthur	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores Department).	1867, Feb. 9.
†Taylor; Thomas	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
Tennant; Thomas Pierce	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 15.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Thomas; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 7.
Thomas; Howell	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	1867, March 19.
Thomas; Humphrey	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, June 9.
Thomas; James Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Aug. 10.
Thomas; John David	Do.	Do.	1868, Feb. 12.
†Thomas; Martyn Parnall	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 31.
*†Thomas; Sidney Gilchrist	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	1867, Sept. 25.
Thompson; Charles	Customs	Writer	— May 9.
Thompson; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 15.
‡Thompson; John Martin	Record Office	Clerk	1868, June 25.
†Thompson; Robert Charles	Office of Works	Do.	— March 28.
*†Thompson; Stamford Raffles.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	1867, May 7.
*†Thompson; Stamford Raffles.	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— July 18.
*†Thompson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Nov. 25.
Thompson; Walter	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 20.
Thomson; Lewis Charles	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— June 3.
†Thomson; Maitland Mills	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Licence Department)	1868, April 6.
†Thorn; Scott	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, June 26.
Thornhill; Henry Morley	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	— Dec. 21.
*Thorpe; Thomas	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— May 2.
Threlfall; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
†Thwaites; Edward Francis Williams.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Tinniswood; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 24.
†Tippell; William Archer	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Todman; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 27.
*Tomlinson; Walter John Frederic.	Patent Office	Clerk	— March 26.
Tovey; George Stephen	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— May 6.
Townley; James Henry	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 30.
*Townsend; James Frederick	Court of Exchequer (Masters' Office).	Clerk	— Nov. 18.
Traill; William Acheson	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 17.
Treacy; Edward Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Sept. 25.
†Treneery; John Walter	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Treseder; Samuel Edward	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 15.
†Trewhella; Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
†Tribe; Paul Cunningham Macleod.	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
†Trimmer; Robert Douglas	Record Office	Clerk	1868, Feb. 12.
*†Trollope; Charles William Annesley.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Jan. 25.
†Trousdell; Frederick William.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Sept. 3.
†Turner; Edward Wilson	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, March 7.
Turner; Joseph Whitworth	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Feb. 26.
*†Turner; Percy Pollexfen Vere.	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— July 18.
†Turner; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	— March 11.
†Turnor; Algernon	Treasury	Clerk	— Aug. 29.
†Turvey; Isaiah	Convict Service	Clerk (Woking Prison)	1868, April 20.
†Twiss; Arthur Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 29.
Tylee; John Thomas	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	1868, April 16.
Tynan; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 2.
U.			
Ussher; William Augustus Edmond.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1868, April 3.
V.			
*†Vaughan; Walter Filmer	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1867, March 18.
Veale; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 10.
Veale; William	Do.	Do.	— June 2.
Venning; Edwin William Edgcombe.	Admiralty	Writer	— March 9.
Viney; John Langford	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1867, April 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
W.			
*†Waddington; Samuel	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, Feb. 8.
Waite; Simon	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 19.
*†Wakefield; Thomas Frederick.	Treasury	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1867, Jan. 3.
†Wakefield; Walter	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
*†Walbaum; Adolphus Frederick William Rudolph.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, April 29.
Waldie; John	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1867, March 22.
Waldren; Arthur Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 2.
†Walker; Ingram Bathurst	Board of Trade	Clerk	1867, Feb. 5.
Walker; Thomas Porter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 21.
†Walker; William Higgin	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 27.
†Waller; Henry	Do.	Do.	— April 6.
†Ward; Daniel	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, March 25.
†Ward; Edwin Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 31.
*†Ward; Henry Ernest	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	1867, Aug. 15.
Ward; James Anness	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 5.
Ward; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 12.
Ward; William	Customs	Writer	1867, Feb. 6.
Wardell; Frank Newby	Home Office	Inspector of Mines	1868, April 23.
Warner; Beaumont	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	1867, March 15.
*Warren; Charles Bulgin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 21.
Warren; James Liley	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, July 30.
Warren; John Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Jan. 2.
Warren; Pelham Laird	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1867, Feb. 1.
†Waterworth; William	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 11.
Watson; Alexander Hook	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— March 30.
*Watson; John McLean	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— June 24.
Watson; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 20.
Watts; Henry	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	— May 27.
Weatherston; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 18.
Webb; Charles Hamilton	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 5.
Webster; George Penrose	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 5.
†Weeks; Martin	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.
Welch; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1867, Jan. 23.
†Welchman; Charles Walter Frederick.	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Sept. 3.
†Weld; William Henry	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 27.
Wells; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, April 23.
Wemyss; John	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Feb. 15.
†West; Arthur Ormsby	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 28.
West; Edwin Alfred	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 8.
Westington; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, March 18.
Wetherell; Frederick Arthur	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1867, Feb. 20.
Wheeler; James Arrowsmith	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 3.
White; Albert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 16.
White; Alfred	Customs	Writer	1868, Feb. 19.
†White; George Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
White; John Mackellar	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 11.
White; Robert Osborne	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 8.
†White; William George	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Sept. 14.
Whitehead; George	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1868, March 30.
Whitehead; Wilbraham Tollemache.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	— March 30.
†Whitelocke; Bulstrode Henry.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1867, Aug. 27.
Whitmore; William Thomas	Customs	Writer	— Feb. 22.
Whyte; Andrew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 21.
†Wigg; Edward Thomas	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
*†Wigner; John Murch	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores Department).	— Feb. 1.
†Wigney; Albert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Wilcox; Edward	Customs	Writer	— Nov. 18.
Wilde; Charles Gilmore	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 19.
Wiley; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 6.
Wilkie; Robert	Customs	Writer	1867, March 2.
*†Wilkins; William	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, March 31.
Wilkinson; Berdoe Sidney Neal.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	1867, Aug. 1.
†Wilkinson; Denison Matthew	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 23.
Wilkinson; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 18.
Wilkinson; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, May 4.
*Williams; Arthur	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 4.
Williams; Cyril Faithfull	Queens' Bench (Masters' Office).	Clerk	1867, Sept. 27.
Williams; Ellen Verner	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 16.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Williams; Henry	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1868, May 27.
†Williams; John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
Williams; John Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 6.
Williams; John Samuel	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— July 11.
Williams; Lewis	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 15.
Williams; William George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, June 24.
†Willmore; Frederick Robert	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Edinburgh).	1867, April 29.
†Wilmot; John George	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— Oct. 15.
†Wilson; Benjamin Marshall	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	1868, Jan. 14.
†Wilson; George Perks	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, April 23.
Wilson; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 27.
*Wilson; Henry Bringhurst	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— Jan. 12.
Wilson; John James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 8.
Wilson; Joseph	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 4.
Wilson; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, March 12.
Wilson; Samuel Potter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Feb. 11.
*Wilson; William Wallace	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 19.
Wilton; Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 16.
Wilton; Joseph	Admiralty	Writer	— May 26.
*†Winfield; Fitz	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 14.
Wollaston; George Hyde	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— April 1.
†Wolsey; William Edward	Customs	Clerk (Whitby)	1867, Nov. 7.
Wood; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 3.
Wood; John Charles	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 31.
Wood; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, April 17.
Woodburn; Hugh	Do.	Do.	— March 30.
Woodchouse; Henry Ernest	Colonial Office	Hong Kong Cadet	1867, Jan. 16.
*Woodgate; Arthur George Kennedy.	Foreign Office	Clerk (Chief Clerk's Department).	— Jan. 28.
†Woodgate; Musgrave	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 17.
†Woodward; Algernon Thomas.	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
Woodward; Horace Bolingbroke.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	— July 30.
†Woodward; Hugh Alfred	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1868, March 12.
Wootton; Arthur Faushawe	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1867, Jan. 17.
Woozley; David Adams	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 26.
†Wragg; Walter	Colonial Office	Writer (Ceylon)	1868, Jan. 2.
Wren; Thomas Stephen	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1867, Jan. 10.
†Wright; Frederick Charles Buckley.	India Office	Clerk (Stores Department)	— July 11.
Wright; John Garner	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 17.
Wright; Joseph Godsell	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 15.
†Wylde; Everard William	Foreign Office	Clerk	1868, May 25.
*†Wylie; David	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1867, April 17.
Wynne; Owen Lowry	Admiralty Court (Ireland)	Assistant Clerk to Registrar	1868, Jan. 28.
†Wynter; Cecil Delap	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1867, March 23.
*Wynter; (*Capt.*) Henry Philip Mascie.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1868, Jan. 10.
*Wynter; (*Capt.*) Henry Philip Mascie.	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	— Feb. 12.
Y.			
Yates; Charles William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1867, Jan. 18.
†Yeld; Thomas Alleyne	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 27.
Yorke; Reginald Beauchamp	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Feb. 19.
*†Young; Robert	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	1868, Jan. 14.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

LIST of CANDIDATES who, between 1st January 1867 and 30th June 1868, obtained HONORARY ADDITIONS to their CERTIFICATES, either for EXTRA SUBJECTS voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

NOTE.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*, p. 14.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of open competition.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Abdy; W. N.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation from German.	Very creditable.
			Translation into German.	Very creditable.
			German conversation	Very creditable.
Ackermann; A. W.	Admiralty	Draughtsman, Director of Works Department, (Somerset House).	Translation from German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Useful practical knowledge.
			Practical Strains on Ironwork Roofs, Girders, &c.	Creditable.
			Geometrical drawing	Creditable.
†Andrews; C. J.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation into Latin	Creditable.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Trigonometry	Fair.
†Austen-Leigh; W.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Constitutional history	Highly creditable.
			Translation from Latin	Highly creditable.
†Bagot; E. A. J.	Foreign Office.	Clerk (Librarian's Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Euclid	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Modern history	Fair.
†Barbor; R. C.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Comptroller of Stamps Office, Dublin).	Translation from Latin	Fair.
			Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Translation from French	Creditable.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
			Translation into German.	Fair.
			English literature	Creditable.
			Book-keeping	Fair.
Barnett; H. B.	Foreign Office.	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	English literature	Very creditable.
			English composition	Creditable.
†Barrington; (*Hon.*) B. E. E.	Do.	Clerk	Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation	Very creditable.
			Translation into German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Creditable.
†Bartlett; H. F.	Inland Revenue.	Do.	Translation from French	Creditable.
†Beckingsale; George.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
†Bennett; G. S. L.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Euclid (Books IV., V., VI., and XI.)	Fair.
			Algebra	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Berry; H. F.	Record Office (Ireland).	Clerk	English literature	Fair.
Bleaymire; A. C.	Colonial Office.	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	Translation from French.	Fair.
			Indexing	Creditable.
			Précis	Fair.
†Bridge; J. C. E.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	English history	Fair.
Burge; C. H.	Trade, Board of.	Temporary Clerk.	Geography	Fair.
	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.		
Burke; G. J.	Four Courts (Dublin).	Clerk in Common Bench Office.	Translation from French.	Fair.
			Translation into French	Fair.
†Cantrell; R.	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I., IV., and VI.)	Fair.
			Plane trigonometry (including solution of triangles).	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
†Capel; A. J.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French.	Very creditable.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation	Creditable.
†Carles; W. R.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation into Latin	Creditable.
			Translation from Greek	Very creditable.
			Translation into Greek	Fair.
Carmichael; C. H. E.	British Museum.	Assistant	Translation from Italian.	Creditable.
†Cartwright; J. J.	Record Office.	Clerk	Translation from German.	Very creditable.
†Clark; J.	Board of Trade.	Do.	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			German conversation	Fair.
†Colquhoun; E. H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from Greek	Creditable.
			Translation from Latin	Creditable.
			Translation from French.	Creditable.
			English literature	Creditable.
†Colthurst; H. B.	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	Pure Mathematics	Creditable elementary knowledge.
Craig; R. F.	House of Commons.	Clerk (Private Bill Office).	Translation from Latin	Creditable.
			English literature	Fair.
†Crane; E. H.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			German conversation	Useful practical proficiency.
Crooke; W. B.	Admiralty	Writer	Précis	Fair.
†Dale; L. B.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition	Creditable.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
			French conversation	Fair.
Davis; P. L. H.	Admiralty	Third Class Computer in Nautical Almanac Office.	Translation from Latin	Fair.
			Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Plane trigonometry	Fair elementary knowledge.
Deering; W. H.	War Office	Junior Assistant in Chemical Department.	Organic chemistry	Very creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
De Ridder; E. A.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	Translation from French. Geography	Fair. Fair.
Dillon; P. G.	Probate Court.	Clerk	Translation into French. French conversation	Fair. Fair.
Donoghue; F. M.	British Museum.	Junior Assistant	Translation from French. Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Fair. Fair.
†Dyson; T. G. F.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Farmer; W. J.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition	Creditable. Fair.
†Feely; W. L.	Do.	Provincial Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition	Very creditable. Fair.
	Do.	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition	Very creditable. Fair.
†Fitzgerald; D.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	English composition	Very creditable.
†Flaxman; A. J.	Registrar-General's Office.	Do.	Translation from French. French conversation Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair. Fair. Creditable.
Flight; W.	British Museum.	Assistant	Inorganic chemistry Processes of the laboratory.	Very satisfactory. "Competent to conduct ordinary analytical operations."
†Foster; F.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Précis	Fair.
Foster; Thos.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation into French French conversation	Fair useful proficiency.
Fowke; F. R.	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	French conversation	Fair practical proficiency.
†Fraser; G. R. T.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	Translation from French. Translation from Latin	Creditable. Fair.
†Freeman; D	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Assistant	Translation from French.	Fair.
Gosse; E. W.	British Museum.	Junior Assistant	Geography Translation from French. English literature	Creditable. Fair. Creditable.
†Gould; E. B.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English history	Creditable. Fair.
†Griffith; C. A.	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	Translation from Latin Translation from Greek. Translation from French. Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair. Fair. Fair. Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Hall; J. C.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation into Latin	Creditable.
			Translation from Greek.	Creditable.
			Political economy	Fair.
			History of English literature.	Fair.
			History of Greek and Roman literature.	Fair.
Hammerton; E. O.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Translation from French.	Fair.
†Handcock; C. H.	Admiralty	Writer	French conversation	Creditable.
	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			Translation into German.	Creditable.
			German conversation	Creditable.
Hayman; S.	Joint Stock Companies' Registry.	Temporary Clerk	Précis	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
Hervey; F. R. J.	Patent Office	Clerk	Higher arithmetic	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV).	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Very creditable.
Hewish; J.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Geography	Fair.
			History	Fair.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Hill; C. L.	Foreign Office.	Clerk	Translation into German.	Creditable.
			German conversation	Creditable.
†Hill; W. M.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from Greek	Creditable.
			Translation into Greek	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Translation into Latin	Creditable.
†Hillier; W. C.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the higher branches).	Creditable.
†Hodges; G. J. L.	Do.	Do.	Translation from German.	Fair.
†Hoste; G. H.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from Greek	Fair.
Hough; E.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Précis	Fair.
Houghton; L.	Admiralty	Writer	Translation from Latin	Fair.
†Isaacs; C. E.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Translation from French.	Creditable.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
			Précis	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Use of logarithms	Fair.
Johnston; W. H.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
Knatchbull; W.	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	Précis	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Langley; H. E. J.	Foreign Office.	Clerk	Translation into German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions.)	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
			Constitutional history	Fair.
			Translation from Latin	Creditable.
Lawrence; J. H.	Post Office	Boy Messenger	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions.)	Very creditable.
†Linford; H. W.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Translation from French.	Fair.
			French conversation	
†Long; J. D.	Do.	Do.	English composition	Fair.
			Translation from Latin	Fair.
†Love; R. H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	Euclid (Books I to VI.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including arithmetical progression).	Fair.
			Plane trigonometry (including the solution of triangles).	Fair elementary knowledge.
†Lyndon; M.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†MacGregor; R.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers' Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Creditable.
McLaughlin; J. B.	Convict Service.	Schoolmaster	Most of prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Translation from French.	Creditable.
			Translation from Latin	Creditable.
Magowan; H.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
†Maitland; W. J.	India Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	German grammar	Creditable.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
			Translation into German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Fair.
†Margary; A. R.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation from Greek	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Creditable.
†Michôd; C. J.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Millard; G. G.	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
†Miller; M.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Mills; J.	Record Office (Ireland).	Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
Mills; J. W.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including binomial theorem).	Very creditable.
			Logaritlms	Very creditable.
			Plane and spherical trigonometry.	Very creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Minchin; C. O.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French.	Fair.
			English literature	Fair.
			Botany	Creditable.
			Heat	Creditable.
			Electricity	Creditable.
†Molyneux; H. P.	Do.	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	Translation from French.	Creditable.
†Morgan; W. C.	Post Office	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Morris; G. P.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
Murray; A. S.	British Museum.	Assistant	Translation into Latin	Fair.
†Nathan; W. A.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
	Do.	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Nevins; R. T. G.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
†Newport; H. R.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	English composition	Fair.
†Norman; A. W.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Algebra	Creditable.
			Euclid	Fair.
Norman; E. J.	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Clerk	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Creditable.
†O'Driscoll; J.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	English language and literature.	Fair.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
†O'Dwyer; J. J.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	Précis	Fair.
Pelham; J. F.	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	Euclid	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including the binomial theorem).	Very creditable.
			Plane trigonometry (including the solution of triangles and use of logarithms).	Very creditable.
			Conic sections	Fair elementary knowledge.
Pike; F. C.	Board of Trade.	Do.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
†Pontet; C. H.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
†Powell; A. F.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French.	Fair.
			Euclid	Fair.
†Price; T. E.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	English history	Very creditable.
Radmore; T.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Geography	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Rhodes; J. F.	Convict Service.	Temporary Clerk (Woking Prison).	Geography History of England	Creditable. Fair.
†Rice; H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Algebra (including quadratic equations.)	Fair. Fair.
†Roe; W. J.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Geography English history Book-keeping by double entry.	Very creditable. Highly creditable. Creditable.
†Rose; F. W.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French. Translation into French French conversation Translation from German. Translation into German. Précis	Creditable. Fair. Fair. Very creditable. Fair. Fair.
†Rutherford; D.	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Translation from Latin Translation from French.	Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
†Sadler; F. C.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, square root, and per-centages). English composition	Creditable. Fair.
Samson; A. B.	Inland Revenue.	Copying Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). Geography	Fair. Fair.
†Sanger; W. E.	Duchy of Lancaster Office.	Clerkship	Algebra (including quadratic equations). Euclid (Books I. to VI.) English language	Fair. Creditable. Creditable.
Saumarez; (*Hon.*) J. St. V.	Diplomatic Service.	Attaché	French conversation Translation from German.	Fair. Creditable.
†Seager; O.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from Latin Translation into Latin Translation from German. Translation into German. German conversation Translation into French French conversation Translation from Italian. Translation into Italian	Creditable. Fair. Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Seton; B. W.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Department).	Précis	Fair.
†Skene; F. J. H.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk	Constitutional history of England.	Fair.
Skinner; G. E.	Treasury	Supplementary Audit Clerk.	Book-keeping by double entry. English history Geography Translation from French.	Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair.
Smeeton; S. P.	Colonial Office.	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	Indexing Précis	Creditable. Creditable.
†Smith; A. H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from French.	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Smyth; A. W.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			Translation into German.	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
†Stableforth; C. B.	Office of Woods.	Supplementary Clerk.	Translation into French	Fair.
			English grammar and language.	Fair.
			English literature	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
†Stainforth; R. T.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	Translation from French.	Very creditable.
			Translation into French	Very creditable.
			French conversation	Very creditable.
			Translation from German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Fair.
†Stoodley; E. E.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	Translation from French.	Creditable.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation	Fair.
†Symes; M.	Do.	Clerk (Spoiled Stamps Department).	Book-keeping	Creditable.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation	Fair.
†Tate; F. A. H. G.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank).	Translation from French.	Fair.
†Taylor; J.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	Translation from German.	Fair.
†Thomas; S. G.	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	Translation from Latin	Creditable.
			Translation into Latin	Fair.
			Translation from Greek	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Creditable.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Geography	Creditable.
†Thompson; S. R.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Department).	Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
			Précis	Fair.
†Thompson; Thos.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Euclid (Books I.–IV. and VI.)	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Plane trigonometry as far as solution of triangles.	Fair.
			Translation from French.	Fair.
Thorpe; T.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Geography	Fair.
			History of England	Fair.
Tomlinson; W. J. F.	Patent Office	Clerk	Translation from German.	Creditable.
			Translation into French	Fair.
			French conversation	Fair.
Townsend; J. F.	Court of Exchequer (Masters' Office).	Do.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Troake; E.	India Office	Messenger	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition	Creditable.
†Trollope; C. W. A.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from French.	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Turner; P. P. V.	Post Office -	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Translation from German. Translation into German.	Fair. Fair.
†Vaughan; W. F.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Translation from Latin	Fair.
†Waddington; S. -	Board of Trade.	Clerk - -	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
†Wakefield; T. F.	Treasury -	Clerk in Solicitor's Office.	Algebra (including quadratic equations). Translation from French. Translation from Latin Translation from Greek	Creditable. Very creditable. Fair. Fair.
†Walbaum; A. F. W. R.	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation into German. German conversation	Familiar acquaintance with language.
†Ward; H. E. -	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk - -	Translation from French.	Fair.
Warren; C. B. -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	English composition - Geography - - English history - -	Fair. Fair. Fair.
Watson; J. M'L. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Algebra (including arithmetical and geometrical progression).	Fair.
†Wigner; J. M. -	India Office	Clerk (Director-General of Stores' Department).	Algebra (including quadratic equation). Euclid (Books I.–IV. and XI.)	Creditable. Creditable.
Wilkins; W. -	Post Office -	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Euclid (Books I.–IV. and VI.) Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Plane trigonometry and logarithms. Book keeping by double entry.	Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Creditable.
Williams; A. -	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Wilson; H. B. -	British Museum.	Junior Assistant	Translation from Latin Translation into Latin Acoustics - - - The steam engine - English composition - Translation into French	Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.
Wilson; W. W. -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Geography - - -	Fair.
Winfield; F. -	Post Office -	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition -	Fair. Fair.
Woodgate; A. G. K.	Foreign Office.	Clerk in Chief Clerk's Department.	English history - -	Fair.
†Wylie; D. - -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Algebra (including quadratic equations). Use of logarithms -	Fair. Creditable.
Wynter; (Capt.) P. H. M.	Foreign Office.	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	English composition - Précis - - -	Fair. Creditable.
†Young; R. - -	Post Office -	Sorting Clerk (Circulation Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). English composition - Précis - - -	Creditable. Fair. Fair.

Appendix II.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 10th May 1867.

Examination of dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

WITH reference to a letter from this department, dated the 29th January last, proposing a reduction of the standard of competency in the examination of candidates for dockyard apprentices to one-fifth of the total number of marks in the essential subjects, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they wish this reduction to be made in all future examinations.

Their Lordships are of opinion that some change is required in the present system of appointing candidates to vacancies for engineer studentships. Under this system a candidate may obtain in the aggregate a sufficient number of marks to entitle him to a high position on the examination list, even to the first place, but if he should fail to exhibit a "competent knowledge" of any one subject he cannot be appointed. My Lords are of opinion that this system frequently inflicts great disappointment, and they propose in future to appoint candidates to vacancies according to the aggregate number of marks which they obtain; but with the view of encouraging candidates for engineer studentships to render themselves proficient in the higher subjects, my Lords wish that a higher value should be attached to such subjects, and that the following marks should be assigned in lieu of those hitherto awarded, viz :—

French - - - - -	150
Algebra - - - - -	300
Euclid - - - - -	300

With the view also of guarding against the admission of uneducated boys to the service, my Lords consider it desirable to fix a minimum aggregate number of marks—850—which must be obtained to qualify candidates for entry as engineer students.

Their Lordships wish that these arrangements should be adopted in the forthcoming examinations.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 22nd May 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the examination of dockyard apprentices and engineer students, and in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that as the Commissioners do not grant certificates of qualification in these cases, they have no difficulty in agreeing to adopt any method of marking which may be thought desirable and will willingly give effect to their Lordships' wishes as stated in your letter.

On one point they would be glad to receive more precise information, viz., whether it is intended that in the case of engineer students no standard of competence should be insisted upon in respect of those subjects which in the examination of dockyard apprentices are regarded

Examination of dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

as "essential," so that a candidate who obtained no marks at all in spelling or handwriting or arithmetic would be eligible for the former class of appointments, but ineligible for the latter.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 30th May 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22d instant, on the subject of the examination of engineer students and dockyard apprentices, in which you request to be informed, "whether it is intended that in the "case of engineer students no standard of competence should be in-"sisted upon in respect of those subjects which in the examination of "dockyard apprentices, are regarded as essential so that a candidate "who obtained no marks at all in spelling or handwriting or arith-"metic would be eligible for the former class of appointments, but "ineligible for the latter," I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that candidates for dockyard apprenticeships being required to obtain one-fifth of the maximum number of marks in each of the elementary subjects to qualify them for entry, their Lordships desire that a similar elementary examination should be instituted in the case of engineer studentships.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 24th February 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant (E), relative to the examination of candidates for engineer studentships in the factories.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Commissioners will in future examinations arrange the candidates examined at the several yards in one general list in order of merit.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 10th May 1867.

Examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers.

THE present system of local examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers having been found to create dissatisfaction on the part of the men, who frequently complain, though doubtless without any grounds, that the examinations are not fairly conducted, being biassed by local influences, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform them whether you are willing to undertake the management of these examinations, in connexion with the department of the Controller of the Navy. Their Lordships would suggest the following arrangements for the conduct of the examinations:—

1st. The examination papers to be prepared in the department of the Civil Service Commissioners, and sent thence to the dockyards on the evening before the examination day.

2nd. An examiner of the Civil Service Commission to be present at all the annual examinations and at the most important of the occasional examinations.

3rd. The candidates' papers to be sent up to the Civil Service Commissioners, whose examiners would assign marks to the educational papers and refer the professional papers to the Admiralty officer for valuation. These papers, when valued, to be returned to the Civil

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Service Commissioners, who would ultimately report the result to the Admiralty.

5th. The marks for personal qualifications should be assigned by the superintendents of the yards at a fixed date, say one month before the examination, and the number of marks assigned should be made public by printed lists hung up in the workshops, so that every candidate may know the character which he bears in this respect before he goes up for the educational and professional examination.

6th. A book should be kept at some central office in the yard in which all the candidates for examination and promotion should inscribe their names, and if ineligible the reasons should be stated by the officers in a column left for that purpose. This book should be sent to the Controller of the Navy periodically.

Should you concur in these suggestions my Lords would be glad if you would place yourself in communication with the Controller of the Navy, through your secretary, in order to arrange the details of this new examination system.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 24th May 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant relative to the examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers, and in reply I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Civil Service Commissioners will readily undertake the management of these examinations, as requested by their Lordships.

The Commissioners anticipate no difficulty in carrying out their part of the arrangements suggested in your letter. They have only to observe that if they rightly understand these arrangements any examination papers which may be required on professional subjects will be prepared in the department of the Controller of the Navy, and transmitted to this office at such times as may be convenient before each examination.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 28th May 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th instant, expressing your readiness to undertake the management of the examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers in accordance with the views of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that they have ordered the Controller of the Navy to place himself in communication with you, and submit detailed arrangements for conducting these examinations.

I have, &c.

E. J. Reed, Esq., for the Controller of the Navy, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Admiralty, 24th June 1867.

HAVING been directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to submit for their approval after consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners a detailed scheme for the conduct by the Commissioners of Examinations for promotion in Her Majesty's dockyards, I beg leave to enclose a draft of the arrangements that it appears

to me desirable to make, and shall be glad if the Commissioners will be good enough to state whether they concur therein, or to suggest any modifications or additions that they may deem desirable.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

MEMORANDUM relative to the conduct of Examinations for Dockyard Promotions, by the Civil Service Commissioners.

24th June 1867.

THE enclosed printed circular, with the inapplicable parts struck out, will show the general arrangements for dockyard examinations and promotions, in addition to which arrangements will now require to be made between the Admiralty and the Civil Service Commissioners, as follows :—

Instead of paragraph 4 of the Circular, it would be well to have a date fixed for the examinations, which should be as early as practicable in December. The examination of or entry of dockyard apprentices *begins* on the first Tuesday in December; if these examinations can be limited to two days, it would be well for the annual examinations for promotion to follow on the Thursday and Friday, but the morning sitting on Friday should conclude by or before a quarter to 12, as at that time the weekly wages are paid to the whole of the yard.

The lists of the names of the candidates proposing to be examined will be checked in the Controller's office and forwarded to the Commissioners early in November.

Questions in practical subjects will be prepared in the Controller's office, and forwarded to the Commissioners, who will take charge of them, get them printed, and issue them to the candidates in common with the questions on educational subjects, which will be prepared wholly by the Commissioners.

The officer of the Civil Service Commission present in each yard to conduct the examination will take possession of the candidates' answers, and bring or send them away without reference to the *local* authorities of the yards, who will be entirely relieved of all responsibility for or control over the examinations.

On the arrival of the answers in London, those relating to practical subjects will be sent at once to the Controller's department for valuation; those relating to educational subjects will be valued by the Commissioners, and the results sent to the Controller, to be placed on the list along with the other results, and with the particulars as to age, servitude, character, conduct, and marks for personal qualifications which will already have been sent to the Controller by the dockyard officers.

With regard to the time by which the lists will require to be completed, they have hitherto been forwarded by the dockyards (those portions which have been done by the dockyards) about the middle or latter end of January, but this has only been accomplished by putting several sections of officers to work on them at once in each of the seven yards. As it will not be possible to employ so many persons under the new arrangement, the practical part of the valuations cannot be completed *till* a much later period, probably the middle of the year or later.

There will be no reason, however, why the rule hitherto in force of filling up all vacancies that occur on or after the first of January from the new lists should not still be observed, as vacancies do not occur very frequently and are usually foreseen, and it will be easy, as a general *rule*, for the Controller's department, and the Commissioners also if notified, to prepare such separate list by the time that it is wanted.

Vacancies for the situations marked § in the accompanying circular are filled up from a general list comprised of candidates in all the yards, and it is desirable that the Admiralty should be able at any time to deal in this way with vacancies for inspector of shipwrights: for these situations, therefore the answers of the candidates in each particular subject should be valued by one examiner or set of examiners, so that the comparison may be perfectly uniform throughout. For all the other situations it is only necessary that all the candidates of *each yard* should be separately compared.

When it becomes necessary to hold a casual examination, the Controller will communicate with the Commissioners, and will forward the list of candidates, and the same general principles will be followed as in the case of the annual examinations, except that, where the candidates belong to different yards (as they will generally be few in number), it would be preferable to bring all the candidates to London to be examined. This course has hitherto been followed to a great extent in such cases by bringing all the candidates to the Controller's office.

The precise days for such examinations should be fixed by the Commissioners, and be communicated by them to the superintendents of the several dockyards for the information of the candidates.

In addition to the situations named in the enclosed printed circular, an examination

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is occasionally required for a higher situation, viz., Assistant Master Shipwright. The scope of the educational examination for this office is as follows :

Arithmetic and mensuration; the same as for Foreman of Shipwrights.
Algebra; up to and including problems involving quadratic equations.
Geometry; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th books of Euclid, with deductions therefrom.
Elementary mechanics and hydrostatics.

Copies of the questions set at the last annual examination, and also in certain casual examinations, are enclosed, in order that the Commissioners may see what has been the scope and style of the examinations hitherto.

ENCLOSURE 2.

PROMOTION of ARTIFICERS in DOCKYARDS.

Admiralty.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the following regulations for the promotion of artificers in the dockyards.

1. An artificer is eligible to be examined for promotion if he has been employed at his trade, as a workman in the dockyard, three years established time, exclusive of apprenticeship, and will remain eligible until he is 45 years of age. This limit may be extended to 50 years for leading men and officers. The length of service in each grade to qualify for examination for promotion to the next above it is not to be less than three years.

2. All persons who desire to be examined are to send in their names to their officers, for transmission to the superintendent, by the first of November. No persons are to be allowed to be examined whose character, conduct, practical ability, and fitness for promotion are not entirely satisfactory; but all applicants who are approved in these respects, and who fulfil the above conditions of age and service, are to be allowed to compete; and the grounds on which a candidate is considered ineligible are to be distinctly stated in the list of applicants submitted by the officers to the superintendents.

3. The list of candidates for any examination is not to consist of fewer than three names when there is that number eligible.

4. The annual examinations of the various descriptions of officers, artificers, &c. are to take place in each dockyard on the same day in the month of December, which day will be duly notified by the Controller of the Navy.

5. The examinations in the different yards for the promotion of artificers, &c., are to apply to the following descriptions of workmen, &c., and situations :—

Master Shipwright's Department.

Descriptions.	Situations for which examined.
*Shipwrights	Leading men. Draughtsmen. Modellers. Liners. Writers. Attendant converters. Inspectors. Converters. Foremen of the yard.§
*Caulkers	Leading men. Inspectors.§ Foremen.§
*Joiners	Leading men. Inspectors.§ Foremen.§
Smiths	Writers. Foremen. Masters.§
Painters	Leading men. Foremen.§
Millwrights	Leading men. Foremen.§
Workmen at block mills	Leading men.
Workmen at saw mills	Leading men.
Workmen at metal mills	Leading men.
Plumbers	Leading men.
Labourers	Leading men.

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Master Attendant's Department

Descriptions.	Situations for which examined.
Riggers	Leading men. Foremen. Masters.
Sailmakers	Leading men. Foremen.§
Ropemakers	Layers. Foremen.§ Masters.§
Spinners	Leading men. Foremen.

Storekeeper's Department.

Descriptions.	Situations for which examined.
Shipwrights	Timber reducers. Timber issuers.
Various classes	Writers for manufacturing accounts. Storehouse men.

6. Annual examinations will only be required for those descriptions of workmen, &c. marked thus.* The vacancies in the other classes being in general few, and occurring only at long intervals, the examinations for promotion in these classes will take place when necessary, as heretofore.

The subjects of examination for the before-mentioned situations are annexed.

7. The examination papers, with the marks denoting the relative values of full and correct answers to each question, will be issued to all the yards simultaneously. The number of marks will be printed in the examination papers against the questions.

8. The examinations are to be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

12. The candidate who obtains the highest numbers in educational and professional or practical subjects respectively, will have assigned to him the following numbers, according to the situation for which he competes :—

	Educational.	Professional or Practical.
Leading men Draughtsmen Attendant converters Timber reducers Timber issuers	200	600
Writers	600	600
Inspectors Measurers Converters Foremen of millwrights Foremen of caulkers Foremen of painters Foremen of smiths Foremen of riggers Foremen of sailmakers Foremen of ropemakers Foremen of spinners Foremen of the yard Foremen of joiners	240	600
Master smith Master rigger Master ropemaker	300	600

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13. The numbers for the other candidates are to be assigned in the same proportion to those obtained by them, as the highest number assigned to the highest obtained. The names of the candidates are to be placed in the order of the sum of the marks assigned for educational and professional or practical subjects. By this arrangement such a preponderance will be given to professional and practical knowledge over that which is simply educational as appears desirable, in order to determine as far as can be done by examination the relative qualifications of the several candidates for the situations in question.

14. For the purpose of making the comparison among the candidates as definite as possible, in the columns in the established printed form relative to examinations headed "Character" and "Conduct," the words "very good" or "good" are alone to be used.

16. When a vacancy occurs, the superintendent will propose to the Controller the name of the person who stands first on that list which has already received their Lordships' sanction. The Controller will submit this name for their Lordships' approval, if the promotion is in conformity with the list, or ask for explanations, if it is not.

17. Any candidates who may not have been promoted from the list during the year are to be again examined if they still desire to compete for promotion, subject to the regulations in regard to age. See paragraph 1. When any promotions or advancements are to be made for which an examination is not required, the list of persons recommended for such promotion is not to consist of fewer than three names, when there is that number of qualified candidates.

By command of their Lordships,
C. PAGET.

SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION for the before-mentioned SITUATIONS.

Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Shipwrights: Leading men	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar fractions, decimal fractions, and duodecimals.	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
Draughtsmen	As above, with the addition of mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required; ship drawing, laying off, and method of calculating displacements.
Writers	The same as for draughtsmen.	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
Attendant converters.	Ditto leading men	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. Appropriation and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in ship building.
Inspectors	The same as for draughtsmen.	Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings, methods adopted in building iron ships and laying off. The whole shown by sketches as required.

Examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers.

Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Shipwrights—*cont.*		
Converters -	The same as for draughtsmen.	Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. The qualities, appropriation, and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in shipbuilding; and the principles of laying off.
Foremen -	The same as for draughtsmen, with the addition of simple equations in algebra, first three books of Euclid, and deductions therefrom.	Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings; methods adopted in building iron ships; repairs, reconversions, laying off, and calculation of displacements.
Caulkers:		
Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and rule of three.	Various regulations, processes, and practices appertaining to their trade.
Inspectors -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	Ditto ditto.
Foremen -	The same as for inspectors of shipwrights.	Ditto ditto.
Joiners:		
Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, and duodecimals.	Methods of performing different works in their department.
Inspectors -	The same as for leading men of shipwrights.	Methods of performing different works in their department, and descriptions, illustrated by sketches, of some of the principal articles of fitting made by joiners for ships.
Foremen -	The same as for inspectors of shipwrights.	The same as for inspectors, with description of some of the machines used for joiners' work.
Smiths:		
Writers -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, and vulgar and decimal fractions.	Smiths' work.
Foremen -	Ditto ditto -	Questions relating to smiths' work applicable to ships, and description of some of the principal fittings.
Masters -	The same as for inspectors of shipwrights.	The same as for foremen, with questions as to the quality and manufacture of iron, and the building, survey, and repair of iron ships.
Painters:		
Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	Miscellaneous questions relating to their trade.
Foremen -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, duodecimals, and mensuration of surfaces.	

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Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Millwrights:		
Leading men	The same as for leading men of shipwrights.	Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights.
Foremen	The same as for inspectors of shipwrights.	Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights, and such portions of practical mechanics as are required to be known by them.
Block Mills,* Saw Mill,* Metal Mills† :		
Leading men	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and rule of three.	*Description and use of the machinery in their department. †Nature and quality of copper and other metals on which the men are employed in the metal mills, and the methods of preparing them for use.
Plumbers' leading men.	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and duodecimals.	Various works relating to their trade, pumps of different kinds, and hydraulics as far as may be required.
Labourers' leading men.	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	
Riggers :		
Leading men	Ditto ditto	Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.
Foremen	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	
Master	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, and vulgar fractions.	
Sailmakers :		
Leading men	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, and mensuration of surfaces.	Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c. &c.
Foremen	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar fractions, and mensuration of surfaces.	
Masters	The same as above, with the addition of decimals and duodecimals.	
Ropemakers :		
Layers	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
Foremen	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	
Master	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, and duodecimals.	

Examinations for the promotion of dockyard artificers.

Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Spinners:		
Leading men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	Questions appertaining to their employment.
Foremen -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, and practice.	
Timber reducers and Timber issuers -	The same as for draughtsmen.	The same as for leading men of shipwrights.
Writers for manufacturing accounts.	The same as for leading men of shipwrights.	The same as for leading men of the branches to which they belong.
Storehouse men -	First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use.	
Leading men of storehouses.	Ditto, ditto, with the addition of rule of three, and practice.	
Foremen of storehouses.	Ditto, as for leading men, with the addition of vulgar and decimal fractions and duodecimals.	

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 17th June 1867.

Examinations for the promotion of artificers in victualling yards.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would wish the examinations for the promotion of artificers in the victualling yards to be conducted in the same manner as those in the dockyards, and for this purpose they have instructed the Comptroller of Victualling to place himself in communication with the Controller of the Navy and yourselves as to the detailed arrangement of these examinations.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 22nd June 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, relative to the examinations for the promotion of artificers in the victualling yards.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in compliance with their Lordships' wish the Civil Service Commissioners will conduct these examinations in the same manner as those in the dockyards, and will be prepared to receive communications from the Controller of the Navy and the Comptroller of Victualling on the subject.

I have, &c.

The Comptroller of Victualling, Admiralty, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Admiralty, 16th August 1867.

HAVING been directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to communicate with you on the subject of the examinations

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for the promotion of artificers in the victualling yards, I enclose a draft of the arrangements that it appears to me desirable to make, and shall be glad if the Commissioners will be good enough to state whether they concur therein, or to suggest any modifications or additions that they may deem desirable.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

PROMOTIONS IN VICTUALLING YARDS.

Admiralty.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the following regulations for promotions in victualling yards.

1. All parties are eligible to be examined for promotion who have been employed in the victualling yard three years' established time, exclusive of apprenticeship or boy's rating, and will remain eligible until 45 years of age. This limit may be extended to 50 years for masters, foremen, and leading men of trades, leading men of storehouses, and leading men of labourers.

2. Whenever a vacancy may occur, all persons who are eligible, and who desire to be examined, are to send in their names to the officer in whose department such vacancy may exist, for transmission to the superintendent, but no persons are to be allowed to be examined whose character, conduct, practical ability, and fitness for promotion are not entirely satisfactory. All applicants who are approved in these respects, and who fulfil the above conditions of age and service, are to be allowed to compete, and the grounds on which a candidate is considered ineligible are to be distinctly stated in the list of applicants submitted by the officer to the superintendent.

3. The list of candidates for any examination is not to consist of fewer than three names, when there is that number eligible.

4. The examinations for promotion are to apply to the following descriptions of workmen, &c., and situations, observing that vacancies among the several classes are to be filled up from among the men employed in the class immediately below that in which the vacancy occurs except second class storehousemen, who are to be selected from any of the mechanics or labourers of the yard.

Descriptions.	Situations.
Coopers:	
Foreman of coopers	Masters.
Coopers	Leading men and foremen.
Millers:	
Leading men of millers	Masters.
Millers	Leading men.
Bakers:	
Leading men of bakers	Masters.
Furners	Leading men.
Leading men of stores and storehousemen	Foremen of stores.
Storehousemen	Leading men of stores.
Mechanics or labourers	Storehousemen.
Labourers	Leading men of labourers.

5. The subjects for examination for the above situations are annexed.

6. Marks are to be given by the officer in whose department the vacancy exists to denote the personal qualifications of the respective candidates in superintending or controlling those under them, and these marks are to be assigned prior to the professional and educational examination.

7. The examinations for practical qualifications are to be conducted by the officers of those departments of the yard in which the vacancy occurs, and as these professional qualifications cannot be ascertained by examination papers, the examiners are to assign marks according to the practical abilities of the respective candidates.

8. The examinations for educational subjects are to be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidates for vacancies at Deptford attending in London

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for that purpose on a day which will be fixed on each occasion to suit the convenience of the Commissioners.

When vacancies occur at Gosport or Plymouth an examiner from the office of the Commissioners will if convenient attend at those places, or, at the option of the Commissioners in each case, examination papers will be prepared by them and transmitted to the captain superintendent of the yard, who will then depute a responsible person of the particular branch for which the candidates are to be examined to be present during the whole time of the examination to see that it is properly conducted, and that no candidates use books or other memoranda, or copy from their neighbours; care is to be taken that all the papers be signed, and the answers to the questions are to be transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. A list of the candidates according to the annexed form is to be prepared in the superintendent's office, and the number of marks assigned for personal and practical qualifications are to be inserted in the columns for that purpose; this list is then to be forwarded to the Comptroller of Victualling, accompanied by a letter from the superior officer of the department for which the candidates have been examined stating which of them he would particularly recommend for the appointment, with his reason for the preference.

The Comptroller of Victualling will then communicate with the Civil Service Commissioners in order that they may fix a day for the educational examination, of which due notice will be given by them to the captain superintendent, in order that the candidates may attend. The number of marks obtained by each candidate at this examination will be communicated by the Civil Service Commissioners to the Comptroller of Victualling to enable him to recommend to their Lordships the candidate most suitable in all respects for promotion.

10. For the purpose of making the comparison among the candidates as definite as possible, in the columns in the established printed form relative to examinations headed "Character" and "Conduct," the words "Very good" or "Good" are alone to be used.

11. In advancements from one class to another in the same grade not entailing an alteration of duties no examination will be required, but they are to be dealt with as directed for leading men of storehouses in Article 2 of General Instructions.

SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION for the before-mentioned Situations.

Designation.	Educational.	Professional.
Coopers: Masters - - Foremen - - Leading men - -	Writing, first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions.	Conversion of timber and gauging of casks.
Millers: Masters - - Leading men -	Writing, first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and rule of three.	A knowledge of the various grains used in the service. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.
Bakers: Masters - - Leading men -	Do.	A knowledge of the quality of flour. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.
Foreman of stores and leading men of storehouses.	Writing, first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, rule of three, practice vulgar and decimal fractions.	
Storehousemen and leading men of labourers.	Writing, first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	

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The number of marks assigned as a maximum for the following subjects are to be as noted against the under-mentioned ratings respectively:—

RATINGS.	Subjects.		
	Personal Qualification.	Practical Qualification.	Educationa. Qualification.
Coopers:			
Masters	400	500	300
Leading men and foremen	150	200	100
Millers:			
Masters	150	100	100
Leading men and foremen	90	200	80
Bakers:			
Masters	150	100	100
Leading men and foremen	90	100	80
Foremen of stores	150	100	200
Leading men of stores	125	100	150
Leading men of labourers	100	100	100
Storehousemen	100	100	100

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Comptroller of Victualling, Admiralty.

SIR, 22nd August 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting a draft of the arrangements proposed for the examination of candidates for promotion in the victualling yards, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they have no modifications to suggest, and that they will be prepared to conduct in the manner suggested any examinations which may be necessary.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 21st September 1867.

Examination of matrons, &c. in naval hospitals.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, deeming it expedient that matrons of naval hospitals and the attendants on lunatics in such hospitals should be brought within the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859, have been informed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that it will be necessary that all such persons who have been appointed since the passing of the Act of the 19th April 1859, and all who may be appointed hereafter should possess the Civil Service certificate, under the 17th section of the Act.

The subjects in which the above persons should be examined are:

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting.
3. Arithmetic, simple addition and subtraction.

As regards the attendants, however, my Lords are of opinion that some allowance should be made with regard to their acquirements in spelling.

The limits of age for fresh entries should be from 23 to 40 years of age.

I am, &c.

Examination of matrons, &c. in naval hospitals.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 24th September 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, relative to the arrangements proposed to be made for the grant of certificates of qualification to matrons and attendants on lunatics in naval hospitals.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in accordance with what they understand to be the wishes of their Lordships, they will consider the subjects of examination to be—

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and spelling (in the case of attendants a very moderate proficiency in spelling to be required).
3. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction.)

The limits of age being 23 and 40.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 26th May 1868.

ADVERTING to Admiralty letter of the 11th February 1862, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they have had under their consideration the question of the limits of age for the appointment of messengers, as laid down in the above-mentioned letter, and they have decided to extend those limits for the future to 45.

Limits of age for messengers.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR, 28th May 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, stating the wish of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the limits of age for the appointment of messenger should be extended for the future to 45.

Before giving effect to this wish, the Commissioners desire to submit for their Lordships' consideration the following observations.

According to the rules now in force, ordinary candidates are not eligible for the situation of messenger in the Admiralty after completing their 35th year, but the age of admission is extended to 45 in the case of discharged seamen and marines, and all persons who have been in the service of the Admiralty from the age of 35.

The limit of 35 years, established in accordance with their Lordships' letter of 11th February 1862, agrees with that which is in force at the majority of the public offices, in none of which, with three unimportant exceptions, does the age of admission exceed 40. On the other hand, the extension in favour of previous service is in accordance with a very general practice, and is of course free from any objection on grounds connected with the Superannuation Act.

But if candidates having no claim on account of previous public service are to be admitted up to the advanced age of 45, there appears to be some danger lest they should become incapacitated for discharging the

ADMIRALTY.

Limits of age for messengers.

active duties of a messenger before they can have served long enough to earn a pension sufficient to retire upon; in which case they must either be dismissed without adequate provision for their support, or kept on to the detriment of the public interests.

On this, as well as other grounds, the Civil Service Commissioners have always entertained and expressed a strong objection to the establishment of high limits of age. But if on further consideration my Lords should still be of opinion that, in the interests of the public service, the limit of age for messengers ought to be fixed at 45, the Commissioners will waive the objection which they have thought it their duty to state, and will alter the rule in accordance with their Lordships' wishes.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 29th May 1868.

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 28th instant, upon the subject of the age at which messengers may be entered for service in this department, and in consideration of the circumstances stated by you, I am commanded to acquaint you that my Lords do not desire the limit to be extended beyond 40 years of age.

I am, &c.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Chelsea Hospital.

SIR, 23rd February 1867.

Limits of age for clerks.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, intimating that for reasons stated it is considered desirable to reduce to 17 the minimum limit of age for persons appointed to clerkships in the Secretary's Office of Chelsea Hospital.

In reply I am to state that the Commissioners concur with you as to the propriety, under the circumstances of the proposed change, and will cause the new rule to be observed henceforth with regard to such candidates as may have to be certificated for the situation referred to.

I have, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Downing Street, 23rd February 1867.

Examination of cadets, Straits Settlements.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to inform you that three cadetships have recently been created in the colony of the Straits Settlements, to which it is important that early appointments should be made, and to request that you will make arrangements with all convenient speed for the examination of candidates.

In this special instance, however, considering the short time which has been given for preparation, his Lordship would be glad if in lieu of the ordinary trial by competition, the candidates were tested simply

upon those subjects which form the scheme of the preliminary examination for Ceylon writerships. The limits of age should be between 18 and 25 years. COLONIAL OFFICE.

* * * * *

I am, &c. Examination of cadets, Straits' Settlements.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 1st March 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, notifying the nomination of three candidates as cadets in the colony of the Straits Settlements, and specifying the limits of age and subjects of examination which it is considered desirable to establish.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that, in compliance with his Lordship's wishes, the Commissioners will examine these candidates in the subjects which form the preliminary portion of the examination for Ceylon writers, the limits of age being 18 and 25.

* *

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 15th May 1867.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, respecting the examination of persons nominated to supernumerary copying clerkships in the Colonial Office, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will, as proposed, regard the following as the subjects of examination applicable for the future to this class of appointments (the limits of age being 18 to 30). Qualifications of copying clerks.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Copying from dictation, with a view partly of testing correct punctuation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

I have, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE.

The Associate, Common Pleas, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 4th November 1867. COMMON PLEAS, ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE.

AN intimation has been conveyed to me on the part of the Lords of the Treasury that my office should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commissioners; I am most desirous that it should be so placed. May I beg the favour of your submitting the matter to the Commissioners in order that they may, at their convenience, prescribe the subjects for examination, and make such other regulations as they may think proper. I may perhaps venture to suggest that an examination more or less similar to that which candidates for clerkships in the Masters' office are required to pass might be considered to be proper for candidates for clerkships in my office also, the duties in the two departments being very similar. I have communicated with Mr. Pollock, the Associate of the Court of Exchequer, and am assured that he entirely concurs with me both in the desire that the Associates' offices should Qualifications of clerks.

COMMON PLEAS, ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE.

be placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commissioner and also as to the examination which may perhaps be thought to be appropriate.

He desires, for the convenience of the Commissioners, that this letter may be considered as a joint communication from him and myself.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Associate, Court of Common Pleas.

SIR, 5th November 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the arrangements to be made for the examination of candidates for clerkships in your office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in accordance with your wish they will consider the subjects of examination to be the same as those prescribed for clerkships in the Masters' office, namely,

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of copies with originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the limits of age prescribed for clerkships in the Masters' office, namely, 16 and 30, are applicable also to clerkships in the office of the Associate.

I am, &c.

P.S.—A similar communication will be made to Mr. Pollock.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MY LORD, 7th October 1867.

Limits of age for cadets.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, expressing the desire of the Lord Lieutenant that candidates for cadetships in the Royal Irish Constabulary should be considered eligible provided their age on the first day of the examination does not exceed 24 years and two calendar months. And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that the Commissioners will in future regard such candidates as eligible.

I am, &c.

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 27th March 1867.

Qualifications of stewards.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, notifying the nomination of ——— ——— to the situation of steward and accounting clerk at Smithfield Convict Prison, and naming the subjects in which it is considered desirable that candidates should be examined.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that, in compliance with his Excellency's wishes, the

Commissioners will examine ————, and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated to similar situations, in the subjects mentioned in your letter; viz.,— CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND).

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar fractions.
3. Book-keeping (elementary). Qualifications of stewards.

I am at the same time to request to be informed whether it is the wish of his Excellency that the limits of age for the situation in question should be the same as those for stewards in the English Convict Service, viz., 25 and 42.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 3rd April 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the limit of age for stewards in the Irish Convict Service, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it is his Excellency's wish that the same limit should be adopted as in England, viz., 25 to 42 years. Limits of age for stewards.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 7th September 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 4th instant, continuing the correspondence relative to the limits of age for certain situations in the Irish prisons, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wishes of the Lord Lieutenant, they will regard 23 and 44 as the limits in the case of hatchmen, warders, messengers in prisons, night watchmen, and cooks in the convict prisons as well as in the Four Courts, Marshalsea. Limits of age for warders, &c.

* * * *

I have, &c.

CONVICT SERVICE.

CONVICT SERVICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 6th March 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, relative to the qualifications for clerkships in the office of the Directors of Convict Prisons. Qualifications of clerks in office of Directors.

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with your wish, the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for clerkships in the office of the Directors to be those mentioned in your letter, viz.:—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).

CONVICT SERVICE.

3. English composition.
4. Translation from French or some other modern language.

The limits of age being 18 and 25.

I have, &c.

The Chairman, Convict Prisons, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 7th May 1868.

Qualifications of gasmen.

WITH reference to the recent examination of candidates for the situation of gasman at Dartmoor Prison, I beg leave to recommend for approval of the Civil Service Commissioners that the limits of age may be considered the same as those fixed for engineers, &c., namely, 24 to 40 years, and that the subjects of examination may be those fixed for Class XIV., *i.e.*:—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).

I am, &c.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Customs.

SIR, 27th May 1867.

Limits of age for writers.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the limits of age prescribed for writers in the department of Her Majesty's Customs, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wishes of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, they will regard extra clerks as eligible for appointment as writers for a period of five years beyond the ordinary maximum, provided their employment commenced when they were under 40.

I am, &c.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

DUBLIN CITY PRISONS.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 28th January 1867.

Limits of age for warders.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, in consequence of a representation received from the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin City Prisons, his Excellency feels it necessary to fix 35 years as the maximum age for candidates for appointment as warders in the Richmond Bridewell, the gaol of the city of Dublin for male prisoners.

I am, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The Secretary, Ecclesiastical Commission, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

10, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
9th February 1867.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 7th instant, I have, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to state that the limits of age and subjects for examination which appear to them to be desirable for messengers and porters, who may be hereafter employed in their office are as follows, viz.,— Qualifications of messengers, porters, &c.

Limits of Age.

Office keeper, 25 to 45.
Messenger and porter, 21 to 30.

Subjects of Examination.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

I am, &c.

FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND).

FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh.

SIR,

18th November 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th November relative to the examination of ——— on his nomination as porter to the Board of Fisheries, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Board they will examine ———, and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated in the subjects prescribed for doorkeepers in the National Gallery, viz.:— Qualifications of porters.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

And that unless informed to the contrary they will understand that the limits of age for doorkeepers in the National Gallery, viz., 21 and 40, are applicable also in the case of porters to the Board of Fisheries.

I have, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

SIR,

1st February 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 25th and 31st ultimo, relative to the nomination of Mr. ———, as assistant book-keeper in the chief clerk's department of the Foreign Office. Qualifications of assistant book-keeper.

In compliance with Lord Stanley's wish, the Commissioners will

FOREIGN OFFICE.

consider the subjects of examination for this situation to be those prescribed in the case of clerks in the Paymaster-General's Office, viz. :—

Qualifications of assistant book-keeper.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Arithmetic (purchase of stock and exchange).
4. Book-keeping by double entry.
5. English composition.
6. Précis.
7. One dead or modern language.

* * * *

Limits of age for assistant book-keeper.

With regard to the limits of age, the Commissioners will be glad to be informed what superior limit Lord Stanley wishes to be substituted for 24.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Foreign Office, 4th February 1868.

* * * *

I am to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners in reply that looking to the special qualifications required for the office of assistant book-keeper, Lord Stanley thinks the superior limit might be fixed at 26 years of age, but his Lordship would not wish that such limit should, on a vacancy occurring, be a bar to the appointment to that situation of any clerk in the chief clerk's department who might have passed that age, but might in other respects have proved his fitness for the appointment.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Foreign Office, 24th March 1868.

Qualifications of temporary clerks in Librarian's department.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to request that you will state to the Civil Service Commissioners that it has been deemed advisable to appoint five gentlemen to be employed in working up the arrears of the Register in the Librarian's department, a work which it is estimated will require a period of five years, and that the gentlemen to be so appointed will hold, during the period of their employment, the designation of temporary clerks in that department.

Lord Stanley considers that the fitness of these temporary clerks for this occupation should, in the first instance, be tested by an examination before the Commissioners in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Précis.
4. French translation.

And that the limits of age of the candidates for examination should be not under 17 nor exceeding 45 years. Lord Stanley proposes, further to secure the fitness of these clerks for their employment, by regarding their appointments even after they shall have obtained the certificate of the Commissioners, as probationary until it has been ascertained by the Librarian that they can properly discharge the duties assigned to them.

* * * *

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Foreign Office, 7th April 1868.

WITH reference to my letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of the paper with which Mr. —— has been furnished, specifying the subjects in which he will be examined on his nomination to a clerkship in the Chief Clerk's department.

Qualifications of clerks in Chief Clerk's department.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for CLERKSHIPS in the CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT of the FOREIGN OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting, accuracy of punctuation, and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions and the principles of exchange).
3. Geography (a general knowledge).
4. Book-keeping by double entry (an elementary knowledge).
5. French (translation).

Age between 18 and 24 years complete.

HOME OFFICE.

HOME OFFICE.

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Whitehall, 17th March 1868.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to inform you that it has been found necessary to attach an accountant to this department, and that he has determined that the subjects of examination shall be handwriting and orthography, arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions), and book-keeping by double entry, and that the limits of age shall be 23 and 35.

Qualifications of accountant.

* * * *

I am, &c.

INLAND REVENUE.

INLAND REVENUE.

The Secretary, Inland Revenue, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.,

SIR, 6th June 1867.

I AM directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the authority of the Lords of the Treasury has recently been obtained to a re-organization of the office of the solicitor to this department.

Qualifications of clerks in solicitor's office.

It will be in the remembrance of the Civil Service Commissioners that in the year 1861 the Board made an attempt to place their solicitor's office on a more satisfactory footing, and that the standard of qualifications required of a clerk on first admission was lowered, it being at the same time made a condition that no one should pass beyond a certain point in promotion without undergoing an examination in the principles of common law and equity and in conveyancing.

The Board's present solicitor represents to them that this scheme does not and cannot secure the object for which it was framed. He

INLAND REVENUE.

Qualifications of clerks in solicitor's office.

expresses his conviction that a junior clerk can scarcely, by any amount of training in the office, attain to that knowledge of legal principles which is requisite for the higher classes of the solicitor's office, and he also is of opinion that such knowledge is necessary in the lower grades.

It has therefore been determined, with the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, that for the future the salary of a junior clerk, entering the solicitor's office, shall commence at 200*l.*, which is considered a sufficient salary to secure on admission the services of legally-educated gentlemen, and it is intended that the subjects of examination shall henceforth be,

The general principles of equity, common law, and conveyancing.
The practice of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Law.
Précis writing, and Latin, instead of those heretofore prescribed.

Having regard to the professional nature of the appointment, and to the training which it will be necessary for a candidate to have had in order to pass a satisfactory examination in these subjects, the Board have recommended to the Treasury that the limit of age at the time of admission should be extended to 30.

The Board direct me to express a hope that these alterations will meet with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.

SIR, 12th June 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the examination of candidates for the situation of clerk in the office of solicitor to the Inland Revenue.

And in reply, I am to acquaint you, that in compliance with the wishes of the Board of Inland Revenue the Commissioners will regard 30 as the maximum limit of age for this situation, and will examine all candidates who may be nominated to it in the subjects specified in your letter, namely:—

The general principles of equity, common law, and conveyancing.
The practice of the Courts of Chancery and Courts of Law.
Précis-writing, and Latin.

They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that such candidates are to be tested also in the ordinary subjects, namely, orthography, handwriting, arithmetic, and English composition.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.

SIR, 5th November 1867.

Age of copying clerks.

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the limits of age to be prescribed for copying clerkships in the Inland Revenue Department, with special reference to the case of Mr. ———— ————, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wishes of the Board of Inland Revenue, they will in future consider that a person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Govern-

ment may be admitted whatever his age, provided he has served from a time at which he was within the limits of age prescribed for the situation to which it is proposed to appoint him.

I have, &c.

INLAND REVENUE.

Age of copying clerks.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.

SIR, 20th March 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant as to the case of ———.

And in reply I am to state that the Civil Service Commissioners have not hitherto understood that the exceptional rule as to age to which you refer applied to the appointment of persons nominated to the inferior offices. They will, however, in accordance with what appear to be the wishes of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for the future regard all persons nominated to situations in their department (except assistants of Excise) as eligible, whatever their age, provided they have previously and up to the time of nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, and that they have served from a time at which they were within the limits of age.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Inland Revenue, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.,

SIR, 1st May 1868.

HAVING laid before the Board of Inland Revenue your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that they consider that the limits of age and subjects of examination established for messengers will be applicable to candidates for the situation of will-keeper or will-sorter in the Legacy Duty Office.

Qualifications of will keepers.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

LANCASTER (DUCHY OF).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary.

SIR, 7th August 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commission to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, notifying the nomination of three candidates to compete for a clerkship in the Duchy of Lancaster office, and suggesting that the examination should be held on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Age of clerks.

* * * * *

I am to add with reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter that the Commissioners will hereafter consider 17 as the inferior limit of age for the situation in question.

I am, &c.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar, London University, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

University of London, Burlington House, W.
14th May 1868.

SIR,

Open competition for supplemental clerkship.

I AM directed by the Senate of the University of London to request that the Commissioners of Civil Service will institute an open competitive examination at such time as they may deem most suitable for a supplemental clerkship to be instituted in this office on the 1st of October next. The salary attached to the office will commence at 80*l.* per annum, and will rise at the rate of 5*l.* per annum up to 200*l.* I enclose a copy of the conditions under which the Senate desire that the competitive examination shall be conducted;

And am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Resolved:

That all candidates for the office of supplemental clerk shall be between the ages of 18 and 24 years.

That the following be the subjects of examination:—

(1). Preliminary examination:

Handwriting, bold, plain, rapid.

Orthography, perfect (but with the proviso that where two modes of spelling prevail, as honor and —our, recompense and —ce, &c., &c.; the preferences of the examiner, shall not tell against the candidate).

Reading aloud a passage of moderate difficulty,—say from Addison,— with distinct enunciation, and with intelligent, if not elocutionary, expression.

Arithmetic; the four simple and compound rules; lengthy exercises to test accuracy and rapidity.

The candidates who are defective in one or more of these subjects, not to be allowed to proceed further.

(2). Further or (technical) examination:

Copying with good punctuation at least two folio pages from MS. badly or imperfectly pointed, and not too legible.

Composition, practical, to the extent of a readable letter.

English language; elements of accidence, syntax, analysis, and derivation.

Arithmetic; vulgar and decimal fractions, calculation of averages, plain accounts.

(3). Final examination (only to be appealed to in case of equality of merit in the foregoing).

Latin or French; or algebra to simple equations; or Euclid, Book I.; or modern geography; or English history; or the elements of some one science.

That the registrar be directed to forward the above specification to the Civil Service Commissioners.

LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.

LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Lord Advocate for Scotland.

MY LORD,

8th March 1867.

Qualifications of messengers.

THE Civil Service Commissioners having been requested by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to put themselves in communication with your Lordship, with the view to the granting of certificates of qualification in respect of persons proposed to be appointed to the situation of messenger in your office, I am directed to transmit for your Lordship's consideration a copy of the Order in

Council under which the Commissioners act, and I am to request to be favoured with your opinion as to the proper limits of age and the subjects in which candidates should be examined. LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.

The enclosed document may perhaps be of service, as showing the rules established by most of the public departments. Qualifications of messengers.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Lord Advocate for Scotland.

MY LORD, 14th March 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant.

In compliance with your Lordship's wish they will examine any candidates who may be nominated to the office of messenger to the Lord Advocate for Scotland in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

As regards the age at which candidates should be admitted, the Commissioners desire me to observe that in no office under Government is the maximum limit of age for messengers so high as that which your Lordship proposes to fix ; and that in their opinion great objection exists to the establishment of limits unnecessarily high, as tending to the appointment of persons likely to become incapable of efficient service before they had served long enough to obtain a pension on which they could retire.

For this and other reasons the Commissioners have always, when invited to express an opinion, recommended that the maximum age of admission should not be higher than 35, and in more than one instance where a high limit had been originally proposed it has been lowered after consideration of the grounds above stated.

Unless, therefore, there are exceptional circumstances with which the Commissioners are not acquainted connected with the Lord Advocate's office, they would submit for your Lordship's consideration whether it would not be to the advantage of the public service that a lower limit than 50 should be fixed.

I have, &c.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 22nd March 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of 14th instant, I beg to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, on reconsideration, I think the limits of age for messengers in the Lord Advocate's Chambers in Edinburgh should be between 25 and 40, instead of 25 and 50 as originally recommended by me.

I have, &c.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE).

METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE).

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Whitehall, 8th March 1867.

Limits of age for clerks.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Receiver of Police, stating the grounds upon which he considers that the limit of age within which candidates are eligible for nomination to clerkships in his office should be from 18 to 35, instead of 18 to 25 as at present; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the Civil Service Commissioners, and acquaint them that, having a regard to the peculiar nature of the duties in the Receiver's office, Mr. Walpole concurs in his recommendation, and has fixed 18 to 35 as the limits within which candidates may be admitted.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, 4, Whitehall Place, 20th February 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State that it would be advisable to extend the limits of age within which candidates are eligible for nominations to clerkships in this office.

The limit of age at present fixed is from 18 to 25.

The establishment consists only of six clerks, whose duties are peculiar to the department, and are entirely different from those performed in other and larger offices.

About three quarters of a million of money is collected and disbursed annually by the Receiver, with the assistance of his clerks, any one of whom may at any moment after his appointment be called upon to perform the duties of a cashier, and all of whom are more or less intrusted with public moneys.

The Receiver is individually responsible for all moneys passing through his hands, and he has to find securities for a large amount; for this reason he has on all occasions been permitted to select and nominate his own clerks.

There is, however, always great difficulty in finding any one within the limits of age possessing an established character for integrity and steadiness, combined with a thorough knowledge of accounts, and to meet this difficulty it has been found necessary on three occasions to make transfers of clerks from other departments.

Under these circumstances I trust that the limit of age may be extended to 35 years, which will enable me without any increase of expense, on the occurrence of vacancies, to select practised accountants, who would be at once capable of performing any duties assigned to them, and I am convinced that, looking to the state of my establishment, and to the increasing revenue of the police, it is most advisable in the interests of the public service that this proposal should be sanctioned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. DRUMMOND.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

SIR, 12th March 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with enclosure, and in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Civil Service Commissioners will regard 18 and 35 as the limits of age for the situation of clerk in the office of the Receiver of Police.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE).

SIR, 30th March 1867.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Secretary Walpole, they will regard as eligible for clerkships in the office of the Receiver of Police any candidates who, being already in the public service, are under the age of 40, provided they have served continuously from a period at which they were under 35. Age of clerks.

I have, &c.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretaries, National Education Office, Dublin.

GENTLEMEN, 8th February 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant. All clerks to pass in book-keeping.

In compliance with the wish of the Board of National Education, the Commissioners will hereafter consider book-keeping as one of the subjects prescribed in the case of all clerkships in the National Education Office.

I have, &c.

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENT OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents.

SIR, 5th August 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the qualifications for clerkships in the Patent Office, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with your wish, they will hereafter consider the subjects of examination to be those mentioned in your letter, viz. :— Examination for clerkships.

1. Writing and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. French or another modern language.

I have, &c.

The Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Patent Office, 20th January 1868.

THE Commissioners of Patents have commenced the publication of an Index to Foreign Scientific Periodicals, a copy of which I beg to forward for your inspection, and, if you please, acceptance. Examination of clerks for honorary certificates in languages.

This work is found of value in various departments of the Government, as well as in private manufacturing establishments, and is greatly approved of by the Royal and other learned Societies.

In this office there are many young gentlemen who have passed the Civil Service Examination, and who have abundance of leisure after

PATENT OFFICE.

office hours to acquire such other European languages as are not at present known amongst us.

My object in writing is to ascertain if the Civil Service Commissioners would kindly examine them in the languages about to be learned, and, where merited, grant an honorary certificate. I know of no other competent tribunal for the desired purpose, which I trust will be taken as my apology for thus troubling you.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents.

SIR, 27th January 1868.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commisioners to acquaint you that they will be prepared to examine, in foreign languages, any gentlemen in your office whom you may send to them for that purpose, with the view of granting an honorary certificate, to be endorsed on the certificate of qualification already issued in his favour.

I am at the same time to convey to you the thanks of the Commissioners for the copy which you were so good as to send them of the "Index to Foreign Scientific Periodicals" published by the Commissioners of Patents.

I have, &c.

POOR LAW BOARD.

POOR LAW BOARD.

Ralph C. Earle, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,

SIR, 26th February 1867.

Age of clerks.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to request that you will have the goodness to inform the Civil Service Commissioners that the Board are desirous that clerks to Poor Law inspectors should be deemed eligible to be appointed clerks on the establishment of this department, although such clerks may be above 25 years of age, provided that they have served continuously as inspectors' clerks from a time when they were under that age.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Poor Law Board, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,

SIR, 22nd July 1867.

Qualifications of extra clerks.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to request that you will have the goodness to move the Civil Service Commissioners to examine Mr. ———— ————, now employed in this office as an extra clerk, and to grant him a certificate of qualification in the event of his passing a satisfactory examination. The subjects of the examination will be those assigned to the "copyists" of the department.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Poor Law Board. — Poor Law Board.

Sir, 6th March 1868.

Age of copyists.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the limits of age for copyists.

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Poor Law Board, that the Commissioners will hereafter regard 16 as the inferior limit for the situation in question.

They will also consider the new rule applicable in the case of the candidates recently nominated.

I have, &c.

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

The Chief Clerk, Poor Law Commission (Ireland), to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. — Poor Law Commission (Ireland).

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27th November 1867.

Sir,

Qualifications of auditors of union accounts.

The Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the Poor in Ireland desire me to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that they are about, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint an additional auditor of union accounts in Ireland, and that the following five gentlemen have been nominated to compete for the appointment.

* * * * *

The auditors of union accounts in Ireland are required by the Lords of the Treasury to devote their whole time to the public service, and their salary is 600*l.* per annum, without personal or travelling expenses.

The Commissioners think that a somewhat higher standard of examination should be used in the case of auditors than in the case of extra clerks for service in the office, and that in addition to high tests of arithmetical knowledge, orthography, and the other usual subjects for examination, some acquaintance with the provisions of the Poor Law should be required.

The limits of age which the Commissioners have adopted for the office of auditor is from 28 to 50 years.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Clerk, Poor Law Commission, Ireland.

Sir, 30th November 1867.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, relative to the situation of auditor of union accounts in Ireland.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will gladly give their assistance in settling rules applicable to the situation in question.

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

As regards the age at which candidates should be admitted, the Commissioners observe that whereas in a former communication on the same subject (Oct. 24, 1865) 25 and 45 were mentioned as desirable limits, the limits now proposed are 28 and 50. The Commissioners would have been disposed to think that the maximum age for appointments of this kind ought not to exceed 45, having regard especially to the probability that a person appointed at a more advanced age would become physically incapacitated for work before he had served long enough to earn an adequate retiring pension. But they will not press their objection on this score if the Poor Law Board are of opinion that the higher limit is to be preferred.

With regard to the subjects of examination, the Commissioners agree in thinking that somewhat greater attainments should be expected from auditors than are required from extra clerks employed in the office. Looking, however, to the age at which candidates are to be admitted, and to the peculiar nature of the duties to be performed, the the Commissioners are disposed to think that it would be sufficient if auditors were required to show a competent knowledge of two subjects, viz. (1) book-keeping by double entry, and (2) the provisions of the Irish Poor Law, in addition to the subjects prescribed in the case of extra clerks. For though in your former letter already referred to it was suggested that a knowledge of the system of administering justice in Ireland might be required, the Commissioners understand that the Board do not now think it desirable to insist on this qualification.

I have only to add that if the Board should approve of the scheme of examination here proposed, the Commissioners will be prepared to examine on the 10th proximo the candidates named in your letter.

I have, &c.

The Chief Clerk, Poor Law Commission, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
5th December 1867.

SIR,

THE Commissioners, for administering the laws for relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowlege the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, relating to the proposed competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners for the office of auditor of union accounts in Ireland; and the Commissioners desire to state that they entirely concur in the scheme of examination proposed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

General Post Office, 1st February 1867.

SIR,

Competition for clerkships in Savings Bank.

THE Postmaster-General having nominated the 117 temporary clerks whose names are included in the annexed list to compete for 82 clerkships in the Savings Bank, I request that you will be good enough to move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause the necessary steps

Competition for clerkships in Savings Banks.

to be taken for their examination, and as Saturday is a day upon which the clerks can be most conveniently spared from their duties, perhaps they can arrange to examine them on that day and to commence the examination at 10 o'clock.

If it should be inconvenient to them to have the examination of so large a number of candidates in their own office, a suitable room can be found here for the purpose.

His Grace has decided in the case of clerkships in the Savings Bank to reduce the minimum limit of age from 18 to 16.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 22nd July 1867.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

MUCH improvement having taken place of late in the scales of salary of the Post Office, and many new appointments having been created, the Postmaster-General is of opinion that it is desirable that the standard of examination of candidates for this department should be revised; and I am directed to request that you will be good enough to submit for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners the following observations.

In regard to the subjects of examination for the Secretary's office in London, in which the third is now the lowest class, his Grace wishes that candidates shall be required to pass in either Latin or Greek as a separate subject and in addition to one modern foreign language, instead of as at present in Latin (alone) as an alternative to one modern foreign language.

Thus altered the list of subjects of examination for the Secretary's office in London will be as follows, viz.:—

1. Exercises in handwriting (to which great importance is attached) and in orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin or Greek.
8. One modern foreign language.

The subjects of examination for third-class clerks in the Solicitor's office it is proposed shall remain as at present, viz.:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. General principles of equity and common law.
5. Conveyancing.

For clerks in other metropolitan offices, in common with packet agents abroad, there is at present only one standard of examination, the subjects of which are as follows, viz.:—

1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

This standard it is still proposed to apply in certain cases, but in others it is thought desirable to have a somewhat higher standard, which his Grace proposes to attain by the addition of vulgar and decimal fractions, English composition, and Latin, or one modern foreign

POST OFFICE.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

language, and I subjoin a list of the appointments to which it is desired that these two standards of examination shall respectively apply :

Clerkships of the 4th class in the Solicitor's office. Clerkships in the— Mail Office. Receiver and Accountant General's office. Money order office. Savings bank. Stationary branch of the office of surveyor of travelling post offices. Writing clerkships in the circulation department. Clerkships in the office of the Metropolitan Surveyor, and Clerkships in the secretary's and accountant's offices in Edinburgh and Dublin.	1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including vulgar *and decimal fractions).* 3. English composition. 4. Latin or one modern foreign language.
Clerkships in the travelling branch of the office of surveyor of travelling post offices. Sorting clerkships and counter clerkships in the circulation department. Clerkships in the returned letter office. London district post offices. Sorting offices in Edinburgh and Dublin. Surveyors' stationary clerkships and packet agencies abroad.	1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

In all these cases, which comprise the whole major establishments of the metropolitan offices, the examination is intended to be competitive.

For the rest, in which the examination is not competitive, his Grace proposes the following subjects :—

For housekeeper at the chief office.	1. Reading, writing, and spelling. 2. Arithmetic (simple sums in the first four rules).
Housekeeper, metropolitan district.	1. Writing name. 2. Reading a few simple sentences in writing.

The limits of age for this appointment are 25 and 45.

For messengers Boy messengers } metropolitan. Sorters. Letter carriers. Rural messengers.	1. Writing tolerably a few lines. 2. Reading manuscript. 3. Adding a few figures together.
For postmasters (in certain cases) and clerks in provincial post offices.	1. Writing from dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

For marine mail guards.
1. Reading manuscript.
2. Writing a few lines upon the subject of the business on which they will be employed, so that they may be read and comprehended.

As regards the subjects set down above for postmasters and provincial clerks, the Postmaster-General has been induced in some degree to lower the standard from the fact that, at least in the case of clerkships, much difficulty has been found in getting candidates who could pass the examination at present prescribed, and having reason to believe that persons who might have done good service to the department have been lost by that means. His Grace, therefore, is desirous that the exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography may be limited to writing from dictation on some easy and familiar subject and that the arithmetic papers may be limited to short exercises in simple and compound addition and subtraction and in simple multiplication and division.

Since May 1865 the paper set especially to test a candidate's power of adding quickly and correctly has, at the request of the Postmaster-General, been withheld from the examination of candidates competing for clerkships in the Secretary's office in London, and his Grace desires me to request that a similar exemption may be made in future in the case of candidates for all offices of the Post Office which are not offices of account. Except in the case of such offices it is a matter of indifference whether or not a clerk has the power of adding figures together quickly, so long as he is capable of adding them correctly; and the only examinations into which his Grace desires that the separate addition paper shall be introduced in future are examinations for the Receiver and Accountant General's office, the Savings Bank, and the Money Order Office in London, and the Accountants' offices in Edinburgh and Dublin. In these offices the power of adding with accuracy combined with rapidity is a desirable qualification, and the exercises designed to test it could not well be dispensed with.

Excepting clerkships in the Secretary's office in London and third-class clerkships in the Solicitor's office (for which the limits of age of candidates remain unaltered), the minimum limit of age of candidates for all appointments for which the examination is competitive has been reduced to 16, the maximum remaining unchanged.

Similarly the minimum limit of age of candidates for appointment as clerks, sorters, letter carriers, and messengers in the provinces has been reduced to 16.

The minimum limit of age for those postmasters who may be subjected to examination has been reduced from 51 to 41.

His Grace will be gratified to learn that the Civil Service Commissioners are able to concur in the views expressed in this letter, and that they will consent to be guided thereby in future in examining candidates for appointment in the Post Office.

I am to add that the practice of appointing temporary clerks in London has ceased; a practice which it is in contemplation to discontinue at no distant date in the metropolitan offices of Edinburgh and Dublin.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 30th July 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, communicating the wishes of the Postmaster-General as to the subjects of examination and limits of age to be prescribed for situations under the General Post Office, and as to the tests to be applied in certain cases; and in reply I am to request that you will state to the Duke of Montrose that the Commissioners readily concur in the views expressed in your letter, and that they will regulate future examinations in accordance with his Grace's wishes.

That there may be no risk of misconception, I am to transmit a schedule, showing in a tabular form the limits of age and subjects of examination, as, according to the interpretation of the Commissioners, they will hereafter stand, accompanying it with the following explanations.

1. As no mention is made in your letter of the limits of age for labourers, boy messengers, marine mail guards, metropolitan sorters, metropolitan letter carriers, and messengers in London, the Commissioners understand that the limits hitherto subsisting are intended to remain in force.

2. No reference being made to the extensions of the ordinary limits which have been allowed in certain cases, for previous service, &c., it is assumed that no change of practice in respect of these extensions is contemplated.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

LIMITS OF AGE.

Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
Clerks in secretary's office	18	25
Third-class clerks, solicitor's office	18	30
Other clerks in metropolitan offices	16	25
Postmasters	21	41
Metropolitan sorters and letter carriers	18	25
Messengers in London	18	35
Clerks, sorters and letter carriers in the provinces	16	25
Labourers	18	30
Boy messengers	12	18
Provincial messengers	16	35
Marine mail guards	21	35
Housekeeper at chief office	25	35
Housekeeper (metropolitan district)	25	45

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Situation and qualifications required.

Clerks in secretary's office :—

1. Exercises in handwriting and in orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.

4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin or Greek.
8. One modern foreign language.

Clerks in the solicitor's office, London (third-class):—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. General principles of equity and common law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. Clerks (fourth-class) in the solicitor's office, clerks in the mail office, receiver and accountant-general's office, money order office, savings bank, stationary branch of the office of the surveyor of travelling post offices, metropolitan surveyor's office, secretary's and accountant's office in Edinburgh and Dublin, also writing clerks in the circulation department:—

1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Latin or one modern foreign language.

IV. Clerks in the travelling branch of the office of the surveyor of travelling post offices, sorting clerks and counter clerks in the circulation department, clerks in the returned letter office, in the London district post offices, in the sorting offices in Edinburgh and Dublin, surveyors stationary clerks, and packet agents abroad:—

1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

V. Postmasters (in certain cases) and clerks in provincial post offices:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. Housekeeper at the chief office:—

1. Reading, writing, and spelling.
2. Arithmetic (simple sums in the first four rules).

VII. Housekeeper, metropolitan district:—

1. Writing name.
2. Reading a few simple sentences in writing.

VIII. Messengers and boy messengers (metropolitan), sorters, letter carriers, and rural messengers:—

1. Writing tolerably a few lines.
2. Reading manuscript.
3. Adding a few figures together.

IX. Marine mail guards:—

1. Reading manuscript.
2. Writing a few lines upon the subject of the business on which they will be employed so that they may be read and comprehended.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 31st July 1867.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, on the subject of the examination of candidates for appointment in the Post Office.

The Civil Service Commissioners are quite right in assuming that on those points on which my letter of the 22nd instant is silent no alteration is intended to be made.

As regards the lists annexed to your letter, I would suggest, as I think they may possibly be printed, that precedence over all others should be given to clerks in the Secretary's office, and that to the list in which the limits of age are stated, surveyor's stationary clerks and packet agents abroad should be added, 16 and 25, and 21 and 30, being the respective limits of age.

In other respects the lists are correct.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 3rd August 1867.

Revised schemes of examination, &c.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, continuing the correspondence as to the proposed changes in the rules applicable to situations in the Post Office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that whenever it may be necessary to print the tables referred to in your letter, the amendments which you desire shall be introduced.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 6th August 1867.

Preliminary test examination for clerkships.

WITH reference to the recent correspondence on the subject, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in order still further to secure as far as possible good appointments to the service, his Grace is desirous that candidates should not be sent up to compete until they have shown, by a previous test examination, that they are qualified to pass in the prescribed subjects.

If the Commissioners should agree in this view, the names of candidates will be sent to you from time to time at such periods as may be convenient to you.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 12th August 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, stating that the Postmaster-General is desirous that candidates should not be sent up to compete for situations in the Post Office until they have shown, by a previous test examination, that they are qualified to pass in the prescribed subjects.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners cordially concur in his Grace's views on this subject, and will have pleasure in carrying them into effect.

With this object I am to request that you will submit for his Grace's consideration the accompanying draft of arrangements, based in great measure on those which were adopted as regards appointments under the Treasury after a correspondence, of which a copy is enclosed.

It will be observed that in the second paragraph of the draft two alternatives have been suggested. In the matter there referred to, as in all the other details, the Commissioners are only desirous to pursue the course which may seem to the Postmaster-General most convenient.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

POST OFFICE.

DRAFT of ARRANGEMENTS relating to PRELIMINARY TEST EXAMINATIONS for the POST OFFICE.

Preliminary test examination for clerkships.

These examinations will take place every second week throughout the year, except during the month of September, when there will be no such examinations. They will be held on Fridays in London, on Tuesdays in Edinburgh and Dublin.

The results will be reported with us little delay as possible to the Postmaster-General [and to the several candidates] or [and to those candidates who fail, but not to those who pass].

The subjects of preliminary test examination will be as follows :—

Class I.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Translation from Latin or Greek, at the option of the candidate.
5. Translation from one modern foreign language.

Class II.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.

Class III. and IV.

All the prescribed subjects.

Marks obtained at the preliminary examinations will not be carried on to the competitive examinations, but candidates will be re-examined in the same subjects, together with the additional subjects in each case prescribed. Those who may be successful in the competition will not be liable to rejection on account of deficiency shown in any of the subjects, except in the case of clerks in the solicitor's office, who will not obtain certificates, even if otherwise successful, unless they show a competent knowledge of conveyancing and of the general principles of equity and common law.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 19th August 1867.

THE Postmaster-General having had before him your letter of the 12th instant, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Grace approves of the arrangements for the preliminary test examination for the Post Office, as given in the draft of the arrangements which accompanied your letter.

His Grace considers that the result of the examinations should be reported to the several candidates.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 25th November 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, relative to the appointment of sorters in the travelling post office, and in reply I am to state that, in compliance with the wish of the Postmaster-General, the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination and limits of age

Qualifications of sorters in travelling post office.

POST OFFICE.

for the situation in question to be those mentioned in your letter, viz. :—

Qualifications of sorters in travelling post office.

Subjects of Examination.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Limits of Age.

18 and 25.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 3rd June 1868.

Special arrangements for examination of 400 letter carriers.

THE Postmaster General has recently obtained the authority of the Treasury for entrusting a large portion of the delivery of letters in the suburbs of London, which has hitherto been done by auxiliaries, to a smaller number of suburban letter carriers, who will be paid full wages and be borne on the permanent establishment of the Department.

The auxiliaries were hired without reference to their age, their education, or the particular state of their health. It was sufficient that they bore a good character and were able to do the work required from them with accuracy and celerity.

From amongst these men the surveyor of the Metropolitan District has selected 400, whom he recommends for appointment as suburban letter carriers. They have shown by the best possible test, the test of experience, that they are well fitted for the places they fill, and to send them adrift in order to select others by a test, which is little more than theoretical, is a proposition which can hardly be entertained. It would be unjust alike to the men and to the public.

The Postmaster General desires me, therefore, to bring the matter under the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, and to say to you that he will be glad if the Commissioners will be good enough to waive the usual regulations in this case, and grant certificates to those of the men named in the accompanying list, who are not marked as already entitled to superannuation.

The proper officers have certified that they are men of good character, that they can read with facility the addresses of letters, and are capable of adding together correctly a few figures.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

26th June 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing a list of 400 auxiliary letter carriers whom it is proposed to place on the permanent establishment as suburban letter carriers, and requesting, by desire of the Postmaster General, that as all these persons have been certified by officers of the department to be men of good character and to be qualified for the discharge of their duties, the Commissioners would in this case waive the usual regulations, and grant certificates without examination, and without further inquiry, to those amongst them who are not already entitled to superannuation.

The ground for making this request appears to be that these persons, although reported to be capable of doing what is required of them,

would probably fail if brought to the ordinary tests, having been admitted without reference to the prescribed qualifications.

Special arrangements for examination of 400 letter carriers

It is not easy to see how under these circumstances, certificates of qualification can now be granted in the manner desired, consistently with the Order in Council under which the Commissioners act; the more so as the occasion would not have arisen if the regulations laid down in 1859 had been carried out, and all auxiliaries employed at wages exceeding 10*s.* a week had been required to pass an examination before appointment, instead of being "hired without reference to their "age, their education, or the particular state of their health."

On the other hand it is intimated in your letter that if the strict rule were insisted upon in the present case, not only would some hardship be inflicted on individuals, but also in the opinion of the Postmaster General the public interests would suffer.

This consideration, urged on the authority of his Grace, cannot but have great weight with the Commissioners; and it may perhaps be thought of paramount importance in the case of a department charged with the peculiar duties which are performed by the Post Office.

The Commissioners are therefore prepared, with the view of meeting as far as possible the wishes of the Postmaster General, to relax for the present occasion the established rules, after the plan which was followed in a somewhat similar emergency in the year 1860, *i.e.*, they will limit the educational test to "reading addresses of letters," the examination to be conducted in the usual manner, by the postmasters of the several localities; and they will accept in lieu of the usual evidence on other points the statements contained in your letter and its enclosure, it being understood that the limits of age are modified for this occasion to the extent necessary to render eligible all the persons named in your list.

I am, however, to state that in departing thus widely from the regular course of proceeding the Commissioners feel that they are taking upon themselves a great responsibility; and that they would shrink from incurring the same again if a similar difficulty, which may be so easily obviated, were to arise on a future occasion.

I am to add with reference to the persons marked in your list as already entitled to superannuation, that the Commissioners do not recognize any distinction on this ground, but consider it necesary that all persons appointed to situations under the Order in Council should obtain certificates of qualification.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 29th June 1868.

I AM desired by the Postmaster General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and to inform you that his Grace accepts the conditions under which the Civil Service Commissioners are prepared to grant certificates to the 400 auxiliaries who have been nominated to the situations of suburban letter carriers in London.

I request that you will be good enough to cause a supply of the form of report on reading the addresses of letters to be sent to this office for the examination of the candidates.

I am, &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

The Deputy Clerk of the Council to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Council Office, 4th February 1867.

SIR,

Qualifications door porters.

THE Lord President of the Council having nominated ——— ———, of ———, to the post of door porter in this office, I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to take measures for his examination in the subjects prescribed for candidates for messengerships.

I am, &c.

The Deputy Clerk of the Council to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, 1st May 1867.

SIR,

Qualifications of clerks.

THE Lord President of the Council has had under his consideration the regulations for the admission of junior clerks to this office; and I am directed by his Grace to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he is of opinion that candidates for junior clerkships should in future be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. English history.
6. Précis.
7. Latin.*
8. One modern language.*

* Translation from the language to be the test of competence.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Deputy Clerk of the Council.

6th May 1867.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., relative to the qualifications to be required in the case of candidates for clerkships in the Privy Council Office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord President, that the Commissioners will examine any candidates who may hereafter be nominated in the subjects specified in your letter.

I am, &c.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Clerk, Privy Seal Office.

5th November 1867.

SIR,

Qualifications of messengers.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— ——— as messenger in the Privy Seal Office, and specifying the limits of age and subjects of examination which it is considered desirable to adopt.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Qualifications of messengers.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, that the Commissioners will examine Mr. ——— and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated in the subjects mentioned in your letter, viz.:—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

And that they will consider the limits of age to be 21 and 41.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Deputy Keeper, Public Record Office (Ireland).

SIR, 11th December 1867.

Qualifications of clerks.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., continuing the correspondence relative to the junior clerkships in the Public Record Office, Ireland.

In reply I am to state that in accordance with your wish, the Commissioners will consider 18 and 26 as the prescribed limits of age for these situations, and will examine any candidates who may be nominated to them in the subjects prescribed for junior clerkships in the London Record Office, viz.:—

(*t.*) 1. Handwriting and orthography.
(*t.*) 2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
(*t.*) 3. Book-keeping by single entry.
(*t.*) 4. English composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(*t.*) 8. Latin (translation).
(*t.*) 9. French (translation).

I am at the same time to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether they are right in understanding that in the case of your department, as in the case of the London office, these examinations will be competitive; three candidates at least being nominated to compete for each vacancy, and no one being admitted as a competitor who has not passed a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

I have, &c.

The Deputy Keeper, Public Record Office, Ireland, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Public Record Office, Dublin,
SIR, 14th December 1867.

IN reply to your communication of the 11th instant, I beg to say it is understood that the examinations shall be competitive; three candidates at least for each vacancy, and none to be admitted as a competitor who shall not have passed a preliminary examination in the subjects marked (*t*) in the detailed programme set forth in your letter.

I have, &c.

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Public Record Office, Ireland, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Public Record Office, Dublin,
2nd January 1868.

SIR,

Qualifications of workmen.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury having approved of the employment of four workmen in this department, and it being deemed desirable, in the first instance, to fill these places from men who have served in the Ordnance Survey Corps, the following have been selected for said offices, viz. :—

A. B. aged 42 years.
C. D. aged 39½ ,,
E. F. aged 42½ ,,
G. H. aged 49½ ,,

The above are in the present instance nominated without competition, but it is considered desirable that they should respectively undergo the same examination as the like class in the Public Record Office, London, so as to obtain your Commissioners' certificates.

I am directed to request that your Commissioners will have the goodness to indicate to me the time and place at which the examinations will be held for those candidates resident respectively in England and Ireland.

The subjects of examination I understand to be English, reading, writing, orthography, and elementary arithmetic.

It is proposed that future appointments shall be by competitive examination within the limits of 18 and 25 years.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Public Record Office, Ireland.

SIR,

13th January 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, transmitted to them by desire of the Lord Lieutenant, relative to the examination of candidates for the situation of workman in the Public Record Office, Ireland.

In compliance with your wish the Commissioners will regard 18 and 25 as the prescribed limits of age for future appointments, and will examine the candidates named in your letter and any others who may be nominated in the subjects which are prescribed for similar appointments in England, viz.:—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

In addition to which they will require moderate proficiency in orthography, if they are right in understanding that such is your desire.

* * * * *

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR,

Dublin Castle, 19th November 1867.

Qualifications of messengers.

I AM directed by the Lords Justices to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to take the necessary steps for the examination, on Tuesday the 26th instant, of Mr. —— ——, who has been nominated for the situation of messenger and office keeper in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

I am at the same time to request that the examination may be the same as that for the situation of messenger in this office, and that the maximum age may be fixed at 45.

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND). Qualifications of messengers.

I am, &c.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Irish Office, 29th November 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 26th instant, relative to the case of —— ——, nominated as messenger and office keeper in the Public Record Office, Dublin, I beg to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that as it appears on inquiry that —— was born in November 1821, and is consequently now 46 years old, and as I consider him to be specially qualified for the office in question, I think it will be desirable that the maximum limit of age for the office should be extended to 46, with the usual allowance of time from the date of nomination.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MY LORD, 3rd December 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the case of —— ——, recommended as messenger and office keeper in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

In reply I am to state that when fixed rules have once been settled respecting any situation in the Civil Service under the Order in Council the Commissioners have never deemed it consistent with their duty to alter those rules for the sake of an individual candidate, however well qualified he might be in other respects. It has seemed to them obvious that if this principle were abandoned the provisions of that order must become practically a dead letter.

On this ground the Commissioners have on several occasions declined to do that which they understand to be proposed in your Lordship's letter, viz., to extend fixed limits of age for the purpose of admitting a particular candidate whose age exceeds those limits.

If, however, the Commissioners are to understand that it is your Lordship's opinion that it is better for the public service, independently of the case now under consideration, that 46 should be the maximum age for the situation in question, they will waive the objection which they themselves would have been disposed to entertain to the raising of a limit already higher than any which has been fixed for similar situations in other departments, and will be prepared, in deference to your Lordship's judgment, to regard all candidates as eligible up to the age of 46.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Public Record Office, Ireland.

SIR, 7th January 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated "December 6th, 1868" (meaning apparently January 6th), in which with reference to the Earl of Mayo's letter of the 29th November last, you request, by desire of the Lord

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

Qualifications of messengers.

Lieutenant, that steps may be taken with respect to —— ———, who has been nominated to the situation of messenger in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

In reply I am to request that you will submit to his Excellency that having reported that—— ———is beyond the age fixed for the situation in question, they are unable to take any steps in his case while the limits of age remain unaltered, and that not having been favoured with an answer to their letter of the 3rd ultimo, they are still in doubt whether they are to understand that, independently of the case now under consideration, it is thought better for the public service that 46 should be the maximum age for the situation in question.

I am at the same time to state for his Excellency's information, that even if any extended limit were adopted it would still be impossible for them to grant a certificate in favour of —— ———, as the result of his examination on Nov. 26 was to show that he was very deficient both in spelling and in arithmetic.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 13th February 1868.

Age of clerks.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the Lord Lieutenant's wishes, the Commissioners will consider 26 as the superior limit of age for clerkships in the Public Record Office, Dublin, with the usual allowance in favour of candidates presenting themselves within one month after attaining the prescribed maximum.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 15th January 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, intimating the wish of the

Age of a clerk.

Lord Lieutenant that in the case of —— ———, recently nominated as indexer in the office of the Registrar General, an exception should be made to the ordinary rules regarding age, on the ground that he has been already temporarily employed in the office.

In reply the Commissioners desire me to observe that while they have always entertained great objection to making exceptions in individual cases to rules deliberately laid down, they have never hesitated to agree to general rules whereby the ordinary limits of age are extended in favour of previous service, provided that service has been continuous from a time at which the candidate was within those limits. It may perhaps be known to his Excellency that such an exceptional rule already exists with regard to the clerkships in the Registrar General's Office; and that whereas the ordinary limit is 25, any candidate is eligible up to the age of 40, who has been continuously in the public service from a time when he was less than 25.

In the present case these conditions are very far from being fulfilled, as it appears from his own statements that —— ——— entered the

public service in August 1861 as temporary clerk in the Census Office at the age of 36, and remained in it only 18 months; and that he had not had any other public employment up to the time of his recent nomination as indexer in the office of the Registrar General. And though the Commissioners gather from your letter that, notwithstanding his rejection in November last, he has been employed in the office since that time, they are of course unable to regard such employment as constituting any ground of exemption from the ordinary rules.

I have, &c.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department.

SIR, 1st February 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo. Qualifications of clerks in Edinburgh Museum.

And in reply I am to state that, in compliance with the wish of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, the Commissioners will examine Mr. ——— in the subjects specified in your letter, viz :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. Précis.
5. English composition.
6. Geography.

* * * * *

The Commissioners observe that the subjects above set forth differ somewhat from those which were recently prescribed for an appointment bearing the same designation as that to which Mr. ——— is nominated. They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the case referred to was exceptional and that the subjects now named are intended to be applicable generally to clerkships in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Science and Art Department, London, W.,

SIR, 7th February 1867.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the subjects prescribed for the examination of Mr. ———, viz. :—

1. Writing from dictation,
2. Transcribing,
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions),
4. Précis,
5. English composition,
6. Geography,

will in future be applicable to general clerkships in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

I am, &c.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Science and Art Department, London, W.,
19th June 1867.

SIR,

Qualifications of assistant geologists.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to forward to you the accompanying lists of gentlemen to be examined in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin for appointments as assistant geologists on the geological survey. According to the new rules these appointments are temporary, at daily payments, and not in the permanent civil service of the country, nor entitling the holder to superannuation.

The candidates have already been examined by the several local directors of the survey and passed as qualified in geology. The subjects the Civil Service Commission are requested to examine them in are the following, viz.,—

Writing.
Arithmetic.
English composition.
Drawing (copying part of a geological section).
Euclid (Book I.).
Use of common mathematical instruments.

Professor Ramsay, of the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, will supply the Commissioners with geological sections for the candidates to copy.

The mathematical instruments referred to are such as are ordinarily used in mechanical drawing. As it is very desirable that the staff should be completed as soon as possible, I have to request that the candidates may be examined in about three weeks.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

SIR,

22nd June 1867.

REFERRING to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that they will be prepared to examine the candidates whose names are mentioned in the enclosure to your letter on Tuesday the 9th proximo.

Adverting to subjects of examination proposed to be substituted for those hitherto prescribed for the situation of assistant geologist on the geological survey, I am to state that, unless informed to the contrary, they will understand that under the head of "Writing" orthography is intended to be included and that the examination in arithmetic is to embrace as at present vulgar and decimal fractions.

With these amplifications the subjects will stand thus :—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Drawing (copying part of a geological section).
5. Euclid (Book I.).
6. Use of common mathematical instruments.

I am to add with reference to the fourth subject that the Commissioners will be glad to avail themselves of the supply of geological sections which Professor Ramsay is prepared to offer.

I have, &c.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Science and Art Department, London, W.,
15th July 1867.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter of the 19th ultimo, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you, that it was not intended that age should form one of the grounds for the rejection of candidates in the examination, which is one of a peculiar kind, not giving the assistant geologists who pass any claim to superannuation allowances. Age of assistant geologists.

The work these gentlemen have to perform being of a temporary character, their services can be dispensed with at any time, and if any one of them were hereafter to be recommended for employment in the permanent service he would have to undergo another examination in which the age would be considered.

If, notwithstanding this explanation of the peculiar nature of the examination, the Civil Service Commissioners consider it necessary that there should be limits of age, these limits must be made as wide as possible, say from 17 to 50, so as to admit all such candidates as may in other respects be well qualified.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

SIR,

18th July 1867.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the limits of age prescribed for the situation of assistant geologist on the geological survey, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that the Order in Council under which the Commissioners act contemplates the existence of fixed limits, but that having regard to the temporary character of these appointments the Commissioners will offer no objection to the adoption of the wide limits proposed in your letter, viz., 17 and 50.

I have, &c.

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Registrar-General of Seamen.

SIR,

5th January 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, forwarding a printed copy of the rules for the government of the Seamen's Registry Office, and requesting that the attention of the Commissioners might be drawn to those regulations which relate to the examination of candidates for appointment. Exceptional rule as to age of clerks.

On referring to these regulations the Commissioners observe that they contain a proviso which did not exist in the rules previously settled under the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, with their assistance, by the President of the Board of Trade, viz., a proviso that if previously ap-

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

pointed in the office as a temporary clerk, when under 30 years of age, then the age of the candidate (for the establishment) is not to exceed 35 years.

Understanding your communication as conveying a proposal to introduce this alteration into the rules now in force, the Commissioners direct me to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the President of the Board of Trade, they will regard any candidate as eligible for an established clerkship in the Seamen's Registry Office up to the age of 35 who has served as temporary clerk in that office continuously from a time at which he was less than 30 years of age.

I have, &c.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Comptroller, Stationery Office.

SIR, 15th January 1867.

Qualifications of messengers.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be your wishes, they will examine ——— and other candidates who may hereafter be nominated to the situation of messenger in your department in,—

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation (a moderate proficiency only in spelling to be required).
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

I am to add that they will regard candidates as eligible up to the age of 40.

I have, &c.

TRADE (BOARD OF).

TRADE (BOARD OF).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Board of Trade.

SIR, 30th October 1867.

Qualifications of lightkeepers, Sombrero.

WITH reference to your letter of this day's date, relative to the examination of lightkeepers at Sombrero, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Board of Trade, they will consider the subjects of examination at present prescribed for lightkeepers at the Bahamas as applicable also to lightkeepers at Sombrero.

I am to add that unless otherwise informed they will understand that the same limits in respect of age to be maintained.

I am further to forward six packets containing papers for the examination of the candidates whom it may be proposed to appoint, and the necessary instructions for the examining officer.

I am, &c.

TREASURY.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 21st February 1867.

Qualifications of supplementary clerks in Solicitor's office.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the qualifications to be required in the case of supplementary clerks in the Solicitor's department of the Treasury, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that they will examine Mr. ——— and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated to the situation in question in the subjects mentioned in your letter, viz.,—

1. Handwriting (a superior degree of proficiency to be required).
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (as far as, but not including, vulgar fractions).
4. English composition.

* * * *

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 7th March 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

In compliance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury they will regard 18 and 30 as the limits of age for supplementary clerks in the department of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 15th August 1867.

Standard of examination for clerks.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraphs of a letter from this office, dated May 23rd, 1861, relative to preliminary test examinations, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether it is the wish of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that a candidate who obtained the first place in a competition for a clerkship in the Treasury should nevertheless be excluded if he fail in either of those subjects which are not included in the test examinations, namely, geography and English history.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 19th August 1867.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that as English history and geography are subjects which do not form part of the scheme of test examination for the Treasury, my Lords would not be disposed to refuse to appoint a candidate who, although inferior in respect of answering in one of those subjects, has nevertheless obtained the first place in the competition.

TREASURY.

My Lords, however, entertain some doubts whether sufficient reason exists for maintaing the distinction which comprises two of the educational subjects, namely, Euclid and language, within the scope of the test examination to the exclusion of the two others, namely, geography and English history, and should they, on further consideration, see reason for modifying the present regulation of the test examination as applied to the Treasury, they will communicate their views on the subject to the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 9th July 1867.

Repayment by candidates of money expended for them by Education Office.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the Commissioners of Customs have called their Lordships' attention to the case of Mr. —— ——, who was nominated on the 13th of April last to the situation of clerk at Cardiff. My Lords are informed that his certificate of qualification has been hitherto withheld by your Board in consequence of his having failed to pay a sum of money due by him to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education.

My Lords are of opinion that a fortnight from the date of the Treasury Warrant appointing any candidate to a clerkship in the Customs is a sufficient time to allow for the repayment by a candidate of any sum due to the Education Department.

I am desired to request that you will inform each successful candidate for a clerkship in the Customs that such repayment will have to be made within the above-mentioned period, and that should he omit to comply with this condition, his nomination will be cancelled.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 12th July 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, relative to the case of Mr. —— ——.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that, in compliance with their Lordships' wishes, the Commissioners will in future inform each successful candidate for a clerkship in the Customs that any repayment due from him to the Education Office must be made within a fortnight from the date of the Treasury warrant appointing him, and that if he should omit to comply with this condition his nomination will be cancelled.

I am at the same time to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether it is their Lordships' pleasure that a similar course should be pursued in the case of successful candidates for other situations to which they nominate.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 22nd July 1867.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to your letter of the 12th instant respecting the case of successful candidates owing money to the

Education Office, that my Lords approve of the rules therein referred to being applied to all the departments to which their Lordships nominate. TREASURY.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 31st March 1868.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith copy of their Lordships' minute of the 27th instant, relative to the appointment of two supplementary audit clerks, at a commencing salary of 220*l.* a year; and I am to state that having regard to the necessity of procuring the services, in these two offices, of persons having practical experience in the keeping and auditing of accounts, in order to the introduction of the new system on the 1st of April next, my Lords are pleased to appoint Mr. ———, a third class clerk in the supplementary branch, and Mr. ———, who has been for some time employed as a temporary clerk in the finance division, where he has acquired the necessary experience, to the offices now created; these appointments, under present circumstances, are to be without competitive examination, but subject in the case of Mr. ——— to the usual test examination for Treasury supplementary clerks, viz.— Qualifications of supplementary audit clerks.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.

And I am to add that the limits of age as respects these two offices shall be 20 and 35 years.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, 4th April 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with enclosure relative to the appointment of two supplementary audit clerks.

In compliance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners will regard 20 and 35 as the limits of age for such appointments, and the following as the prescribed subjects of examination, viz.—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.

They have to request that Mr. ——— may be directed to call at this office on an early day to receive instructions regarding his examination in the above-mentioned subjects. As Mr. ——— has already passed in these branches of knowledge no examination will be necessary in his case, but as the situation to which he is to be appointed appears to belong to a distinct class from that in which he has served, it is desirable that he also should call here on an early day, with a view to the grant of a fresh certificate in his favour.

With reference to that part of your letter in which Mr. ——— is spoken of as having been for some time employed as a temporary clerk in the finance department, the Commissioners desire me to observe that there is no record in this office of his having obtained a certificate of qualification previous to such employment.

I have, &c.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

The Chief Clerk, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 24th May 1867.

Examination of assistant in the chemical department.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 18th instant, requesting the examination of Mr. ——— for the appointment of junior assistant in the chemical department, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to request that you will draw the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners to the following point.

The most important qualification of a chemist holding an appointment under this department, is proficiency in the several branches of inorganic analysis. It is, therefore, important that in Mr. ———'s examination his knowledge of that branch of inorganic chemistry should be more particularly tested.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Chief Clerk, War Office.

SIR, 8th June 1867.

WITH reference to my letter of the 6th instant, communicating the result of Mr. ———'s examination for the appointment of junior assistant in the chemical department, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will state to Secretary Sir John Pakington, that in arriving at their decision they have not failed to regard the wish which was conveyed by your letter of the 24th ultimo as to the direction which the examination should take.

I have, &c,

The Chief Clerk, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 2nd March 1868.

Clerks in Chief Auditor's branch to be examined in book-keeping, &c.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 3rd August 1861, stating that, in the revised qualifications and subjects of examination for clerkships in the Accountant-General's department of this office, it was proposed that book-keeping and account states should be included, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, since the date of that arrangement, the Accountant-General's department has been separated into two distinct branches, one the account branch under the Accountant-General, and the other the audit branch under the Chief Auditor, for each of which it is considered equally necessary that the candidates for clerkships should pass a satisfactory examination in book-keeping by double entry and account states.

* * * * *

I have &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.

SIR, 4th March 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the case of Mr. ———.

And in reply, I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of Secretary Sir John Pakington, the Commissioners will consider book-keeping by double entry, and the compilation of "account states" as among the subjects in which candidates for clerkships in the Chief Auditor's department are to be examined.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

WAR (ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

War (Adjutant-General's Office).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Adjutant General.

My Lord, 15th April 1868.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letters of the 2nd and 7th instant, relative to an examination for three supplemental clerkships in the Adjutant General's office. Qualifications of supplemental clerks.

And in reply I am to state that the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for the situation in question to be those mentioned in your letter, viz.—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

The limits of age being 18 and 25.

I am further to state that the Commissioners will regard good handwriting as indispensable, and that they will assume that the remarks contained in Sir J. Yorke Scarlett's letter of the 19th March 1863 as to the relative importance attached to the several subjects are applicable to supplemental as well as to the ordinary clerkships.

I have, &c.

WAR (QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

War (Quartermaster-General's Office).

Quartermaster-General to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, Horse Guards, 8th February 1867.

Having nominated ——— ——— ———, late sergeant 9th Lancers, to fill a vacancy amongst the messengers in this office, I beg that you will have the goodness to inform me when he should appear before the Civil Service Commissioners for examination. Qualifications of messengers.

As this is the first instance of a messenger being examined for this department, I have the honour to state that I wish the subjects to be,—

Reading,
Writing, and
Arithmetic (first four rules);

and the limits of age to be 20 to 35, with extension to 50 for discharged soldiers.

I may add that I have known ——— for many years, during which he served under me in the 9th Lancers, and I have a very high opinion of him.

I have, &c.

WOODS (OFFICE OF).

Woods (Office of).

The Commissioner of Woods to the Registrar, Civil Service Commission.

Office of Woods, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

Sir, 3rd October 1867.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., in relation to the limit of age of the person to be appointed as clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest. Age of clerk to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest,

Woods (Office of).

Age of clerk to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest.

The limit of age for the clerks nominated to this office is from 17 to 25, and the Civil Service Commissioners suggest, with reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, that the Order in Council under which they act contemplates the maintenance of "fixed rules," and that a departure from such rules in favour of an individual is open to objection, and cannot but constitute an inconvenient precedent.

The Commissioners state, however, that the same objection does not exist against a permanent modification of the rules prescribed for an entire class, and that they would have no difficulty in recognizing as henceforth applicable to the class of clerks to deputy surveyors of forests, such extended limits of age as would render Mr. ———, lately nominated as clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, eligible in this respect if the Commissioners of Woods should think fit to propose the alteration.

Having regard, therefore, to the nature of the duties which the clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest is called upon to perform, I think it desirable that the limit of age should be from 17 to 30, instead of as at present from 17 to 25, and I request that the Civil Service Commissioners will be so good as to recognize this extended limit of age as applicable to the case of Mr. ———, and to the persons who may be henceforth nominated as clerks to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, the only one of the royal forests where a person is specially appointed as a clerk to the Deputy Surveyor.

I am, &c.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Commissioner of Woods.

Sir, 7th October 1867.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., relative to the limits of age to be hereafter prescribed for the situation of clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest.

In compliance with the wish conveyed by your letter, the Commissioners will consider 17 and 30 as the limits of age applicable to the situation in question, and as under this alteration Mr. ———, whose case is referred to in your letter, will be eligible in respect of age, the Commissioners will at once make arrangements for his examination.

I am, &c.

Works (Office of).

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Board of Works.

Sir, 20th July 1867.

Qualifications of night watchmen.

With reference to your letter of the 16th inst., relative to the proposed appointment of ——— ——— to the situation of night watchman at Somerset House, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the First Commissioner of Works, they will examine ——— ——— and any candidates who may hereafter be nominated to the situation in question, in the subjects mentioned in your letter, viz.:—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

And that they will consider the limits of age to be 35 as a minimum and 45 as a maximum. WORKS (OFFICE OF).

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to Lieut.-Col. Stuart Wortley.

DEAR SIR, 2nd August 1867.

I HAVE now consulted my Commissioners on the question which you asked me. Age of night porters, &c.

They desire me to say that they have frequently objected to a high limit of age, on the ground that it increases the chance of a man's becoming incapacitated before he has earned a sufficient pension to retire upon.

If however on general grounds, independently of the present case, Lord John Manners thinks 45 too low a limit for night porters, they will offer no objection to its being raised.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 20th August 1867.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., and to state that, upon reconsideration, his Lordship is of opinion that the situation of night porter at Somerset House may be filled by the appointment of a person not exceeding 50 years of age. He desires, therefore, that the person nominated for the situation (——— ———) may receive the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners if he should be found to be within that age and in other respects eligible.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Works.

SIR. 22nd August 1867.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish conveyed by your letter of the 20th inst., they will hereafter consider 50 as the superior limit of age applicable to the situation of night porter at Somerset House.

I am at the same time to state that, as it appears from the evidence before them that the age of ——— ———, who has been nominated to the situation in question, exceeds 50, they are still unable to grant him their certificate of qualification.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Office of Works, &c.,

SIR, 17th April 1868.

ADVERTING to the Board's letters of 16th July and 20th August last in reference to night watchmen and night porters at Somerset House, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Board find it desirable that they should not be prevented from obtaining the services of men known to be eligible who

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

are younger than 35, the present minimum age for candidates. The First Commissioner requests therefore that in future examinations a candidate may not be disqualified on the ground of his age, provided that he does not exceed the maximum fixed for the situation.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Office of Works, 24th April 1868.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant in reference to the limits of age of candidates for the situations of night watchmen and night porter at Somerset House, and in reply to state that in his Lordship's opinion the minimum should be 21 and the maximum 50 for both those situations.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Works.

SIR, 19th December 1867.

Qualifications of clerks and assistants at Kew Gardens.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., notifying the nomination of Mr. A—— B—— as clerk, and of Mr. C—— D—— as second assistant in the Herbarium at the Royal Gardens, Kew, and proposing that the subjects of examination for these appointments should be the following, viz. :—

1st. For the clerk :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic.
3. French or Latin (the rudiments only).
*4. Making a précis of matters contained in botanical pamphlets, correspondence, &c.
*5. Elementary botany.
*6. The nature and uses of the principal works by which plants are named.

2nd. For the assistant :

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic.
*3. Elementary botany.
*4. Naming plants by a British Flora.

In reply I am to express the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners in the subjects of examination specified, requesting, at the same time, that you will inform them whether it is designed that the candidates should be examined in arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, or whether the examination should be limited to the first four rules only.

I am to add, that under the circumstances the Commissioners will be able to accept reports from Dr. Hooker and Professor Oliver as evidence of the candidates' acquaintance with the scientific subjects to which an asterisk is prefixed.

I am further to request that the Commissioners may be informed what limits of age it is thought desirable to prescribe for the situations in question.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

Qualifications of clerks and assistants at Kew Gardens.

Office of Works, &c., S.W.,
31st December 1867.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed copy of a letter from Dr. Hooker, the Director of Kew Gardens, as to the limits of age and proficiency in arithmetic of candidates for the respective offices of clerk and second assistant in the Herbarium in those gardens, and I am to state that the First Commissioner concurs in Dr. Hooker's views.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

MY LORD, Royal Gardens, Kew, 23rd December 1867.

IN reference to Mr. Walrond's letter of 19th December, I have to answer, that the first four rules of arithmetic are all that are required for the clerkship and second assistantship in the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens.

That the age of the clerk should not, as a rule, be under 18 or over 35, the age of the second assistant between 16 and 26, but the fact is, it is so rare to meet with competent persons to fill these offices in that class of life from which both these subordinate parts may be expected to be recruited, that I am not prepared to limit the ages with any strictness. On a previous occasion when the clerkship was vacant five young men were tried for as many weeks in succession; all had the necessary acquirements, but all proved unsuitable, from lacking either the necessary fondness for botany or the aptitude for making progress in it.

I have, &c.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Works.

SIR, 3rd January 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with enclosure, relative to the proposed appointments in the Herbarium at Kew Gardens.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the First Commissioner of Works, that, in compliance with his Lordship's wish, they will examine candidates for these appointments in the four first rules of arithmetic.

With regard to that part of Dr. Hooker's letter which treats of the subject of age, I am to state that the Commissioners are quite prepared to agree to the limits which he mentions, viz., 18 and 35 for clerks, and 16 and 26 for second assistants. But as it is their duty to enforce with strictness any rules which may be laid down on this as on other subjects, I am to suggest whether, in view of the circumstances stated by Dr. Hooker, it would not be better to fix limits wide enough to admit all persons who would be fit for the situations; although the desirableness of adhering to the narrower limits might be kept in view in the selection of candidates.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Office of Works, &c., S.W.,
13th January 1868.

SIR,

ADVERTING to Mr. Mann's letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acquaint

Works (Office of).

Qualifications of clerks and assistants at Kew Gardens.

you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that upon reconsideration of the subject, he thinks it would be desirable to fix the following limits of age for candidates for the under-mentioned appointments in the Royal Gardens at Kew, viz.:—

Clerk in the Herbarium, from 18 to 45 years.
Second assistant in ditto, from 16 to 35 years.

I am, &c.

Appendix III.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

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CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Melvill to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

SIR, India Office, 25 October 1867.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, two copies of the rules which have been published by the Governor-General of India, in Council, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

The Secretary of State presumes that the Commissioners will take steps to communicate these rules to the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service destined for the Bengal Presidency.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2,219. Simla, the 12th July 1867.

THE following rules are notified for general information, in continuation of those published in the notification No. 1,346, dated 14th June 1867.

Rule 13. Any civil servant, already reported by the Board of Examiners to be "qualified for the public service" in Persian, will not be required to pass the preliminary examination in that language, indicated in Rules 3 and 9, as a condition to examination in it for high proficiency or honours.

Rule 14. Any civil servant who has already obtained a certificate of high proficiency under the rules of the 2nd October 1861, in Sanskrit, or Arabic, or Persian, will be exempted from any preliminary examination in the language or languages for which he has obtained such certificate, and will be allowed to present himself for examination with a view to higher distinctions, if otherwise entitled to do so.

Rule 15. Any civil servant attached to the Lower Provinces who may have obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee, and any civil servant attached to the Upper Provinces, who may have obtained a similar certificate in Hindostanee, or Persian, under the rules of the 2nd October 1861, will be deemed to have satisfied the conditions laid down in Rule 4.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Published under Notification.

No. 1,346. 14 June 1867.

Rules for the Encouragement of the Study of Oriental Languages among the Junior Members of the Bengal Civil Service.

1. The "Rules for the examination and control of the newly-appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service," passed under date the 2nd October 1861, are cancelled.

2. The following rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

* NOTE.—These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which junior civilians have to pass under the Orders of Local Governments according to what are called the 1st and 2nd Standards.

3. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz. :— Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

	Languages.		Donations on passing.	
	Vernacular.	*Classical.*	*Rupees.*	
I.—High proficiency.	Hindostanee		1,000	With certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Hindee		1,000	
	Bengalee		1,000	
	——	Arabic	2,000	
	——	*Persian	2,000	
	——	Sanskrit	2,000	
II.—Honours.	Hindostanee		2,000	With diploma signed by the Head of the Government of India.
	Hindee		2,000	
	Bengalee		2,000	
	——	Arabic	4,000	
	——	*Persian	4,000	
	——	Sanskrit	4,000	

In respect of the classical languages (Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit), there will also be a "preliminary examination" (intended to test the attainment of a fair knowledge of the language), which must be passed by all those who have not previously passed in the same language at any of the Indian Civil Service examinations in England, before they can be admitted to examination for higher distinctions.

4. The first language in which a civil servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher standards will be :—

For civil servants attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal — Bengalee.

For civil servants attached to the Upper Provinces - - { Hindostanee or Persian.

And it is not till after a certificate of high proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a civil servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages.

5. No civil servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

6. No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for any preliminary examination after the expiration of four years, counted from the date of his first arrival in India, or for the high proficiency or honour examinations after the expiration of seven and ten years respectively, similarly counted. No exception will be made to this rule on account of leave or any other cause.

7. Civil servants who may have passed examinations under the rules of 1861 (cancelled in paragraph 1 above) shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the rules now passed.

8. Examinations will be held quarterly, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October of each year, at Calcutta. Civil servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to the Local Government, at least three months before the date of the examination.

9. The following is the test for the preliminary examination :—

(1.) Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books—

Arabic - - -	{ 1. Ajab-ul-Ajab. 2. Nafhat-ul-Yuman, 1st Part.
Persian - - -	{ 1. Iqd-i-Gul. 2. Iqd-i-Manzum.
Sanskrit - - -	1. Riju Putha.

(2.) Translating into English with accuracy a passage, in an easy narrative style, not taken from the Test Books.

(3.) Translating intelligibly and with accuracy of grammar, into the language in which the examination is held an English paper of an easy narrative style.

(4.) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentence

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* N.B.—Persian has been placed on the same footing as Arabic and Sanskrit, because the Governor-General in Council considers it very expedient specially to encourage the study of that language by the members of the Civil Service.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

10. The following is the test for the high proficiency examination :—

I.—Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books:

(1.) Hindostanee	1. Ikhwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
(2.) Hindee	1. Rajneeti. 2. Prem Sagur. 3. Vidyankur.
(3.) Bengalee	1. Dasakumar Charita. 2. Betal Punch Abinshati. 3. Purush Parikya.
(4.) Arabic	1. Ikhwan-us-Safa. 2. Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
(5.) Persian	1. Gulistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilee.
(6.) Sanskrit	1. Hitopodesha. 2. Raghuvansa.

II. Translating from and into English as prescribed in the test for the preliminary examination, but from papers of a more difficult nature, and with greater accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression.

11. The following is the test for the honour examination :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books :

(1.) Hindostanee	1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 2. Fisanah-i-Ajaib. 3. Dewani Atash (1st half). 4. Kaliyati Souda, Extracts from (College Edition).
(2.) Hindee	1. Rukmini parinaya. 2. Sabha Bilas. 3. Ramayan, by Tulsi Das. 4. Ram Geetaboli.
(3.) Bengalee	1. Kadambari. 2. Dasa Kumar Charita. 3. Mahabharata. 4. Probodh Chandrika.
(4.) Arabic	1. Hammasah. 2. Taimur Namah. 3. Muqamati Hariri.
(5.) Persian	1. Akhlaqui Julali. 2. Inshai Abulfuzl. 3. Sikandur Namah. 4. Dewani Hafiz.
(6.) Sanskrit	1. Viracharita. 2. Kirtarjuniya. 3. Sakuntalla Nattaka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work, not being a test book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular languages) with accuracy and fluency.

12. The honour examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Department, Simla,
11th June 1867.

Mr. Merivale to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 24th December 1867.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward to you, in continuation of Mr. Melville's letter, dated the 25th October last, for

the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a Despatch received from the Government of India, together with its enclosures, sanctioning the addition of Ooryah to the languages for which prizes are to be awarded under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service. Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Home Department.

Public.—No. 190 of 1867.

To the Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Bart., Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Simla, 29th October 1867.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 132, dated the 25th July last, we transmit herewith a copy of correspondence, together with a copy of our Notification, No. 5,794, dated the 25th instant, from which you will perceive that we have sanctioned the addition of Ooryah to the languages for which prizes are to be awarded under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service. The donation, however, is limited to the test of high proficiency only, for passing by which a reward of 1,000 rupees will be given.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
W. N. MASSEY,
H. M. DURAND.
G. U. YULE.

ENCLOSURE 2.

PUBLIC.—Sept. 9, 1867.

No. 19.—From Major W. N. LEES, LL.D., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Simla, No. 208, dated the 14th August 1867.

Since the publication of the rules of the 14th June 1867, No. 1,346, for the examination of junior civil servants in the Oriental languages, the Board have received a considerable number of communications from officers wishing to study for the prizes now offered.

2. They have embodied the queries contained in these communications in a tabular form, which they now submit, with the Board's opinion thereon, for the decision and orders of Government.

3. The Board think that some difficulties will probably arise in accomplishing the wishes of Government in regard to these orders, chiefly owing to the young men's time for the first few years of their residence being principally taken up in preparing themselves for their departmental examinations by the 1st and 2nd standards, the inconvenience of giving officers leave to repair to the Presidency for examination, and the great extent of territory over which civil officers, serving in the Bengal Presidency are scattered.

4. The last-mentioned difficulty applies to military officers equally with civil officers, but not the two former. They involve considerations, however, which more properly belong to the business of government, and doubtless they have received due weight, but they concern the Board in this way, that men coming from distant provinces such as the Punjab and Central India will probably be induced to attempt too much at one and the same time, and thus insure their failure. The Board will carefully watch the working of the rules, and report results to Government as occasion may require. In the meantime it will perhaps be sufficient to allow time for the rules to operate in their present form.

5. The Board, however, would venture to suggest whether the Ooryah language might not be added to those for which prizes are given. Ooryah is not a patois, and

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

Orissa stands in a somewhat different position to the Government of India from other provinces in the Bengal Presidency, such as the Punjab and a large portion of the North-Western Provinces, in which the people speak local or provincial dialects. In the Punjab the language of the lower orders is Punjabee; but Gurmuki can hardly be said to be a distinct character of writing, nor is Punjabee the language of the courts. The same may be said of those parts of the North-Western Provinces where, out of towns and cities, the low orders speak Gongwari, Bhojpoori, or other dialect, and use the Kaithi form of Hindee letters. The Ooryah language stands upon a different basis altogether. The proceedings of the courts of justice and revenue are carried on in that language, which is written in a character peculiar to itself, and quite distinct from the Sanskrit character. It is true that there is a great affinity between the Ooryah and Bengalee languages, and that an officer having attained honours in Bengalee would not find much difficulty in passing for high proficiency in Ooryah; but as no provision is made for the study of this langage in England, and as no provision can be made for examinations in it at the half-yearly examinations by the 1st and 2nd standards out of Orissa, the Board think that it would be desirable to hold out some inducement to civil officers to study this language by including it amongst the number of those for which certificates of high proficiency may be granted. The literature of the language is not rich, but until Arabic and Sanskrit were substituted for the vernaculars it was one of the tests of the university and the Rev. Mr. Banerjea, who has usually examined in that language, is of opinion that test-books of a sufficiently high stamp for an examination for high proficiency, though not for a degree of honour, are now available.

6. Another point in regard to the new rules which it seems necessary to notice is, the constitution of the Board. Under the orders No. 2,219, dated 12th July 1867, the old Board of Examiners, it is understood, has ceased to exist, and properly new appointments should be made. The constitution of the old Board was a mistake from the beginning. The idea of a board working under a president, ordinarily in its sub-committees, and extraordinarily as a whole, was never carried out. Indeed, it was impracticable. The duties of the two sections were wholly distinct; one section of the board and their examiners were in every respect under the authority of the government of Bengal, and the other section and their examiners under that of the government of India, the board in its collective character apparently being under no separate and defined authority at all. The section under the authority of the government of India, was always addressed as "the Board of Examiners," and the other as the sub-committee of the Board, the President of the Board latterly being appointed by the government of Bengal.

7. The Board see no objection to their being styled the "Board of Examiners." Their duties can never be discharged by a single individual, and bodies of examiners are usually styled "boards," or have some similar designation. The senior member may preside at all examinations, or he may have a distinct appointment as president of the Board, or either member may be secretary and member, or the correspondence and the duties hitherto carried on by the secretary may be discharged by the president, as Government may see fit to approve.

8. As, however, the principle of the constitution of this department of the public service will, in all probability, be applied in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, it would be desirable that whatever designation is adopted should be applied to bodies discharging duties similar to those hitherto performed and to be performed by this board, and to no others. This is the more desirable, because these bodies confer certificates of high proficiency, and the head of the government will confer diplomas or degrees of honour on their recommendation.

9. The only other point requiring notice at present is the test-books. Previously to the passing of the military rules there were so very few candidates for honours, even amongst the junior civil servants studying under the Board's orders, that the demand for books did not cause any serious inconvenience. But within the last few months very great difficulty has been experienced in supplying the demand for some of the honour books not procurable in the college library. The honour standards themselves the Board think, as a whole, are good; but if new editions of books are to be printed, some few changes might be desirable, with a view to equalize, as far as is possible, the various tests for the two standards. This subject, however, the Board would propose to consider and report upon after communication with the Home Secretary, on the return of the Government of India to Calcutta.

[ENCLOSURE 3.

PUBLIC.—Sept. 9, 1867.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

No. 20.—From E. C. Bayley, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to Major W. N. LEES, LL.D. Secretary to the Board of Examiners.—No. 4373, dated Simla, the 9th September 1867.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 208, dated the 14th ultimo, submitting for orders certain suggestions of the Board, together with a paper of questions addressed to it in connection with the new rules for the examination of junior civil servants in Oriental languages.

2. In reply, I am desired to forward herewith, for the information of the Board, a copy of the paper of questions, with the orders of the Government of India noted in the last column. The suggestion put forward in the 5th paragraph of the letter under reply will be taken into consideration in communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to whom it will be forwarded for an expression of opinion. The Board will be informed hereafter of the orders of the Governor-General in Council upon this point.

3. With regard to the suggested change in the constitution of the Board, I am desired to say, that the Governor-General in Council does not perceive how the orders issued in this department on the 12th July, No. 2219, affect the Board in the manner stated. No practical difficulty seems to have arisen from them, and His Excellency in Council does not think it necessary at present to consider this point.

4. With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I am to request a further communication from you on the return of the Government to Calcutta.

No. 4374.

Copy of above, and of its enclosure, together with a copy of the letter to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Financial Department for information and consideration and further orders.

No. 21.

TABLE OF QUESTIONS.

Questions.	Opinion of the Board.	Orders of the Government of India.
I. Will permission be given to civilians to study for any time before examination in Calcutta; and if so, under what rules?	The Board assume that sufficient leave will be given to officers to enable them to finish their studies by one, or even two months, in Calcutta with a college moonshee. Same period of study, uninterrupted by official duties, seems almost a necessity to the attainment of a high standard.	Leave for this purpose may be allowed for one month; the period may be extended when found necessary, but the candidate's absence from his station should not in any case exceed two months. See reply to Question 8.
II. Can the preliminary examination be passed at the same time as the honour examinations, say a week or a day before?	There is no objection whatever to this.	Sanctioned, provided arrangements can be made to hold the preliminary examinations in time for their results to be known before the commencement of the examination for honours, and that it be stipulated that the candidates return to their duty at once in the event of failure.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

Questions.	Opinion of the Board.	Orders of the Government of India.
III. One officer, Mr. Beverley, wishes to know if an extension of time, under Rule 6, will be allowed to officers who obtain six months' leave to Europe on urgent private affairs ?	The rules say distinctly not. The matter is one entirely for the consideration of Government.	There seems to be no reason for altering the rules.
IV. Another wishes to know if the period within which the preliminary examination in the classical languages can be passed can in any case be extended ?	The rules say distinctly not. The matter is one entirely for the consideration of Government.	There should be no exception.
V. What is the meaning, in Rule 3, of having previously passed in the same language (Persian, Arabic, or Sanskrit) in England ? Will "obtaining marks" in any of these languages be taken as having passed ?	The Civil Service Commissioners' rules say that "no candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject." The Board cannot say how far this competent knowledge is equal to a pass-standard here.	The meaning of the words in Rule 3 is "having been allowed to count marks in that language." The present rules say that no one will be allowed to do this, unless he has a "competent knowledge of the subject." For such as passed before this rule was brought into force, the Governor-General in Council thinks that a minimum of one-third of the total number of marks obtainable may be fixed.
VI. Can civil servants, who, on the date of publication of the new rules, had still some few months remaining to complete the 10 years allowed as the extreme limit for obtaining honours, be allowed an extension to enable them to complete their studies ?	Some few cases of hardship may arise. The best way to deal with them will be to let the men come up for examination, leaving the Board to recommend a grace for any candidate who proves that he really has worked hard and comes near the mark. To extend the time would only lead to a similar request from all those brought within the limits of examination by the further extension.	The Governor-General in Council concurs with the Board, that each case should be dealt with on its merits.
VII. Will civil servants be allowed a moonshee at the public expense ?	Military officers are only allowed moonshee allowance for the pass standards ; and as the honour prizes are very high under the new rules, and the tests are optional, there seems no necessity to spend more public money.	His Excellency in Council concurs with the Board.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

Questions.	Opinion of the Board.	Orders of the Government of India.
VIII. Will their travelling expenses from their stations to Calcutta be paid?	There certainly is a question for consideration here; for it is plain that a prize of rupees 1,000 cannot leave the same amount of profit in the pocket of the man who has to spend rupees 800 in travelling to, and returning from, the place of examination, as in the pocket of the man who has the Board at his door. But as the difficulty is one of distance, which cannot be quite annihilated, it is one that cannot be got over. In the military rules no notice has been taken of the difficulty, and the Board are beginning to have a considerable number of honour candidates.	Travelling allowances should in no case be given. It will, however, be recommended to the Financial Department that two months' leave, to count as service and residence, may be allowed on each occasion on which a successful examination or examinations may have been passed, provided that in no case an aggregate of more than 12 months' leave be allowed to carry pay or count as service.

ENCLOSURE 4.

PUBLIC.—Sept. 9, 1867.

No. 22.—From A. H. HARINGTON, Esquire, officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal. No. 4,375. Dated Simla, the 9th September 1867.

I AM directed to request that you will move his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to favour the Government of India with an expression of his opinion on a suggestion made by the Board of Examiners, in the annexed extract,* from a letter from its Secretary, for the addition of Ooryah to the languages for which prizes are to be given under the new rules for the examination of junior civil servants.

From H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla. (No. 3,773. Dated, Fort William, the 8th October 1867.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4,375, dated the 9th ultimo, with its enclosure, and in reply to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board of Examiners in thinking that the Ooryah might, with advantage, be included in the list of the languages for which prizes are to be given under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

2. His Honour, however, would limit the study of Ooryah to the test of high proficiency only.

From A. H. HARINGTON, Esq., officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners. (No. 5,795. Dated Simla, the 26th October 1867.)

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter, No. 4,373, dated the 9th ultimo, I am directed to state, for the information of the Board of Examiners, that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the addition† of Ooryah to the languages for which prizes are to be awarded, under the new rules, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

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* Paragraph 5.

† Copy of Notification enclosed.

Rules for encouragement of study of Oriental languages in Bengal.

2. The reward for study, however, of Ooryah should be limited to the test of high proficiency only, for passing by which a donation of rupees 1,000 may be given.

No. 5,795*a*.

COPY forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to letter thence, No. 3,773, dated 8th instant.

NOTIFICATION, Home Department. (No. 5,794. Dated Simla, the 25th October 1867.)

THE following Rule is notified for general information in continuation of those published in Notification, No. 2,219, dated the 12th July last:—

Rule XVI.—The Ooryah language is included among those for which prizes are to be awarded under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service. The donation, however, is limited to the test of high proficiency only, for passing by which a reward of 1,000 rupees will be given.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 9th March 1868.

* * * * * * * * * * *

THE Commissioners take this opportunity of stating, with reference to the despatch and its enclosures which accompanied your letter of the 24th December 1867, that they propose hereafter to give a special certificate to those candidates whom they may consider to have "passed" in Sanscrit, Arabic, or Persian, in order to remove all doubt on the question who should be exempted from preliminary examination in those languages in India.

I have, &c.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

Mr. Merivale to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 17th January 1868.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, copy of a despatch received from the Government of Bombay on the subject of the vernacular languages to be studied by such candidates for the Civil Service as are destined for the Bombay Presidency.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.
No. 37 of 1867.

General Department, Bombay Castle,
29th November 1867.

To
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL, LONDON.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

IT appears that Hindustani is not now studied in England by those civilians who are appointed to this presidency. The civilians recently arrived had not studied this language, and we, therefore, issued a resolution allowing them to take it up as a second language.

2. From the annexed extracts from standing orders of this Government, as per margin, it will be seen that Hindustani is required in the Bombay Presidency; and this being so, it is desirable that the rudiments of the language should be acquired in England.

Notifications dated respectively the 2nd September, and 24th October 1857.

3. We would, therefore, take this opportunity of advocating a change in the examinations in languages prescribed for passed candidates in England. It is a question whether the time devoted to special studies after passing the entrance examination is not longer than is necessary. We are of opinion that it might be shortened by six months with advantage both to the candidates and the service. Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

4. But without discussing this point, we would at any rate require from the candidates only a knowledge of the character and of the grammar, in effect merely the rudiments. After the drudgery of learning the elements, a language can be much better acquired in this country.

5. Supposing that the term of probation remains as now, viz., two years, the study of languages should be allotted as follows, for this presidency :—

First term.	Sanskrit only.
Second term.	Sanskrit and Marathi.
Third term.	Marathi and Hindustani.
Fourth term.	Marathi, Hindustani, and Gugerathi.

6. Sanskrit is required only as a foundation for the Vernacular languages derived from it, and one year ought to suffice for the amount of knowledge essential for this purpose, though, of course, the voluntary prosecution of further study in it might be permitted and encouraged. The Gugerathi is so very easy when a foundation of Marathi and Gugerathi has been properly laid, that one term for learning the grammar and character ought to be ample preparation for study in this country.

7. We would, therefore, request that steps may be taken for the regulation of the examinations in England in languages according to these suggestions.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Wm. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald.
R. Napier.
B. H. Ellis.

Enclosure 2.

Bombay—General Department.

Accompanying general despatch from the Bombay Government, dated the 29th November 1867, No. 37.

Revenue.*

With reference to the Government notification of the 20th May 1856, General Department, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to direct that junior civil servants on the establishment of this presidency shall, in future, pass an examination in Hindoostanee, as well as in one of the vernaculars, before formally entering on the duties of the public service, and that similar tests shall be fixed for Hindoostanee as for the other languages of study.

The language to be acquired in addition to Hindoostanee shall in all cases be either Murathee or Guzeratee, but with reference to the importance of young civilians qualifying themselves for employment in other divisions of the presidency than that to which they may first be appointed, special rewards shall be granted under rules to be hereafter promulgated, to those who may acquire a knowledge of any language in use within this presidency in addition to the two prescribed for study.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. D. Inverarity,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1857.

General Department.†

With reference to the notification in the Revenue Department, dated the 2nd September 1857, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following test shall be adopted by the Central Vernacular Examination Committee for the examination of candidates in the Hindoostanee language :—

‡ 1. Translations viva voce, with reasonable premeditation, but without assistance, from a fairly written letter or petition.

2. Written translation, with premeditation but without assistance, into Hindoostanee, of a portion of ordinary narrative English, and of a letter or petition, or government order or regulation.

3. Translation viva voce into Hindoostanee of a simple dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the examiner.

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* Vide Government Gazette of 1857, page 429.
† Vide Government Gazette of 1857, page 756.
‡ Vide Report No. 1.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

4. Conversation showing a comprehension of what is addressed to the candidate on all ordinary subjects, including commercial revenue and magisterial matters; and a capability on the candidate's part of making himself understood in sustaining a conversation on such subjects.

5. A knowledge of the grammatical rules of the language, to be tested by parsing or by the candidate's answers to questions proposed by the examiner.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
W. HART, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1857.

No. 1748 of 1867.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

General Department, Bombay Castle,
25th October 1867.

As the young civilians who are now coming out to this country have studied Mahrathee and Guzerathee, but not Hindustani, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they shall be offered the option of passing first in one of the languages they have studied at home, and taking up Hindustani as a second language.

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
4th February 1868.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to aknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, forwarding by desire of Sir Stafford Northcote, for the consideration of the Commissioners, a copy of a despatch received from the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the vernacular languages to be studied by such candidates for the Civil Service as are destined for the Bombay Presidency.

In that despatch it is stated to be the wish of the Government of Bombay, that the study of the vernacular languages in this country should not extend beyond the rudiments, *i.e.* the character and the grammar.

An opinion is also expressed that the period of probation might with advantage be shortened by six months, but supposing no alteration to be made in this respect, it is recommended that an altered course of study should be adopted comprising the elements, but little more than the elements of four Oriental languages. It further appears that civil servants are now required on arriving at Bombay to pass an examination in Hindustani, before they can be employed.

It can hardly be necessary to recall to the recollection of the Secretary of State, that in the early part of the year 1864 a despatch, dated 21st March, was received from the Government of India, in which it was stated to be the opinion of that Government, after mature consideration, that the education of the civil servants in native languages, as well as in law, could be carried on better in England than in India; an opinion which had been urged upon the Government by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta, and which was known to be in conformity with the views of some of the most eminent Oriental scholars in both countries. It was accordingly recommended that the Board of Examiners should be abolished, and that young civil servants should be appointed to definite duties immediately on their arrival.

The Secretary of State in Council having decided, in accordance with this recommendation, that "the examinations in the native lan-
" guages in India, as preliminary to the entrance of the young civil
" servants on active duty should be abolished," arrangements were made in communication with the Civil Service Commissioners for completing in this country the training of the selected candidates. A

course of study was prescribed, comprising two vernacular languages for each Presidency, and the period of probation was extended to two years, in order that every civil servant might be able to acquire before leaving this country the knowledge necessary to qualify him for entering at once upon his duties. Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

It is obvious that the suggestions now made by the Government of Bombay are, in the main, incompatible with the system thus deliberately adopted by the Secretary of State in Council, on the recommendation of the Government of India. Nor is it easy to see how, consistently with the decision above quoted, and with due regard to the expectations founded upon it, young civil servants can be required to pass any examination in India, before being appointed to definite duties.

There is, however, one point in which the Commissioners think that their arrangements might be modified, so as to bring them more in harmony with the views expressed by the Government of Bombay.

When the present system came into operation, and it became necessary to decide what languages should be studied by candidates destined for Bombay, in the absence of any official notification on the subject, the Commissioners were guided by the best information they could obtain, which was to the effect, that the two vernacular languages of greatest importance were Marathi and Gujarati, being "the languages used in the Courts and Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay," that Hindustani was not the official language of any part of the Presidency, and that though a slight knowledge of it was useful, as being a sort of *lingua franca* everywhere understood, that slight knowledge could be acquired with little or no study on the spot.

In accordance with these views, which the Commissioners had reason to believe had been entertained at one time at least, both by the Government of Bombay, and also by the Government of India, Marathi and Gujarati were prescribed as the two languages in which every candidate allotted to this Presidency must pass at his final examination, and no attempt has hitherto been made to enforce the study of Hindustani in this country.

But, if a knowledge of that language be deemed indispensable (a question on which there is understood to be considerable difference of opinion), the Commissioners will be prepared for the future either to substitute it for one of the languages now studied, or to add it to the present list, as may seem to the Secretary of State in Council most desirable.

In the latter case they would beg to be informed what degrees of relative importance should be given to the three languages respectively, it being of course understood that the present standard of proficiency could not be maintained in all three of them.

I have, &c.

Mr. Merivale to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 6th January 1868.

WITH reference to a proposed institution by the trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust of two annual scholarships for the benefit of natives of India, on the conditions laid down in the accompanying prospectus, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward to you, for any observations with which Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners may be good enough to favour the Secretary of State, an extract from a letter from the Secretary to Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

the Trustees, relating to the use of the scholarships in aiding natives of India to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

With reference to the first condition specified in the printed prospectus, I am to inform you that the trustees have signified their readiness "to admit to the competition all persons born in India, "except those of pure European descent."

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

EXTRACT from a letter from the Gilchrist Educational Trust to the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th August 1867.

I AM directed further to state that it will afford peculiar satisfaction to the Gilchrist Trustees, if these scholarships should prove to be of use in aiding natives of India in qualifying themselves for entering the Civil Service, and that the Trustees will be quite ready to waive the requirements of graduation in the University of London in favour of such candidates as can give evidence that they are efficiently preparing themselves for the Civil Service examinations.

The trustees will be prepared to consider any modifications which you may be disposed to suggest as likely to promote the object they have in view, which (I have reason to believe) meets your own full approval, the training of promising native youths, by British culture, for positions of influence in their own country.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., F.R.S.,
Secretary.

ENCLOSURE 2.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

Trustees:

Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
Robert Verity, Esq., M.D.
William Burnley Hume, Esq.
George Grote, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Richard Leigh Holland, Esq.

Secretary.

William B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

(All communications to be addressed to
The Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Trust,
University of London, London, W.)

Conditions for scholarships to be instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of natives of India.

Two scholarships, each of the value of 100*l.* per annum, and tenable for five years, will be annually awarded to candidates born in India, who shall become eligible by competitive examination, under the following conditions:—

1. Of the parents of each candidate, one, at least, shall belong to one of the native races.

2. Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities that he has completed his sixteenth year, and that his age does not exceed 22 years.

3. Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities, that in regard to personal character and social position he is qualified to be admitted to competition for a scholarship.

4. The subjects of examination shall be,—

(1.) Latin.
(2.) English language and history.
(3.) Arithmetic and algebra.
(4.) Geometry.
(5.) Natural philosophy; and,
(6.) Chemistry.

The Examination Papers will be analogous in character and difficulty to those prepared in these subjects respectively for the matriculation examination of the University of London, and the number of hours assigned to each of the papers will be the

same as those assigned to the like paper by the University of London. These papers will be sent out in sealed covers through the India Office to the charge of sub-examiners appointed by Her Majesty's Government. Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

5. The examination shall be held under the charge of a Government sub-examiner at each of the Presidential capitals simultaneously, and shall commence in the second week of January in each year. The place and the days and hours of examination (which shall be the same at all the capitals) shall be appointed by the local authorities.

6. The sub-examiner shall open the sealed covers containing the examination papers in the place of examination, at the hour prescribed for the candidates to assemble. He shall be present throughout the whole of each examination, and shall, at the end of each, collect the answers written by every candidate during the time allowed.

He shall transmit these answers in sealed covers through the India Office to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, who will cause them to be carefully considered and compared by examiners of established reputation, named by the Trustees in each of the respective subjects. The Trustees will name, whenever practicable, the examiners or sub-examiners acting in those subjects respectively for the University of London. The examiners shall consider the papers with as little delay as possible, and shall make their award thereupon, assigning to each paper a number of marks suitable to its merits. Such award shall be transmitted forthwith by the Secretary, through the India Office, to the local authorities in the Presidential capitals, to be by them announced to the candidates.

7. The first scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate whose aggregate of marks stands highest, provided that he passes in each of the six subjects above mentioned, and that his aggregate of marks amount to not less than one-half of the total. Such candidate shall have his choice, whether he will pursue his curriculum of study in the University of Edinburgh, or in University College, London.

8. The second scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate whose aggregate of marks stands second; provided that he passes in each of the six subjects, and that his aggregate of marks amounts to not less than one half of the total. Such candidate shall pursue his curriculum of study in that one of the two institutions above named which shall not have been chosen by the other candidate.

9. If the two highest candidates are equal in aggregate number of marks, the privilege of choosing between these two institutions shall be determined between them by lot.

10. The successful candidates shall be expected to arrive in London, and to present themselves to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following their appointment.

11. The scholarships shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the award of the examiners, and shall be paid in quarterly instalments on the first days of October, January, April, and July.

12. Each scholar shall attend in every session at least three courses of Lectures at the institution in which he studies (unless specially excused by the Trustees from doing so during the first year); and shall transmit to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each session, a certificate from each of the professors whose lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory. Should he not be able to produce such a certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited all claim to the remaining instalments of his scholarship.

13. Each scholar shall be expected to present himself both at the matriculation examination of the University of London and at the first examination in one of its four faculties,—Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine,—before the termination of the third (academical) year* from the commencement of his scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees; and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining two years' instalments of his scholarship.

14. The foregoing scheme shall be subject to revision from time to time; the Trustees reserving to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they deem it expedient to do either. But no change will be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of candidates already appointed to scholarships, or in any case without 12 months' notice.

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* Thus a candidate whose scholarship commences on the 1st of July 1868, would be considered as having fulfilled this condition if he pass the first LL.B. examination in January 1871, or the first B.A., the first B. Sc., or the preliminary scientific M.B. examination in the following July.

Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

LATIN.

One Latin subject, to be announced a year and a half previously.* The paper will contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in History and Geography.

A separate paper will be set, containing questions in Latin Grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND HISTORY.

The English Language:—
Orthography, writing from dictation, the grammatical structure of the language.
Outlines of English history and modern geography:—
History of England to the end of the seventeenth century, with questions in modern geography.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic:—
The ordinary rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of the square root.
Algebra:—
Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraical quantities. Proportion.
Arithmetical and geometrical progression, simple equations.
Geometry:—
The first four books of Euclid, or the principal properties of triangles and of squares and other parallelograms, treated geometrically, the principal properties of the circle and of its inscribed and circumscribed figures, treated geometrically.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.†

Mechanics:—
Composition and resolution of statical forces.
Simple machines (mechanical powers), ratio of the power to the weight in each.
Centre of gravity.
General laws of motion and the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.
Law of the motion of falling bodies.
Hydrostatics, hydraulics, and pneumatics.
Pressure of liquids and gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.
Specific gravity and the modes of ascertaining it.
The barometer, the siphon, the common pump and forcing pump, and the air pump.
Acoustics:—
Nature of sound and the mode of its transmission.
Optics:—
Laws of reflection and refraction.
Formation of images by simple lenses.

CHEMISTRY.

Heat—its sources; expansion; thermometers,—relations between different scales in common use; difference between temperature and quantity of heat; specific and latent heat, calorimeters, liquefaction, ebullition, evaporation, conduction, convection, radiation.

Chemistry of the non-metallic elements; including their compounds as enumerated below—their chief physical and chemical characters—their preparation—and their characteristic tests.

Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, phosporus, silicon.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume; general nature of acids, bases, and salts; symbols and nomenclature.

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* The subject for the examination in January 1868 will be Cicero, De Senectute, and De Lege Manilia; and the subject for the examination in January 1869 will be Livy, Book XXI.

† The knowledge required of these subjects in Natural Philosophy is such as may be attained by attending a course of experimental lectures.

The atmosphere—its constitution; effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition; combustion, structure and properties of flame; nature and composition of ordinary fuel; water; chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water. Gilchrist scholarships for natives of India.

Carbonic acid, oxides and acids of nitrogen, ammonia, olefiant gas, marsh gas, sulphurous and sulphuric acids, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, and phosphuretted hydrogen, silica.

ORDER OF EXAMINATIONS.

First day	Morning	(2 hours)	Latin Classics.
	Afternoon	(2 hours)	Latin Grammar and Composition.
Second day	Morning	(3 hours)	Arithmetic and Algebra.
	Afternoon	(3 hours)	Geometry.
Third day	Morning	(3 hours)	English Language.
	Afternoon	(3 hours)	English History.
Fourth day	Morning	(3 hours)	Natural Philosophy.
	Afternoon	(3 hours)	Chemistry.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
18th January 1868.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a prospectus relative to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, and forwarding by desire of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for any observations which the Commissioners may have to offer, an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the Trustees, relating to the use of the scholarships in aiding natives of India to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

In reply, I am to request that you will express to the Secretary of State in Council the satisfaction with which the Commissioners have received the communication with which he has favoured them. So far as they are able to form an opinion on the subject, they think it very desirable that promising native youths should have an opportunity of attaining to positions of influence in their own country. And they cannot doubt that the proposed scholarships would have a beneficial effect in aiding such youths to qualify themselves to compete successfully for appointments in the Civil Service. For this purpose it is of course necessary that besides familiarity with the languages of India they should show proficiency in branches of knowledge which form the ordinary education of Englishmen such as those named in the prospectus enclosed with your letter.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

India Office, 15th February 1868.

SIR,

WITH reference to a letter addressed to this office on the 12th instant by Messrs. ——— and ———, two candidates selected in 1866 for the Indian Civil Service, a copy of which they state would be sent to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Secretary of State for India would be glad to be informed as to the reply which the Commissioners consider should be returned to the application of Messrs. ——— and ——— for an exemption from attendance on the 9th and 10th June next at the final examination for the service, for the purpose of going up for a degree at the University of Cambridge. Application for change in arrangements to enable candidates to take a degree.

Application for change in arrangements to enable candidates to take a degree.

Should the Commissioners be unable to meet the wishes of these gentlemen in this respect, Sir Stafford Northcote will then take into consideration the question whether, should they be appointed after the final examination, they might be allowed to postpone their departure for India in order to take a degree in the month of December.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, Cambridge, 12th February 1868.

WE, the undersigned, being selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, in residence at the University of Cambridge, humbly request your attention to the case which we now lay before you.

We have always understood that it was considered desirable that candidates for the Indian Civil Service in residence at the Universities should obtain their degrees before proceeding to India. But owing to the time fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners for the final examination of this year, we shall be debarred from taking our degrees as desired, unless some slight alteration be made.

The circumstances are these. The final examination for the Indian Civil Service is fixed to commence on June 9th. The University special examination in law for our B.A. degree commences on June 8th, and will, we are informed, terminate on the 10th.

We are, therefore, desirous of being informed whether some arrangement cannot be made by the Civil Service Commissioners whereby our attendance in London on June 9th and 10th shall not be required.

We most earnestly desire some slight alteration of the kind pointed out, as we understand that in the event of our obtaining the necessary certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, we shall be required to leave England about the end of September, and shall therefore be unable to present ourselves at the next similar examination for degrees in December.

Humbly submitting this case for your consideration,

We are, &c.
(Signed)

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 24th February 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting that the Secretary of State for India may be informed as to the reply which they consider should be returned to the application of two selected candidates for an exemption from attendance on the 9th and 10th of June next at the final examination for the India Civil Service.

In reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that in answer to a question addressed to themselves in December last on the same subject, the Commissioners informed one of the present applicants that in making the necessary arrangements for the final examination it would not be possible to pay regard to the requirements of any examination that might be held elsewhere.

The Commissioners consider that in giving this answer they followed the only course which is compatible with the proper conduct of the examinations entrusted to their charge.

It is obvious that if the indulgence sought were granted in the present case, it could not be refused in others of a similar nature. And even if it could be limited to the cases of persons who wished to take University degrees (a limitation which it would probably be difficult to maintain) it must of course be extended equally to all University students, and the arrangements of the periodical examinations, already sufficiently

complicated, must be made to depend on the wish of any one of 50 candidates to attend any of the numerous examinations held at any of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland. Application for change in arrangements to enable candidates to take a degree.

Apart, however, from the question of practical difficulty the Commissioners do not think it advisable that exceptional facilities should be given to selected candidates for obtaining academical degrees, so far from giving any countenance to the notion that this was desirable, they have always endeavoured to impress upon candidates at the time of their selection, that it was at once their duty and their interest to give up during the period of probation the pursuit of all honours or distinctions except those of the service which they had embraced, and to devote their whole time to the study of the large and important subjects included within the range of their special training. In more than one instance, the Commissioners have seen the evil results of neglecting this warning. Some candidates have been led after a time, by the attractions of the University, to withdraw from the Indian Service; and others, in attempting to combine two incompatible careers, have run serious risk of losing their appointments.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 27th May 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council the accompanying Draft of Regulations for the open competition for the Civil Service of India to be held in 1869, in order that if these Regulations be approved they may be issued without delay for the information of persons intending to compete. Draft regulations of 1869.

On comparing the Draft with the Regulations for 1868 it will be seen that the alterations which it is proposed to introduce are for the most part either merely verbal or explanatory of what was previously implied. The only points of importance are the following:—

(1.) It is proposed to raise the maximum number of marks obtainable under the heads of Natural Science, of Sanskrit, and of Arabic, from 500 to 1,000 in the case of Natural Science, and from 375 to 500 in the case of the Oriental languages.

It may be necessary to explain that this proposal is not made with the view of giving greater weight than has hitherto been given to the amount of proficiency which has been hitherto shown in these subjects, but in order to provide an adequate reward for the superior degree of knowledge which may be displayed in them, if, as appears not unlikely to be the case, on the one hand natives of India, well trained in these branches of knowledge should come to England to compete; and on the other hand an increased amount of attention should be given to the study of them in schools and colleges at home.

(2.) The 10th Regulation expresses perhaps little more than what is contained by implication in the 12th; but it appears desirable that the matter should be placed clearly before every candidate, and it is thought that this Regulation, together with the system of prizes and penalties now in force, would be more effective in securing sustained exertion on the part of the students than the plan of adding the marks obtained at each examination to those obtained at the others.

I am, &c.

Draft regulations for 1869.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the OPEN COMPETITION of 1869.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*— Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February 1869, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W. :—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1869 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years ;

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India ;

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character ;

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.†

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a Candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :‡—

	Marks.
English Composition - - - -	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - - -	500
English Language and Literature - - -	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750
" " " Rome -	750
" " " France -	375
" " " Germany -	375
" " " Italy -	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed) - - -	1,250
Natural Science ; that is, (1) Chemistry, including Heat, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Geology and Mineralogy, (4) Zoology, (5) Botany -	1,000
*** The total (1,000 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences ; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - -	500
Arabic Language and Literature - - -	500

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.§

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the

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* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1869.

‡ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

§ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge "of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to "be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"— Report of Committee of 1854.

candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they are in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,* according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Draft regulations for 1869.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects :†.

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages :	
Sanskrit - - - -	500
Vernacular‡ Languages of India (each) -	400
2. The History and Geography of India -	350
3. Law - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy. - - - -	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.

20*th June* 1868.

NOTE—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. after the first year of probation, and* 200*l. after the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(3.) *After passing the Final Examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into*

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* This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

Draft regulations for 1869.

covenants and giving a bond for 1,000*l.*, *jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1871 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

The Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 19th June 1868.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of May, in which, by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, you transmit for consideration a draft of Regulations for the open competition for the Civil Service of India.

2. In reply I am instructed to inform you that the proposed regulations have Sir Stafford Northcote's approval.

I am, &c.

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2. INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO CANDIDATES.

2 (A). SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS* ISSUED TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FINAL EXAMINATION.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1865.

Candidates will be expected to show a thorough knowledge of the grammar of the languages which they take up, facility in translating from and into each language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed text-books, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.

Text-Books.

Hindustani.—Forbes's Totá Kahání, p. 1–71.
Bágh-o-Bahár, p. 10–201;
Ikhwán-us-safá, p. 1–70.

Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí, Stories 1–24.
Prem Ságar p. 26–124 (omitting poetry).
Bhárata Varshíya Itihása, cap. ix.–xiv., p. 144–264.

Bengali.—Forbes's Selections, p. 1–57.
Betál Panchabinshatí. The introduction, and stories 1 to 3 and 5 to 10.
Bangálár Itihás.
Selections from the Som Prakásh.

Gujarati.—Bál mitra, p. 1–35.
Fifth Reading Book (omitting poetry).
Seventh Reading Book, p. 1–80.

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* The "General Instructions" issued to these candidates were printed in the 11th Report of the Commissioners (Appendix iv., p. 227). They do not differ materially from those which appear at p. 288.

Special instructions. Final Examination. Candidates of 1865.

Marathi.—Æsop's Fables. Fables 1–40.
Fifth Reading Book, p. 28–188, and 263–269.
Lipidhárá.

Tamil.—Kathámanjari.
Panchatantram. Introduction, and Books I. and II., p. 1–45.
Pope's Handbook, p. 163–196.
Robertson's Tamil Papers; the Arzis, p. 173 to end.

Telugu.—Brown's Reader, p. 1–176, and 206 to the end.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the prescribed text-books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

Text Books.

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from § ii. of the Introduction to Book I. cap. xviii.; or the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—§ ii.–iv. of the Introduction. Books I. and III. and Book IV. Part 1; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

Austin's Lectures, I., IV., and V.

Sandars' Justinian.

Maine's Ancient Law.

Lord Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law. (A knowledge of the comparative views of the laws of France and Scotland will not be required).*

Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont.—Principles of Legislation, cap. vii. to end; Principles of Civil Code (omitting cap. v. of Part III.).

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each candidate will be required to furnish five reports, drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and method in the analytical summaries. The subjects of these reports are to be as follows:—

1. The investigation before a London police magistrate of a grave criminal charge, ending in committal for trial by jury.
2. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London police court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)
3–4. Two important civil causes tried by a special jury in London or Westminster, or at Kingston.
5. The cases argued and decided in any one day in the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved. If no suitable opportunity can be found in this Court, a case heard in one of the Courts in banc at Westminster, or in the Exchequer Chamber, the House of Lords, or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, will be received as equivalent.

Besides continuing the general study of the leading rules of evidence and procedure, candidates will be required to read attentively the chapters in Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence, treating of—

Grounds of Belief.
Presumptive Evidence.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.

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* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by candidates for the prize in Law, as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1865.

Hearsay, and the cases in which the rule as to hearsay is relaxed.
Admissions and Confessions.
Private Writings.

3. *Indian Law:*

All candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works:—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
The Letters Patent for the High Courts of Judicature.

III.—History and Geography of India.*

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India, and of the Geography of India. Under the head of History they will be examined more particularly in the following works:—

Mill's British India, Vols. III. to VI. (omitting caps. 1 and 2 of Vol. V).
Wilson's continuation of Mill, chapter 1.
Keightley's India, Part II. caps. 2, 3, 19; and Part III. caps. 6 to 16.

IV.—Political Economy.†

Candidates will be examined more particularly in Mill's Political Economy, 2 vols.; but they must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to Adam Smith and McCulloch's Notes.

N.B.—*Candidates are reminded that at this examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no Candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects above specified.*

Prizes.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects. The Civil Service Commissioners are only authorized to award these prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained. This will be tested in a separate examination, to be held either simultaneously with, or immediately after the other embracing a considerably wider range of study. No candidate will be eligible for a prize in any subject who shall not have acquitted himself creditably in that subject in the ordinary examination.

	£
Law, one prize of	100
Sanskrit „	75
Hindustani „	50
Hindi „	50
Bengali „	50

* Candidates for the prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India, but also such special works as those of Orme, Duff, and Kaye.

† Candidates for the prize will be expected to have included in their reading the first 21 chapters, at least, of Ricardo's Political Economy and Northcote's History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy.

	£	Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1865.
Tamil, one prize of - - - -	50	
Telugu „ - - - -	50	
Gujarati „ - - - -	50	
Marathi „ - - - -	50	
Arabic „ - - - -	50	
Persian „ - - - - -	50	
History and Geography of India, one prize of	50	
Political Economy, one prize of - -	50	

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce before the time fixed for the final examination satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

2 (B). Special Instructions* to the Candidates selected in 1866, with regard to their Third Periodical Examination, commencing on the 12th November 1867.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1866.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the previous Examinations.*

I.—Languages.

Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some native book other than the text-book, and questions will be asked on the grammar.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Akhláq-i-Hindí, p. 75—end.
Ikhwán-us-Safá,† p. 5—31.
Hindi.—Prem Ságar, p. 26–124 (omitting poetry).
Bengali.—Naba Núrí, p. 122–231.
Gujarati.—Fifth reading book, p. 110 – end (omitting poetry).
Marathi.—Fifth reading book, pp. 84–103 and 134–158.
Lipidhárá,‡ p. 1–40.
Tamil.—Pope's Reader, p. 94—145.
Panchatantram,† 1st Story.
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, Books 7, 8, 9, 10, with the Appendix.
Telugu Selections: Official Papers, Dialogues, and Vikramarka Tales, p. 8–25.
Brown's Reader,§ ch. ii., p. 131–150.

* The "General Instructions" issued to these candidates were printed in the 12th Report of the Commissioners (Appendix iii., p. 295). They do not differ materially from those which appear at p. 288.
† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.
‡ May be purchased of Mr. Baker, 5, Bond Court, Walbrook.
§ May be procured at the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1866.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are,—

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars' edition), from Tit. x. of Book II. to the end of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters vi.–x.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than eight reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and referring exclusively to cases of importance tried before Juries in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Four of these reports must relate to civil actions, and four to criminal trials. The civil cases must consist entirely of actions tried before special juries. The criminal cases must be selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (*e.g.*, varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.

No case should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by Counsel.

The Law of Evidence§ is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law :—*

The Indian Penal Code.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law, edited by Wilson.†

III.—History and Geography of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited by Wilson, Vol. III.
Marshman's History of India, chap. viii.–xviii.
The Map of India, and Thornton's Gazetteer (in one volume) with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

IV.—Political Economy.

Principles of Political Economy, by J. S. Mill, Books I., II., and first 15 chapters of Book III.

Supplementary instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1866.

2 (C). Supplementary Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1866, with regard to their Third Periodical Examination, commencing on the 12th November 1867.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text books.

Candidates who take up *Sanskrit* will be expected to have carefully studied the grammar, and also to have read the Second Book of the Hitopadesa.

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§ The work recommended is "Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence" (latest edition)
‖ May be purchased at Williams and Norgate's.
N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

Cases having occurred in which candidates appear to have occupied themselves in studying additional languages to the neglect of the prescribed subjects, the Commissioners have determined that no candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects shall receive marks in respect of an additional language. Supplementary instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1866.

Prizes will be awarded on the same conditions as at the previous Examinations.

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2 (D). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1866, with regard to their Final Examination, commencing on the 9th June 1868.

I.—Languages.

Candidates will be expected to show a thorough knowledge of the grammar of the languages which they take up; facility in translating from and into each language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed Text Books; familiarity with the written character; and some proficiency in speaking the language. Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1866.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Forbes's Totá Kahání, p. 1–71.
Akhláq-i-Hindí.
Ikhwán-us-Safá,* p. 5–end.

Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí, Stories 1–14, and 16–32.
Prem Ságar, p. 1–124 (omitting poetry).
Bhárata varshíya Itihása,* cap. ix.–xiv., p. 144–264.

Bengali.—Forbes's Selections, p. 1–57.
Naba Árí, pp. 1–90, and 122–231.
Bangálár Itihás,* p. 97–end.
Selections from the Som Prakásh.†

Gujarati.—Bál-mitra, pp. 1–12, and 35–63.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 1–80, and 110–end (omitting poetry).
Seventh Reading Book,* p. 1–80.

Marathi.—Æsop's Fables. Fables 1–60.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 28–77, 84–103, 134–231, and 263–265.
Lipidhárá.

Tamil.—Pope's Tamil Reader, p. 1–145.
Panchatantram. Introduction, and Books I. and II., p. 1–45.
Pope's Handbook, p. 174–196.
Robertson's Tamil Papers;† the Arzis, p. 173 to end.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially p. 59–67, Books IX. and X., and the Appendix.
Telugu Selections. Stories 1–70, Official Papers, Dialogues (especially at pp. 55–64), and Vikramárka Tales, p. 1–25.
Brown's Reader, p. 131–150, and 206–end.

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* May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.
† May be procured at the Office of the Civil Service Commission.
N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1866.

Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
The first two Books of the Hitopadesa.
The poetry of the fourth Book of the Hitopadesa (omitting the account of the 16 Sandhis near the end).
Meghadúta (Johnson's second edition).

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the prescribed Text Books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

Text Books.

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's Edition), from § ii. of the Introduction to Book I., cap. xviii.; or the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—§ ii.–iv. of the Introduction. Books I. and III., and Book IV., Part 1; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

Maine's Ancient Law.

Lord Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law. (A knowledge of the comparative views of the Laws of France and Scotland will not be required.*)

Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont.—Principles of Legislation, cap. vii. to end; Principles of Civil Code (omitting cap. v. of Part III.)

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each candidate will be required to furnish five reports,† drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and method in the analytical summaries. The subjects of these reports are to be as follows:—‡

1. The investigation before a London police magistrate of a grave criminal charge, ending in committal for trial by jury.
2. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London police court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)
3–4. Two important Civil causes tried by a special jury in London or Westminster, or at Kingston.
5. A case heard in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal from India. If this cannot be obtained, the cases argued and decided in any one day in the Court for the consideration of appeals in Criminal cases, or a case heard in one of the Courts in Banc, at Westminster, in the Exchequer Chamber, or in the House of Lords, will be received as equivalent.

Besides continuing the general study of the leading rules of Evidence

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* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by candidates for the prize in Law; as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

† These reports must be sent in on or before April 28th. They should be *legibly* written on half-sheets of the same size as the enclosed, on one side only of the paper.

‡ It is expected that candidates will, by their own inquiries, ascertain at what places and times they should attend for the purpose of taking their notes. In case of difficulty, however, application may be made to this office for such information as the Commissioners may be able to afford.

and Procedure candidates will be required to read attentively the chapters in Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence, treating of— Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1866.

Grounds of Belief.
Presumptive Evidence.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay, and the Cases in which the rule as to Hearsay is relaxed.
Admissions and Confessions.
Private Writings.

3. *Indian Law :—*

All candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works:—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
The Letters Patent for the High Courts of Judicature.*

III.—History and Geography of India.†

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India, and to be well acquainted with the Geography of India. Under the head of History they will be examined more particularly in the following works:—

Mill's British India, Vols. III. and VI.
Wilson's continuation of Mill, chapter 1.
Marshman's History of India, chapters 8–38.

IV.—Political Economy.‡

Candidates will be examined more particularly in Mill's Political Economy; but they must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to Adam Smith and McCulloch's Notes.

N.B.—*Candidates are reminded that at this Examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects above specified.*

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce, before the time fixed for the final examination, satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

Prizes.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects. The Civil Service Commissioners are only autho-

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* Each candidate will be supplied with a copy of the Letters Patent relating to the Presidency, or division of Presidency, to which he is allotted.

† Candidates for the prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India but also such special works as those of Orme, Duff, and Kaye.

‡ Candidates for the prize will be expected to have included in their reading the first 21 chapters, at least, of Ricardo's Political Economy, Northcote's History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy, and Göschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1866.

rized to award these prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained.

	£
Law. One prize of - - - -	100
Sanskrit - - - - -	75
Hindustani - - - - -	50
Hindi - - - - -	50
Bengali - - - -	50
Tamil - - - - -	50
Telugu - - - - -	50
Gujarati - - - - -	50
Marathi - - - - -	50
Arabic - - - - -	50
Persian - - - - -	50
History and Geography of India - -	50
Political Economy - - - -	50

2 (E). General Instructions respecting the Periodical Examinations of the Candidates selected in 1867.

General instructions. Candidates of 1867.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They must bear in mind that at the several examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position of a selected candidate without the intention of using all diligence to qualify himself for the service would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies; and in this respect it should be remembered that London has advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. After each examination, the half-yearly allowance will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfatory in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After

each of the first three examinations prizes will be awarded for proficiency displayed in it. General instructions. Candidates of 1867.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time.

I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in two vernacular languages, current in his presidency or division of presidency. The languages prescribed for the several presidencies are the following:—

N. W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab	Hindi. Hindustani.
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Bengali. Hindustani.
Madras	Tamil. Telugu.
Bombay	Gujarati. Marathi.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.

In addition to the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any one or more of the other vernacular languages of India (including, besides those named above, Arabic, Persian, Canarese, Malayalum, and others), for each of which 400 marks will be assigned. They are also at liberty to take up Sanskrit, for which 500 marks are assigned. But proficiency in these additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed.

II.—Law.

Examinations will be held under the following heads:—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in English Courts of Justice, with some of the leading principles of the Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of "*General Jurisprudence*" candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions:—

Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").
Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I.
The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars.
Maine's "Ancient Law."
Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.*

2. Under the second head every candidate is required to send in, six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified

* An English translation is published by Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row.

General instructions. Candidates of 1867.

number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice, in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid rather than to select (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and, in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report.

(*e.*) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only), with a margin; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

Candidates will also be required to show a fair acquaintance with the leading principles of the *Law of Evidence*;* and at each periodical exa-

* The book recommended is Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence.

mination a paper will be set embracing questions under one or more of the following heads :— General instructions. Candidates of 1867.

Grounds of Belief.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay.
Confession.
Examination of Witnesses.
Interpretation of Writings.
The functions of a Judge as distinguished from those of a Jury.

Questions upon the application of these principles to the cases heard by candidates in courts of justice will be put to them in the course of a *vivâ voce* examination on such cases.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches :—

(*a.*) The Letters Patent, issued under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104., for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.*
(*b.*) The Code of Civil Procedure.†
(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code.‡
(*d.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure.§
(*e.*) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.‖
(*f.*) Hindu Law.
(*g.*) Mahommedan Law.

III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage :—
Elphinstone's History of India.
Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.
Marshman's History of India.
Kaye's Afghan War.
Thornton's Gazetteer.
Duncan's Geography of India.

IV.—Political Economy.

The works recommended are :—
M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863).
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Ricardo's Political Economy.
Northcote's Twenty Years of Financial Policy.
Göschen on Foreign Exchanges.

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* Copies of these Letters Patent will be delivered to candidates at the proper time.

† The book recommended is the work by Wm. Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage and Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author, candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

‡ Candidates are recommended to read The Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr. Mayne, or the work by Messrs. Morgan and Macpherson ; the latter of which may be obtained, on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay and Co., 13, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

§ May be obtained from Messrs. Allen, 13, Waterloo Place, London.

‖ Copies will be given to candidates, at the proper time. This Act has been published with a Commentary and Notes by Mr. W. Stokes.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2 (F). SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1867, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FIRST PERIODICAL EXAMINATION COMMENCING ON THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER 1867.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined; to be able to translate a portion of some simple book in each language; and to be able to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-books will also be set for re-translation.

Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In the prescribed languages the books on which candidates will be examined are :—

Hindustani—Williams'* or Forbes'† Grammar.
Forbes' Totá Kahání † (first 71 pages).

Hindi.—Ballantyne's Grammar.‡
Sinhásan Battísí† (first 14 stories).

Bengali.—Wenger's edition of Yates' Grammar. §
Forbes' Selections† (pages 10–43).
Naba Náríf† (pp. 91–121. Story of Sakuntalá).

Gujarati.—Elements of the Grammar, as given in Young's Exercises § (especially pages 1 to 22, 57, and 406 to 468, inclusive).
Bál Mitra † (pages 1 to 12, and 35 to 63).

Marathi.—Stevenson's Grammar† (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).
Æsop's Fables † (first 60 fables in Candy's edition).

Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook ‖ (pages 7 to 15, 23 to 76, 163 to 173, 207 to 211, all inclusive.)
Pope's Tamil Reader,† Part I. (first 40 Stories of Book I.)

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar.‖
Telugu Selections† (first 50 stories).

In *Sanskrit* the examination will be chiefly in the Grammar.

II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I.; or if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Introduction, Book I., and the first seven chapters of the First Part of Book IV.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

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* Published by Longmans.
† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.
‡ May be purchased from the Assistant-Librarian, India Office, Cannon Row.
§ May be purchased at Williams & Norgate's, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
‖ May be purchased at Allen's or Trübner's.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than twelve reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where both parties are represented by counsel or attorney. Seven must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates, embracing—

(*a.*) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction.

(*b.*) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury.

One must consist of a separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The *Law of Evidence* is to be studied under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions." *

3. *Indian Law:*—

The Penal Code.

The Code of Criminal Procedure.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.

The Map of India.

Geography of India, by Duncan.†

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I. and II., (with the supplemental notes and dissertations as far as they relate to those books) omitting the digression concerning variations in the value of Silver, Book I., cap. xi., pt. 3, and the account of the Scotch Banking System in the latter portion of cap. ii., Book II.

After the examination prizes will be given as follows :—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Gujarati - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - - -	10

* The book recommended is Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence.

† May be purchased at Allen's.

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; and no candidate will receive a prize who exhibits serious deficiency in any one prescribed subject.

Supplementary instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2 (G) SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1867, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FIRST PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER 1867.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise, as much as possible, re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text books.

Candidates who take up *Sanskrit* will be expected to have carefully studied the grammar, more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, as far as the four conjugational tenses, the reduplicated perfect, and the two futures in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.

They will also be expected to have read Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections,* the two first extracts, pp. 1—24.

Cases having occurred in which candidates appear to have occupied themselves in studying additional languages to the neglect of the prescribed subjects, the Commissioners have determined that no candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects shall receive marks in respect of an additional language.

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2 (H). SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1867, WITH REGARD TO THEIR SECOND PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON THE 19TH MAY 1868.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the first Examination.*

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be examined in the grammar of the vernacular languages which they respectively take up, and in the under-mentioned text-books. Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a simple narrative passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some easy native book other than the text-book.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

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* May be purchased from the Assistant-Librarian, India Office, Cannon Row, or at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

Hindustani.—Totá Kahání, p. 71–end.
Ikhwán-us-Safá,* p. 5–31.
Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí, Stories 15–32.
Prem Ságar,† p. 1–25 (omitting poetry).
Bengali.—Naba Árí, p. 1–90.
Gujarati.—Young's Exercises, pp. 1–22, 57, and 406–468.
Fifth reading book,* p. 1–80 (omitting poetry).
Marathi.—Fifth reading book,* p. 28–77.
Tamil.—Pope's Handbook, pp. 7–15, 23–125, 174–196, and 202–206.
Pope's Reader, p. 45–94.
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar; especially Books 7, 8, and 9.
Telugu Selections: Stories 51–70, Official Papers, Dialogues, and Vikramárka Tales, p. 1–8.
Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, p. 35–60.
Hitopadeśa, Book i., down to the commencement of Hiranyaka's Story.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), Book I., cap. ix.–xviii.; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Book III., Book IV., Part 1. cap. ii., and cap. viii. to end; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), Book I., and Book II. to Tit. ix., section 6, with the Editor's Introduction.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters i.–v.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Laws of Evidence.*—Not fewer than ten reports‡ must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided in the courts of assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the superior courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Five of these reports must relate to civil actions, and five to criminal trials. No case should be taken in which the defendant or prisoner is unrepresented by counsel.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—
The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
Acts§ of the Government of India, No. 23 of 1861, and No. 9 of 1863.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, from Book VI. to the end.

The Map of India, with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

Geography of India, by Duncan.

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* May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.

† May be purchased from the Assistant Librarian, India Office.

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

‡ These reports must be sent in on or before April 7th. They should be *legibly* written on half-sheets of the same size as the enclosed, on one side only of the paper.

§ A copy of these Acts is given to each candidate.

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863, Books III., IV., and V., with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to these books.

After the examination prizes will be given as follows:—

	£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Notes of Cases, &c.)	10
Ditto ditto Law (Indian) - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindustani - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindi - - -	10
Ditto ditto Bengali - -	10
Ditto ditto Tamil - -	10
Ditto ditto Telugu - -	10
Ditto ditto Marathi - -	10
Ditto ditto Gujarati - -	10
Ditto ditto History and Geography of India - -	10
Ditto ditto Political Economy -	10
Ditto ditto Sanskrit - -	10
Ditto ditto Arabic - -	10
Ditto ditto Persian - -	10

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who exhibits serious deficiency in any one prescribed subject; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at the last examination.

N.B.—No candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

2 (I). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1867, with regard to their Third Periodical Examination, commencing on the 8th December 1868.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the previous Examinations.*

I.—Languages.

Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some native book other than the text-book, and questions will be asked on the Grammar.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible retranslating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

N.B.—No candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Ikhwán-us-Safá, p. 31—end.
Hindi.—Prem Ságar, p. 26–124 (omitting poetry).
Bengali.—Naba Nárí, p. 122–231.
Gujarati.—Fifth reading book, p. 110—end (omitting poetry).
Marathi.—Fifth reading book, p. 84–103, 134–158.
Lipidhárá,* p. 1–40.
Tamil.—Pope's Reader, p. 94–145.
Panchatantram,† 1st Book.
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books 5–10, with the Appendix.
Telugu Selections: Official Papers, Dialogues, and Vikramárka Tales, p. 8–25.
Brown's Reader,‡ ch. ii., p. 131–150.
Sanskrit.—Hitopadesa, from the beginning of Hiranyaka's History to the end of Book II.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.* The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars' edition), from Tit. x. of Book II. to the end of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters vi—x.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.* Not fewer than eight reports§ must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and referring exclusively to cases of importance tried before juries in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Four of these reports must relate to civil actions, and four to criminal trials. The Civil cases must consist entirely of actions tried before special juries. The criminal cases must be selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (*e.g.*, varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.

No case should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by counsel.

Particular attention should be paid to clearness of language and method in the analytical summaries.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law, edited by Wilson. ‖

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

* May be purchased of Mr. Baker, 5, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.

† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

‡ May be purchased at Trübner's, 60, Paternoster Row, E.C.

§ Four Reports of *Civil* cases should be sent in before September 1st, and the remainder before November 1st.

An early opportunity of reporting Special Jury cases will occur at the Sittings after Term, at Guildhall and Westminster, about the middle of the present month.

‖ May be purchased at Williams & Norgate's, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited by Wilson, Vol. III.
Marshman's History of India, chap. viii—xviii.
The Map of India, and Thornton's Gazetteer (in one volume) with special reference to the prescribed portion of history.

IV.—Political Economy.

Principles of Political Economy, by J. S. Mill, Books I., II., and first 15 chapters of Book III.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows:—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Gujarati - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who exhibits serious deficiency in any one prescribed subject; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at a previous examination.

General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

2 (J). General Instructions respecting the Periodical Examinations of the Candidates selected in 1868.

19th May 1868.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They must bear in mind that at the several examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position of a selected candidate without the intention of

using all diligence to qualify himself for the service, would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies; and in this respect it should be remembered that London has advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom. General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. After each examination, the half-yearly allowance will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfactory, in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After each of the first three examinations prizes will be awarded for proficiency displayed in it.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time.

I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in two vernacular languages, current in his presidency or division of presidency. The languages prescribed for the several presidencies are the following:—

N. W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab	Hindi. / Hindustani.
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Bengali. / Hindustani.
Madras	Tamil. / Telugu,
Bombay	Gujarati. / Marathi.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.

Besides the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any one of the following: viz., Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, or Hindustani. In addition to one of these languages, any one or more of the languages of India, including besides those named above, Canarese, Malayalim, Oriya, and others may be taken up. But proficiency in these additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed; and no candidate who shall show serious deficiency in any of the prescribed subjects shall receive marks in respect of an additional language.

II.—Law.

Examinations will be held under the following heads:—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in English Courts of Justice, with some of the leading principles of the Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

1. Under the head of "*General Jurisprudence*" candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions :—

Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").

Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I.

The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars.

Maine's "Ancient Law."

Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.*

2. Under the second head every candidate is required to send in at least six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice, in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid rather than to select (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result ; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness, and precision should be steadily kept in view.

An English translation is published by Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report. General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

(*e.*) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only) with a margin; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

Candidates will also be required to show a fair acquaintance with the leading principles of the *Law of Evidence*; and at each periodical examination a paper will be set embracing questions under one or more of the following heads:—

Grounds of Belief.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay.
Confession.
Examination of Witnesses.
Interpretation of Writings.
The functions of a Judge as distinguished from those of a Jury.

Questions upon the application of these principles to the cases heard by candidates in courts of justice will be put to them in the course of a *vivâ voce* examination on such cases.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches:—

(*a.*) The Letters Patent issued under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104., for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.*
(*b.*) The Code of Civil Procedure.†
(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code.‡
(*d.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure.§
(*e.*) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.‖
(*f.*) Hindu Law.
(*g.*) Mahommedan Law.

III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage:—

Elphinstone's History of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.

Marshman's History of India.

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* Copies of these Letters Patent will be delivered to candidates at the proper time.

† The book recommended is the work by Wm. Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage and Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author, candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

‡ Candidates are recommended to read The Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr Mayne, or the work by Messrs Morgan and Macpherson; the latter of which may be obtained on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay and Co., 13, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

§ May be obtained from Messrs. Allen, 13, Waterloo Place, London.

‖ Copies will be given to candidates at the proper time. This Act has been published with a Commentary and Notes, by Mr. W. Stokes.

General instructions. Candidates of 1868.

Kaye's Afghan War.
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.
Orme's History of India.
Thornton's Gazetteer.
Duncan's Geography of India.

IV.—Political Economy.

The works recommended are :—

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863).
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Ricardo's Political Economy.
Northcote's Twenty years of Financial Policy.
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.

Candidates are requested to acknowledge at once all communications from this Office, and to inform the Secretary of any change in their address.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

2 (K). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1868, with regard to their First Periodical Examination, commencing on the 10th of November 1868.

19th May 1868.

I.—Languages.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined, to be able to translate a portion of some simple book in each language, and to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-books will also be set for re-translation.

Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books.

In the prescribed languages the books on which candidates will be examined are :—

Hindustani.—Williams'* or Forbes'† Grammar.
Forbes' Totá Kahání† (first 71 pages).

Hindi.—Ballantyne's Grammar.‡
Sinhásan Battísí‡† (first 14 stories).

Bengali.—Wengers' edition of Yates' Grammar.‡§
Forbes' Selections† (pages 10–43).
Naba Nárí‖ (pp. 1–30).

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

* Published by Longmans.
† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.
‡ May be purchased at Trübner's, 60, Paternoster Row, E.C.
§ May be purchased at Williams & Norgate's, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden..
‖ May be procured at the office of the Civil Service Commission.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

Gujarati.—Shapurji Edalji's* Grammar.
Fourth Reading Book† (pp. 1–45, omitting poetry).
Marathi.—Stevenson's Grammar* (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).
" Æsop's Fables† (first 60 fables in Candy's edition).
Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook*† (pages 7 to 15, 23 to 76, 163 to 173, 207 to 211).
Pope's Tamil Reader,*† Part I. (first 40 Stories of Book I).
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar.*†
Telugu Selections*† (first 50 stories).

Candidates who take up Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian should read the following works:—

Sanskrit.—The Grammar; more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, as far as the four conjugational tenses, the reduplicated perfect, and the two futures, in the Parasmaipada and Atmanepada.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections,†‡ the three first extracts (pp. 1–34.)
Arabic.—The Grammar. (Wright, Forbes, or Stewart).
Selections. (Forbes or Schalch).
Alif Laila from the 101st to the 121st Night.
Persian.—The Grammar. (Lee's Edition of Sir W. Jones, Forbes, or Mirza Ibrahim).
Selections. (Gladwin or Forbes).
Gulistan, cap. I.

II. Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's Edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I.; or if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Introduction, Book I., and the first seven chapters of the First Part of Book IV.
Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.* Not fewer than twelve reports§ must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where both parties are represented by counsel or attorney. Seven must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates, embracing—
(*a.*) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction,
(*b.*) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury. One

* May be purchased at Trübner's, 60, Paternoster Row, E.C.
† May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.
‡ May be purchased from the Assistant-Librarian, India Office.
§ Six of these should be sent in before July 1st, and the remainder before October 1st.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

must consist of a separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The *Law of Evidence* is to be studied under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law* :—
The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.
The Map of India.
Geography of India, by Duncan.*

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I. and II. (with the supplemental notes and dissertations as far as they relate to those books), omitting the Digression concerning variations in the value of Silver, Book I., cap. xi., pt. 3, and the account of the Scotch Banking System, in the latter portion of cap. ii., Book II.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows :—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.)	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Gujarati - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency; and no candidate will receive a prize who exhibits serious deficiency in any one prescribed subject.

* May be purchased at Allen's, and, in a few weeks, at Trübner's.

III.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, APRIL 1867; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THAT EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1867.*

1. On Tuesday, April 9th, 1867, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.
2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st February 1867, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—
   (*a.*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1867 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;
   (*b.*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;
   (*c.*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;
   (*d.*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‡
3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.
4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge§:—

	Marks.
Language, Literature, and History of England—	
Composition - - - - 500	
History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - - 500	1,500
Language and Literature - - - 500	
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750
" " Rome -	750
" " France -	375
" " Germany -	375
" " Italy -	375

* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c. will be announced hereafter.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1867.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

	Marks.
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - -	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1.) Chemistry, including Heat; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Geology and Mineralogy; (4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany - - - - -	500
*** The total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature - -	375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.
6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*
7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.
8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1867.

NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. It is requested that the candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.
4. Candidates are requested to communicate in writing to the Secretary their addresses during the examination, and *to inform him of any changes of address.*

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* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*" —Report of Committee of 1854.

5. The result of the examination will be communicated by letter to each candidate about the end of May. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after this announcement*, for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

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6. Should a candidate have either books or papers with him on arrival at the examination room, he must leave them, together with his overcoat, hat, umbrella, &c. at the door, on tables provided for the purpose.
7. No candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed at the head of each sheet of paper sent in to the Examiners.
9. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them and to arrange their papers in the order of the pages, the first page being placed at the top.
10. No candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper-work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
11. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the Examiners. With this exception perfect silence is to be preserved in the Examination Room, and any candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room will be liable to be excluded from the examination.
12. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

		From	To	
At Burlington House, Piccadilly.	*Tuesday, 9th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English History.
	Wednesday, 10th Apr.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English Language and Literature.
	Thursday, 11th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	French language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
At Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.	*Friday, 12th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation from Latin.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation into Latin.
	Saturday, 13th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	RomanHistory,&c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation from Greek.
	Monday, 15th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation into Greek.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Greek History,&c.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

At Burlington House, Piccadilly.

	From	To	
Tuesday, 16th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Wednesday, 17th Apr.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Thursday, 18th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Moral Science.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Monday, 22nd April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Italian language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Tuesday, 23rd April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	German language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Wednesday, 24th Apr.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Natural Science.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Thursday, 25th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Sanskrit language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Friday, 26th April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Arabic language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	

EXAMINERS.

English		G. W. DASENT, Esq. L. H. COURTNEY, Esq. J. G. FITCH, Esq.
Greek and Latin		Rev. C. MERIVALE. Rev. OSBORNE GORDON. Rev. Professor RAWLINSON.
French Language		M. DUPONT. Professor CASSAL.
German Language		Professor AUFRECHT.
Italian Language		Count SAFFI.
Mathematics		Rev. B. M. COWIE. Professor H. J. S. SMITH.
Natural Science	Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism.	Professor LIVEING.
	Geology and Mineralogy	Professor MORRIS.
	Zoology, Botany.	W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.
Moral Science		Rev. Professor MAURICE.
Sanskrit Language		E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Arabic Language		Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION (1.)

G. W. DASENT, Esq.

Tuesday, April 9th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:

1. Capital Punishment.
2. The Rights of Women.
3. Athletic Sports.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

L. H. COURTNEY, ESQ.

Tuesday, April 9th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—*No candidate can be permitted to answer more than* six *questions.*]

1. Translate, adding such notes as are necessary to explain its meaning:—

   Ipse Comes tenet Dunhevet. Tempore Regis Eduardi geldabat pro una virgata terræ. Ibi tamen est j hida. Terra est x carucatæ. In dominio est j carucata et iij servi et unus villanus et xiij bordarii cum iiij carucatis. Ibi ij molini reddentes xl solidos et xl acræ pasturæ. Olim xx libras modo valet iiij libras. Ibi est castrum Comitis.

   Describe the book from which this passage is extracted.

2. Give an account of the rights and duties of an Earl under the early Norman kings. What was the name of a person holding an analogous position under the Anglo-Saxon monarchy, and in what respects did the functions of the two differ?

3. Write a life of *one* of the following persons:—

   St. Dunstan, St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop Laud, George Fox, John Wesley.

4. What were the functions of a sheriff before and after the Conquest? Describe the modes of appointment, past and present, of this officer, and give his Latin name.

5. Which of our kings has been called the English Justinian? Justify the appellation by describing in detail the most important acts of legislation of his reign.

6. Give an account of the popular insurrections in England in and shortly before the 15th century. Do you know of any similar occurrences elsewhere about the same time? Examine the reasons to which the English outbreaks have been or may be attributed.

7. Write a narrative of the part played in our history—

   By the Beaufort family in the 15th century.
   or By the Howard „ 16th „
   or By the Russell „ 17th „
   or By the Pelham „ 18th „

8. Write a life of Thomas Cromwell, and give a detailed account of the changes he effected in the English polity.

9. When did an owner of land in fee-tail first obtain a power of alienation? and when did an owner in fee-simple first obtain a legal power of disposing of his lands by will? Describe the nature of the Statute of Mortmain now restricting the power of giving lands by will, mentioning the date when it was enacted.

10. What was the constitution, and what were the powers of the Court of Star Chamber? When was it finally dissolved.

11. Write in some detail a life of Prince Rupert, describing his birth, parentage, education, civil and military career, and the circumstances of his later years.

12. State the mode of election of the Parliament of the United Commonwealth summoned by the Protector, and give a short history of its proceedings.

13. State what classes have been at different times electors of knights

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

of the shire. By what authority have Parliamentary boroughs received their privileges?

14. Describe the form of government of the colonies of New England from 1660 to 1760.
15. Explain at length in what manner the Habeas Corpus Act is a security for the immunity of Englishmen from arbitrary arrest. When was this immunity solemnly asserted in the Statute Book?
16. State the principal provisions of the peace of Utrecht. How far did England succeed in the objects proposed at the commencement of the war?
17. Enumerate the different possessions of the King of England at the time of the accession of George III., and of the King of the United Kingdom at the time of his death; specifying briefly how different possessions had been lost and won.
18. Describe the Regency intrigues when the incapacity of George III. first became apparent; and the provisions adopted at the later date when it became permanent.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (2.)

G. W. DASENT, Esq.

Wednesday, April 10th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Write a dialogue between any two great men.
2. Describe in a letter a Great Exhibition.
3. Write a character of any great man,—*a*, in the style of Milton; *b*, in the style of Johnson; *c*, in the style of Macaulay.

[N.B.—One *only of these questions is to be attempted.*]

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

J. G. FITCH, Esq.

Wednesday, April 10th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—*No candidate is permitted to answer more than* eight *questions.*]

I. Can you account historically, or by reference to any laws of sound or of grammar, for the italic letters in the following words:—

Numb*e*r.	Honou*r*.	Thei*r*.	Wha*t*.
Sovere*i*gn.	Co*u*ld.	I*m*proper.	Cyclopæd*i*a.
Bles*t*.	Cen*tr*e.	*Bish*op.	Nei*gh*bour.
Uni*qu*e.	Begin*n*er.	Cover.	Pi*l*grim.
Alm*s*.	Scien*c*e.	Nea*r*.	*Ph*antom.
*F*an*c*y.	Ris*i*ble.	Wen*t*.	Divid*end*.
Demonstra*tive*.	*Y*-clep*t*.		

II. Horne Tooke asserted that all particles were ultimately derived from nouns or verbs. Refer to any facts respecting the etymology of English conjunctions and prepositions, which will help to verify or to confute this theory. When the same word is capable of serving both as an adverb and as a preposition; which do you consider the older use, and why?

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III. Why has the infinitive been called by some grammarians the substantive mood? What was the difference in meaning between the two forms of Anglo-Saxon infinitive, and how far does our modern language contain traces of that difference? Comment on the grammar of the passage "What went ye out for to see?"

IV. Explain the following expressions; and quote from memory any others which seem to you analogous to them:—

"There *myghten sen* ensample
In hymself *oone*
That he was *myghtful* and meke,
And mercy *gan* graunte
To *hem* that *hengen* hym on heigh
And his herte *thirled.*
Forthi, I *rede* you, riche
Haveth routhe of the *povere.*"

"*Numerous verse.*" "Let my right hand forget her *cunning.*"

"*Who lists* the Roman greatness *forth* to figure
Him needeth not to seek for *usage* right
Of line, or lead, or rule, or square, to measure
Her length, her breadth, her deepness, or her height."

"Then shall neither be *earing* nor harvest."

"Seek peace and *ensue* it."

"That they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice."

"Serve truly and *painfully.*"

"Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment."

"I *wot* that through ignorance ye did it."

"*Ghostly* counsel." "I do not know your outward *favour.*"

"Make reply
"Without a tongue, using *conceit* alone."

V. Give an account, with examples, of any inflections of the verb which were once in use in our language, but are now obsolete. What is the original difference in meaning between the words "shall" and "will," and how far does that difference account for our modern use of the words?

VI. What is personification; and what influence does it exert on language? Is that influence to be traced in grammar, or in in rhetoric, or in both?

VII. Milton says that "rhyme is no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse." Explain this remark, and show how Milton defended it either by argument or in practice. Describe the conditions of a perfect rhyme; and say what English writers have used rhyme with the greatest success.

VIII. Give the substance of Trench's comments on the following words:—

Mercurial.	Happy.	Pagan.	Prejudice.
Novel.	Palliate.	Sincere.	Salvation.
Affliction.	Demure.	Lewd.	Dunce.
Raven.	Humour.	Miscreant.	Assassin.

IX. Name any eminent English writers who have been employed in the service of the State, and give some particulars about them.

X. Enumerate the principal writings of G. Herbert, Hobbes, Ascham, Addison, Gibbon, Locke, Southey, and Hallam.

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XI. Give some particulars respecting Ben Jonson, his writings and his literary associates.

XII. Answer the last question, substituting *Pope's* name for that of Ben Jonson.

XIII. Suppose an Englishman to have been eminent for his learning in the time of Edward III., what subjects would he probably have studied, and what books would he have read?

XIV. When and how was the taste for Greek learning revived in England? Name the persons chiefly instrumental in promoting it; and say in what way it has since influenced our vocabulary and our literature.

XV. If you desired to prepare a minute and exhaustive account of Milton and his works, and of the influence which they exerted on the events or on the thoughts of his age, what books would you consult? Add reasons for your answer.

XVI. What was Euphuism, and in what English works are examples of it to be found?

XVII. In what books do we read of the following persons, and what sort of characters do they severally sustain:—

Apemantus.	Jaques.	Falstaff.	Sir Giles Overreach.
Imogen.	Portia.	Blifil.	Rowena.
Imlac.	Tressilian.	Will Wimble.	Osric.
Canace.	Monkbarns.	Macheath.	Vivien.

XVIII. Give a summary of the argument of one of the following works:—

Milton.—Speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing.
Burke.—Reflections on the French Revolution.
J. S. Mill.—On Liberty.

XIX. Who have been the principal writers of sonnets in our language? Quote or refer to any sonnets which seem to you to possess special merit. Describe exactly the metrical form of the sonnet, and show what variations in its structure have been sanctioned by the usage of good authors.

XX. Take one of the undermentioned dramas, and say (1) What is its plot; (2) Whence the author obtained his materials; (3) What are its chief excellences and defects—

Hamlet. Catiline. Richard II. Comus. The Faithful Shepherdess. Duchess of Malfy. Remorse.

XXI. What English authors have written on the Philosophy of Government? Give a sketch of any one work on this subject which you have read.

XXII. What English works fall under the heads of epic, lyric, and didactic poems respectively? Explain the meaning of this classification; and describe at length one example of each kind.

XXIII. Reproduce, in substance, the estimate formed by any eminent critic of Dryden, of Fielding, of Bunyan, or of Boswell.

XXIV. Write out twelve sentences or phrases from Shakespeare which have passed into our current speech; and say in what connexion each of them originally occurs.

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FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DUPONT and Professor CASSAL.

Thursday, April 11th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

N.B.—*The translations into English should be written on* Blue *paper.*

1. Un seul des convives n'avait point pris part à toute la joie de cette conversation, et avait même laissé tomber tout doucement quelques plaisanteries sur notre bel enthousiasme. C'était Cazotte, homme aimable et original, mais malheureusement infatué des rêveries des illuminés. Il prend la parole, et du ton le plus sérieux: "Messieurs," dit-il, "soyez satisfaits; vous verrez tous cette grande et sublime "révolution que vous désirez tant. Vous savez que je suis un peu "prophète; je vous le rèpete vous la verrez." On lui répond par ce refrain connu; "*Faut pas être grand sorcier pour çà.*" "Soit, mais "peut-être faut-il l'être un peu plus pour ce qui me reste à vous dire. "Savez-vous ce qui arrivera de cette révolution, ce qui en arrivera "pour vous tous tant que vous êtes ici, et ce qui en sera la suite im- "médiate, l'effet bien prouvé, la conséquence bien reconnue?" "Ah! "voyons," dit Condorcet, avec son air et son rire sournois et niais, "un philosophe n'est pas fâché de rencontrer un prophète." "Vous, "Monsieur de Condorcet, vous expirerez étendu sur le pavé d'un "cachot; vous mourrez du poison que le bonheur de ce temps là vous "forcera de porter toujours sur vous." Grand étonnement d'abord; mais on se rappelle que le bon Cazotte est sujet à rêver tout éveillé, et l'on rit de plus belle.

LA HARPE.

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2. C'est nous flatter de croire que la mort nous paraisse de près ce que nous en avons jugé de loin, et que nos sentiments qui ne sont que faiblesse, soient d'une trempe assez forte pour ne point souffrir d'atteinte par la plus rude de toutes les épreuves. C'est aussi mal connaître les effets de l'amour propre, que de penser, qu'il puisse nous aider à compter pour rien, ce qui le doit nécessairement détruire; et la raison dans laquelle on croit trouver tant de ressources est trop faible en cette rencontre pour nous persuader ce que nous voulons. C'est elle au contraire qui nous trahit le plus souvent, et qui au lieu de nous inspirer le mépris de la mort, sert à nous découvrir ce qu'elle a d'affreux et de terrible. Tout ce qu'elle peut faire pour nous est de nous conseiller d'en détourner les yeux, pour les arrêter sur d'autres objets. Caton et Brutus en choisirent d'illustres. Un laquais se contenta, il y a quelque temps, de danser sur l'échafaud, où il allait être roué. Ainsi, bien que les motifs soient différents, ils produisent les mêmes effets; de sorte qu'il est vrai que quelque disproportion qu'il y ait entre les grands hommes et les gens du commun, on a vu mille fois les uns et les autres recevoir la mort d'un même visage; mais c'a toujours été avec cette différence, que, dans le mépris que les grands hommes font paraître pour la mort, c'est l'amour de la gloire qui leur en ôte la vue; et dans les gens du commun ce n'est qu'un effet de leur peu de lumières, qui les empêche de connaître la grandeur de leur mal, et leur laisse la liberté de penser à autre chose.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

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3. L'épi naissant mûrit de la faux respecté,
Sans crainte du pressoir, le pampre toute l'été,
Boit les doux présents de l'aurore;
Et moi comme lui belle, et jeune comme lui,
Quoi que l'heure présente ait de trouble et d'ennui,
Je ne veux pas mourir encore.
L'illusion féconde habite dans mon sein,
D'une prison sur moi les murs pèsent en vain,
J'ai les ailes de l'espérance.
Echappée aux réseaux de l'oiseleur cruel,
Plus vive, plus heureuse, aux campagnes du ciel
Philomèle chante et s'élance.
Est-ce à moi de mourir ? tranquille je m'endors,
Et tranquille je veille ; et ma veille, au remords
Ni mon sommeil ne sont en proie.
Ma bienvenue au jour me rit dans tous les yeux ;
Sur des fronts abbattus, mon aspect, dans ces lieux
Ranime presque de la joie.

ANDRÉ CHÉNIER.

Translate into French :—

N.B.—*The translations into French should be written on* White *paper.*

1. Learning, on its revival, was held in high estimation by the English princes and nobles; and, as it was not yet too common, even the great deemed it an object of ambition to attain a character for literature. The four successive sovereigns, Henry, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth may, on one account or other, be admitted into the class of authors. Queen Catherine Parr translated a book; Lady Jane Grey, considering her age and her sex and her station, may be regarded as a prodigy of literature. Queen Elizabeth wrote and translated several books, and she was familiarly acquainted with the Greek as well as the Latin tongue. It is pretended that she made an extemporary reply in Greek to the University of Cambridge, who had addressed her in that language. It is certain that she answered in Latin without premeditation, and in a very spirited manner, to the Polish ambassador, who had been wanting in respect to her. When she had finished, she turned about to her courtiers and said, "S'death, my Lords," (for she was much addicted to swearing,) "I have been obliged to scour up my "old Latin that hath long lain rusting." Elizabeth, even after she was Queen, did not entirely drop the ambition of appearing as an author; and, next to her desire or ambition for beauty, this seems to have been the chief object of her vanity.

HUME.

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2. It is an error to suppose that the English gentry were lodged in stately or even in well-sized houses. Generally speaking, their dwellings were as much inferior to those of their descendants in capacity as they were in convenience. The usual arrangement consisted of an entrance passage running through the house, with a hall on one side, a parlour beyond, and one or two chambers above; and on the opposite side a kitchen, pantry, and other offices. Such was the ordinary manor house of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as appears not only from the documents and engravings, but, as to the latter period,

from the buildings themselves, sometimes, though not very frequently, occupied by families of consideration.

But if the domestic buildings of the fifteenth century would not seem very spacious or convenient at present, far less would this luxurious generation be content with their internal accommodation. A gentleman's house containing three or four beds was extraordinarily well provided; few, probably, had more than two. The walls were commonly bare, without wainscot or even plaster, except that some great houses were furnished with hangings, and that perhaps hardly so soon as the reign of Edward IV. It is unnecessary to add that neither libraries of books nor pictures could have found a place among furniture.

HALLAM.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DUPONT,

Thursday, April 11th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*

Grammar.

1. Give the primitive tenses of the following verbs: *envoyer, courir, voir, croire, croître, fleurir, plaire.*
2. Explain the different meanings of the following expressions: *avoir affaire à—avoir affaire avec—avoir affaire de.*
3. Draw up a single general rule for the syntax of the French past participle. Give examples.
4. Account for the difference of orthography in the following sentences: *La dame que j'ai* vu *peindre—La dame que j'ai* vue *peindre. Le peu de bienveillance que vous m'avez témoign*ée *—le peu de bienveillance que vous m'avez témoigné—Je les ai* vus *voler—Je les ai* vu *voler.*
5. Translate the following sentences, noticing the difference of signification of "prendre garde"—*Prenez garde qu'il ne comprenne —Prenez garde qu'il ne comprenne pas—Prenez garde qu'il comprend ce que nous disons.*
6. Explain the difference in the meaning of some neuter verbs when used with the auxiliary *être*, and with the auxiliary *avoir*. Give some examples, and the general rule.

History.

1. Describe the moral and intellectual condition of France towards the end of the reign of Louis VI.
2. Give an account of the rise and fall of the second house of Burgundy.
3. Describe the circumstances which attended the death of Louis XIV., and the religious and political reaction which took place under the regency of Philippe D'Orléans.
4. Describe the situation of parties in France at the time of the opening of the *Etats-généraux*; 1789.
5. What were the consequences of the Revolution of the 9 Thermidor? Name the leading men of the Thermidorian party.

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9. Mention the most important facts connected with the following persons:—*Guizot, Molé, Cousin, Lamartine, Royer-Collard.*

Literature.

1. What was the influence exercised on the French language by the *Hôtel de Rambouillet?* Name the chief writers of that celebrated society,
2. Draw a short parallel between *Bossuet* and *Massillon;* name their principal works.
3. Trace the influence exercised on the genius of *Racine* by his education at Port-Royal. Give an outline of *Athalie.*
4. *Rousseau.*—In what does his prose differ from that of *Voltaire?* Trace his influence on some of the leading men of the *French Revolution.*
5. Name the chief historians of our time; noticing the peculiarities of their talent, and the different schools to which they belong.

Composition.

Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.

1. Que penser du goût littéraire d'une nation lorsque ce qu'elle admire ne réussit que chez elle?
2. L'ignorance de l'avenir est un bienfait pour l'homme.
3. De l'influence de l'industrie sur le développement intellectuel et moral de l'humanité.

TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Rev. C. MERIVALE.

Friday, April 12th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate:—

His rebus confectis, Cæsar, ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, milites in proxima municipia deducit: ipse ad urbem proficiscitur. Coacto senatu, injurias inimicorum commemorat, docet, se nullum extraordinarium honorem adpetisse, sed exspectato legitimo tempore consulatus, eo fuisse contentum, quod omnibus civibus pateret: latum ab decem tribunis plebis, contra dicentibus inimicis, Catone vero acerrime repugnante, et, pristina consuetudine, dicendi mora dies extrahente, ut sui ratio absentis haberetur, ipso consule Pompeio: qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset, cur se uti populi beneficio prohibuisset? Patientiam proponit suam, quum de exercitibus dimittendis ultro postulavisset: in quo jacturam dignitatis atque honoris ipse facturus esset. Acerbitatem inimicorum docet, qui, quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, atque omnia permisceri mallent, quam imperium exercitusque dimittere. Injuriam in eripiendis legionibus prædicat: crudelitatem et insolentiam in circumscribendis tribunis plebis, conditiones a se latas, et expetita colloquia et denegata, commemorat. Pro quibus rebus orat ac postulat, rempublicam suscipiant atque una secum administrent: sin timore defugiant, illis se oneri non futurum et per se rempublicam administraturum.

CÆSAR.

At quæ dea est? Bonam esse oportet, quandoquidem est abs te dedicata. Libertas, inquit, est. Eam tu igitur domi meæ collocasti, quam

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ex Urbe tota sustulisti? Tu, quum collegas tuos, summâ potestate præditos, negares liberos esse: quum in templum Castoris aditus esset apertus nemini: quum hunc clarissimum virum, summo genere natum, summis populi beneficiis usum, pontificem et consularem, et singulari bonitate et modestia præditum, (quem satis mirari, quibus oculis aspicere audeas, non queo,) audiente populo Romano a pediseequis conculcari juberes: quum indemnatum exturbares, privilegiis tyrannicis irrogatis: quum principem orbis terræ virum inclusum domi contineres: quum forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum possideres: Libertatis simulacrum in ea domo collocabas, quæ domus erat ipsa indicio tui crudelissimi dominatus et miserrimæ populi Romani servitutis? Eumne potissimum Libertas domo sua debuit pellere, qui nisi fuisset, in servorum potestatem civitas tota venisset?

CICERO.

Quantum distet ab Inacho
  Codrus pro patria non timidus mori,
Narras et genus Æaci,
  Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio:
Quo Chium pretio cadum
  Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
Quo præbente domum et quota
  Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
Da lunæ propere novæ,
  Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris
Murenæ: tribus aut novem
  Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.
Qui Musas amat impares,
  Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
Vates; tres prohibet supra
  Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia
Nudis juncta sororibus.
  Insanire juvat: cur Berecynthiæ
Cessant flamina tibiæ?
  Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra?

HORACE.

Nec suspecta tibi sint hæc, Corvine: Catullus,
Pro cujus reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
Tres habet heredes. Libet exspectare, quis ægram
Et claudentem oculos gallinam impendat amico
Tam sterili. Verum hæc nimia est impensa: coturnix
Nulla unquam pro patre cadet. Sentire calorem
Si cœpit locuples Gallita et Paccius orbi,
Legitime fixis vestitur tota tabellis
Porticus; exsistunt qui promittunt hecatomben,
Quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,
Nec Latio, aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis
Bellua concipitur: sed furva gente petita
Arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,
Cæsaris armentum, nulli servire paratum
Privato: siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
Hannibali, et nostris ducibus, regique Molosso,
Horum majores, ac dorso ferre cohortes,
Partem aliquam belli, et euntem in prœlia turrim.

JUVENAL.

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TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Rev. O. GORDON.

Friday, April 12th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

Nature has fear and reverence in the retinue of all her laws; and the evils which are consequent upon their breach are really greater than the want of profit, or the missing of pleasure, or the rods and axes of the prince. If there were no more in crime than the disorder of nature, the very unnaturalness itself were a very great matter. God hath given to virtues natural organs or bodily instruments; as to mercy he appointed bowels, eyes for pity, hands for relief; and the proper employment of these is so perfective of a man's condition that not to employ them according to the purpose of nature is a disease, a natural trouble; just as it is to trumpet with our mouth, which was intended for eating and drinking, and gentler breathing. It is punishment enough to do an unnatural and base action; so that Seneca well says, "Mankind were in an ill state, if those wickednesses which escape the "law and the judge did not bear the more grievous infliction of natural "punishment, and fear come in the place of suffering."

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

O snatched away in beauty's bloom,
On thee shall press no ponderous tomb,
But on thy turf shall roses rear
Their leaves the earliest of the year,
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom.

And oft by yon blue gushing stream
Shall sorrow lean her drooping head,
And feed deep thoughts with many a dream,
And lingering pause and lightly tread;
Fond wretch, as if her step disturbed the dead.

And if we know that tears are vain,
That death nor heeds nor hears distress,
Will this unteach us to complain
Or make one mourner weep the less?
And thou, who tellst me to forget,
Thy looks are wan, thy eyes are wet.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

Rev. C. MERIVALE.

Saturday, April 13th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. What is the subject nominative in grammar? Show in what constructions it may be omitted. Explain the constructions: *Urbem quam statuo vestra est.—Vastatur agri quod inter urbem et Fidenas est.—Venit mihi in mentem illius dici.—Tædet me studii.* Distinguish between impersonal verbs that can and those that cannot, or are not found to be, constructed with a

nominative subject. What construction is required with the verb "interest"? Suggest a derivation for "oportet."

2. Give the Latin numerals, cardinal and ordinal, from I to X, and show their etymological connexion with the Greek or other languages.
3. Derive and distinguish between the words,—
   a. Ullus, aliquis, quisque, quisquam, quispiam, quilibet, quicunque, quotuscunque.
   b. Olim, quondam.
   c. Adeo, ideo, idcirco.
   d. Unus, unicus, singulus, simplex:
4. Explain the title "legatus": to what various officers is it applied? What was the legatio libera? Trace the change in position of the legatus under the empire.
5. What derivations have been given of the word "Pontifex"? Distinquish the Pontifex from the Sacerdos, the Augur, the Flamen. What were the original numbers and functions of the Pontifices? What were the functions of the Pontifex Maximus under the empire? When did the office and title cease? Where was the residence of the Pontifex Max., and by what name was it called? Who were the Quindecimviri, the Epulones, the Salii, and the Augustales? Explain the line—
   Qui totam parvo revocant Almone Cybellen.
6. What are the various dates assigned for the foundation of Rome? What is the common date? By whose name is it called, and how is it deduced? More than twenty different accounts are enumerated of the foundation of Rome. Which of these can you specify? How does Sallust differ from Livy in this particular? What is Virgil's legend of the cities on the Roman hills before Rome? On which occasion is it introduced?
7. Give the legend of Coriolanus. What is his reputed date? What his descent and Gentile name? Where was Corioli, and to what nation did it belong? Explain the line (Sil. Ital. xvii. *in fin.*), Devictæ referens primus cognomina terræ. Quote Ovid's summary of the most illustrious Roman cognomina.
8. What Roman historians preceded Livy? Which of them wrote in Greek, which in Latin? Of which of each class do any remains exist? What were the original sources of early Roman history? What is known of the life of Livy? What does he say in his preface of the scope and object of his work? To what epoch did it extend, and what portions of it remain?
9. Give an account of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus; his date and actions in Etruria, Samnium, and Lucania. Recite the inscription on his sarcophagus. Mention the names and exploits of contemporary Romans.
10. To what different authors has the continuation of Cæsar's Commentaries been ascribed? What is Niebuhr's opinion of the authorship of the book De Bello Hispaniensi, and how does he characterize its style? Recount Cæsar's three campaigns in Hispania, as connected with the mount Herminius, the river Sicoris, and the field of Munda.
11. Give an account of the Gens, the Familia, and the personal career of the Empe or Galba. Relate from Tacitus the circumstances of his death. Explain the sentences: "Suscepere duo mani- "pulares Imperium Pop. Rom. transferendum, et transtulerunt." "Ignarus interim Galba, et sacris intentus, fatigabat alieni jam "imperii Deos."

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12. What is the number of Virgil's Eclogues? Mention the subjects of some of them, especially the First, the Fourth, and the Tenth, and point out their historical reference. Quote lines in imitation of Theocritus in allusion to Julius and Augustus, and indicative of local scenery. What is your idea of Virgil as a picturesque poet? Explain the expressions :—

Flores inscripti nomina regum.
Lupi Mœrim videre priores.
Invito processit Vesper Olympo.
Cedet et ipse mari vector.

TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

Rev. G. RAWLINSON.

Saturday, April 13th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate—

Αἰολίην δ' ἐς νῆσον ἀφικόμεθ'· ἔνθα δ' ἔναιεν
Αἴολος Ἱπποτάδης, φίλος ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν,
Πλωτῇ ἐνὶ νήσῳ· πᾶσαν δέ τέ μιν πέρι τεῖχος
Χάλκεον ἄρρηκτον, λισσὴ δ' ἀναδέδρομε πέτρη.
Τοῦ καὶ δώδεκα παῖδες ἐνὶ μεγάροις γεγάασιν,
Ἓξ μὲν θυγατέρες, ἓξ δ' υἱέες ἡβώοντες.
Ἐνθ' ὅ γε θυγατέρας πόρεν υἱάσιν εἶναι ἀκοίτις.
Οἱ δ' αἰεὶ παρὰ πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητέρι κεδνῇ
Δαίνυνται· παρὰ δέ σφιν ὀνείατα μυρία κεῖται,
Κνισσῆεν δέ τε δῶμα περιστεναχίζεται αὐλῇ
Ἤματα· νύκτας δ' αὖτε παρ' αἰδοίῃς ἀλόχοισιν
Εὕδουσ' ἔν τε τάπησι καὶ ἐν τρητοῖς λεχέεσσιν.
Καὶ μὲν τῶν ἱκόμεσθα πόλιν καὶ δώματα καλά.
Μῆνα δὲ πάντα φίλει με, καὶ ἐξερέεινεν ἕκαστα,
Ἴλιον Ἀργείων τε νέας καὶ νόστον Ἀχαιῶν·
Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τῷ πάντα κατὰ μοῖραν κατέλεξα.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ ἐγὼ ὁδὸν ἤτεον ἠδ' ἐκέλευον
Πεμπέμεν, οὐδέ τι κεῖνος ἀνήνατο, τεῦχε δὲ πομπήν.
Δῶκέ μοι ἐκδείρας ἀσκὸν βοὸς ἐννεώροιο,
Ἔνθα δὲ βυκτάων ἀνέμων κατέδησε κέλευθα·
Κεῖνον γὰρ ταμίην ἀνέμων ποίησε Κρονίων,
Ἠμὲν παυέμεναι ἠδ' ὀρνύμεν ὅν κ' ἐθέλῃσιν.
Νηὶ δ' ἐνὶ γλαφυρῇ κατέδει μέρμιθι φαεινῇ
Ἀργυρέῃ, ἵνα μή τι παραπνεύσῃ ὀλίγον περ.

HOMER.

Ὃν αἰόλα νὺξ ἐναριζομένα
τίκτει κατευνάζει τε, φλογιζόμενον
Ἅλιον Ἅλιον αἰτῶ,
τοῦτο καρῦξαι τὸν Ἀλκμήνας, πόθι μοι πόθι παῖς
ναίει ποτ', ὦ λαμπρᾷ στεροπᾷ φλεγέθων,
ἢ ποντίας αὐλῶνας, ἢ δισσαῖσιν ἀπείροις κλιθεὶς,
εἶπ', ὦ κρατιστεύων κατ' ὄμμα.
ποθουμένᾳ γὰρ φρενὶ πυνθάνομαι
τὰν ἀμφινεικῆ Δηιάνειραν ἀεὶ,
οἷά τιν' ἄθλιον ὄρνιν,
οὔ ποτ' εὐνάζειν ἀδακρύτων βλεφάρων πόθον, ἀλλ'
εὔμναστον ἀνδρὸς δεῖμα φέρουσαν ὁδοῦ
ἐνθυμίοις εὐναῖς ἀνανδρώτοισι τρύχεσθαι, κακὰν
δύστανον ἐλπίζουσαν αἶσαν.
πολλὰ γὰρ ὥστ' ἀκάμαντος
ἢ Νότου ἢ Βορέα τις
κύματ' ἐν εὐρεῖ πόντῳ
βάντ' ἐπιόντα τ' ἴδῃ,
οὕτω δὲ τὸν Καδμογενῆ τρέφει, τὸ δ' αὔξει βιότου
πολύπονον, ὥσπερ πέλαγος Κρήσιον. ἀλλά τις θεῶν
αἰὲν ἀναμπλάκητον Ἅιδα σφε δόμων ἐρύκει.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

SOPHOCLES.

Διανοοῦνται γὰρ, ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. καὶ δεινὸν μηδενὶ ὑμῶν δόξῃ εἶναι ὅτι καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τὸ γὰρ ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν, ὅπερ κἀκεῖνοι πυνθάνονται, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἤκμαζε καὶ τῶν νεῶν τῇ ξηρότητι καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων τῇ σωτηρίᾳ· νῦν δὲ αἵ τε νῆες διάβροχοι τοσοῦτον χρόνον ἤδη θαλασσεύουσαι καὶ τὰ πληρώματα ἔφθαρται. τὰς μὲν γὰρ ναῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελκύσαντας διαψῦξαι διὰ τὸ ἀντιπάλους τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν πολεμίων οὔσας ἀεὶ προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὡς ἐπιπλεύσονται. φανεραὶ δέ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, καὶ αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις ἐπ' ἐκείνοις, καὶ ἀποξηρᾶναι τὰς σφετέρας μᾶλλον ἐξουσία· οὐ γὰρ ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄλλοις. ἡμῖν δ' ἐκ πολλῆς ἂν περιουσίας νεῶν μόλις τοῦτο ὑπῆρχε καὶ μὴ ἀναγκαζομένοις ὥσπερ νῦν πάσαις φυλάσσειν. εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιρήσομέν τι καὶ βραχὺ τῆς τηρήσεως, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐχ ἕξομεν, παρὰ τὴν ἐκείνων πόλιν χαλεπῶς καὶ νῦν ἐσκομιζόμενοι. τὰ δε πληρώματα διὰ τόδε ἐφθάρη τε ἡμῖν καὶ ἔτι νῦν φθείρεται, τῶν ναυτῶν τῶν μὲν διὰ φρυγανισμὸν καὶ ἁρπαγὴν μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἀπολλυμένων· οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐς ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, αὐτομολοῦσι.

THUCYDIDES.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

ΣΩ. Πῶς λέγεις, ὦ Ἄνυτε; οὗτοι ἄρα μόνοι τῶν ἀντιποιουμένων τι ἐπίστασθαι εὐεργετεῖν τοσοῦτον τῶν ἄλλων διαφέρουσιν, ὅσον οὐ μόνον οὐκ ὠφελοῦσιν, ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι, ὅ τι ἄν τις αὐτοῖς παραδῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ἐναντίον διαφθείρουσι; καὶ τούτων φανερῶς χρήματα ἀξιοῦσι πράττεσθαι; ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἔχω ὅπως σοι πιστεύσω· οἶδα γὰρ ἄνδρα ἕνα Πρωταγόραν πλείω χρήματα κτησάμενον ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς σοφίας ἢ Φειδίαν τε, ὃς οὕτω περιφανῶς καλὰ ἔργα εἰργάζετο, καὶ ἄλλους δέκα τῶν ἀνδριαντοποιῶν· καίτοι τέρας λέγεις, εἰ οἱ μὲν τὰ ὑποδήματα ἐργαζόμενοι τὰ παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια ἐξακούμενοι οὐκ ἂν δύναιντο λαθεῖν τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας μοχθηρότερα ἀποδιδόντες ἢ παρέλαβον τὰ ἱμάτιά τε καὶ ὑποδήματα, ἀλλ' εἰ τοιαῦτα ποιοῖεν, ταχὺ ἂν τῷ λιμῷ ἀποθάνοιεν, Πρωταγόρας δὲ ἄρα ὅλην τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλάνθανε διαφθείρων τοὺς συγγιγνομένους καὶ μοχθηροτέρους ἀποπέμπων ἢ παρελάμβανε πλέον ἢ τετταράκοντα ἔτη· οἶμαι γὰρ αὐτὸν ἀποθανεῖν ἐγγὺς καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότα, τετταράκοντα δὲ ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ ὄντα· καὶ ἐν ἅπαντι τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἔτι εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν ταυτηνὶ εὐδοκιμῶν οὐδὲν πέπαυται.

PLATO.

Κληθέντες γὰρ οὗτοι πρὸς Ξενόφρονα, τὸν υἱὸν τὸν Φαιδίμου, τοῦ τῶν τριάκοντα, ᾤχοντο· ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ ἐπορεύθην. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἦκον εἰς τὸ πίνειν, εἰσάγει τινὰ Ὀλυνθίαν γυναῖκα, εὐπρεπῆ μέν, ἐλευθέραν δε καὶ σώφρονα, ὡς τὸ ἔργον ἐδήλωσεν. ταύτην τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὑτωσὶ πίνειν ἡσυχῇ καὶ τρώγειν ἠνάγκαζον οὗτοί, μοι δοκεῖ, ὡς διηγεῖτο Ἰατροκλῆς ἐμοὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ· ὡς δὲ προῄει τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ διεθερμαίνοντο, κατακλίνεσθαι καί τι καὶ ᾄδειν ἐκέλευον. ἀδημονούσης δὲ τῆς ἀνθρώπου, καὶ οὔτε ἐθελούσης, οὔτε ἐπισταμένης, ὕβριν τὸ πρᾶγμα ἔφασαν οὑτοσὶ καὶ ὁ Φρύνων, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι, τῶν θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν, τῶν ἁλιτηρίων Ὀλυνθίων αἰχμάλωτον οὖσαν, τρυφᾶν· καὶ "κάλει παῖδα," καὶ "ἱμᾶντά τις φερέτω." ἦκεν οἰκέτης, ἔχων ῥυτῆρα, καὶ πεπωκότων, οἶμαι, καὶ μικρῶν ὄντων τῶν παροξυνόντων, εἰπούσης τι, καὶ δακρυσάσης ἐκείνης, περιῤῥήξας τὸν χιτωνίσκον ὁ οἰκέτης, ξαίνει κατὰ τοῦ νώτου πολλάς. ἔξω δ' αὐτῆς οὖσα ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τοῦ πράγματος ἡ γυνή, ἀναπηδήσασα προσπίπτει πρὸς τὰ γόνατα τῷ Ἰατροκλεῖ, καὶ τὴν τράπεζαν ἀνατρέπει.

DEMOSTHENES.

TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

Open Competition, 1867.

Monday, April 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into Greek Prose:—

Lysander having returned this money into the Persian treasury, Callicratidas immediately began to be in want. He made, however, no difficulty of going to the Court of Sardis to ask for a supply, which he thought would be granted at once; but to provide for a favourable reception by previous intrigue, or to obviate any ill impression concerning himself, never entered into his imagination. On arriving he applied for an audience, and was told to wait two days. But on going according to appointment he was put off again, and as often as he went the pomp which he saw around him, the insolence and servility, and faithlessness, excited his indignation. At last he departed without seeing the prince, and his business not done. "Wretched Greeks," he said, "who will so truckle to barbarians for money." And he swore that if he lived to return home he would do his best to reconcile Lacedæmon with Athens.

Translate into Greek Iambics:—

Silvius.—My errand is to you, fair youth,
My gentle Phœbe bids me give you this.
I know not the contents, but as I guess
By the stern brow and waspish action
Which she did use as she was writing it,
It bears an angry tenour; pardon me,
I am but as a guiltless messenger.

Rosalind.—Patience herself would startle at this letter,
And play the swaggerer; bear this, bear all.
She says, I am not fair, that I lack manners,
She calls me proud, and that she could not love me
Were man as rare as phœnix. Od's my will,
Her love is not the hare that I do hunt.
Why writes she so to me? Well, shepherd, well,
This is a letter of your own device.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

Rev. G. Rawlinson.

Monday, April 15th: 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give the chief peculiarities of the Ionic dialect, and mention any extant works composed in it.

2. Distinguish between ἄᾶτος and ἀᾶτος — ἄδην and ᾄδην — ἀνα and ανα — αὕτη, αὐτη, and ἀϋτή, — βοή and βοῆ — εἷς, εἶς, and εἴς — ἠρῶ and ἤρῳ — κακώ, κακῷ, and κακῶ — λαός and λᾶος — τεκνότροφος and τεκνοτρόφος.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

3. Translate into idiomatic Greek:—
   a. I have a right to demand.
   b. In conclusion he said.
   c. They reached Athens on the third day.
   d. He was evidently lying.
   e. He was content to die with his wife.
   f. The exiles returned to their country.
   g. He fell unawares among the enemy.
4. Point out and correct any faults of grammar or prosody which you detect in the following lines and sentences:—
   α. Στρατὸς περᾷ κρυσταλλοπῆγα διὰ πόρον.
   β. Ὁπόταν στρατοπεδεύονται, τάφρον περιβάλλονται.
   γ. Ἐπεὶ διά γε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, πάλαι ἂν ἀπολώλατε.
   δ. Ἑλλαδι ζυγὸν ἀμφιβαλεῖν δούλιον.
   ε. Ἦν δ' ἐγγὺς ἦλθε θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται.
   ζ. Ἦλθεν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, ἵνα ἴδῃ τὸν πατέρα.
   η. Ταῦτα ἐγένετο ἤτοι φαρμάκοις ἤτοι μάγων τέχναις.
5. Mention Greek historians anterior to Herodotus, and subsequent to Xenophon; and name *one* important work of each.
6. What important results, political and military, followed on the failure of the Athenian expedition against Sicily?
7. State what you know of the writings of Tyrtæus, Solon, and Callimachus.
8. The confederacies of Greece, and the chief causes of their weakness.
9. State when and between whom the following battles were fought; and describe minutely some one of them:—Arbela, Cunaxa, Delium, Ipsus, Ladé, Platæa, Sellasia.
10. The relations of Greece with Egypt from B.C. 650 to B.C. 450.
11. The chief mountain ranges and rivers of European Greece. Describe the position and give if you can the modern name of each.
12. What Greek inscriptions are extant of an earlier date than B.C. 450? By what peculiarities in the writing is an early Greek inscription to be recognized?

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Rev. B. M. COWIE.

Tuesday April 16th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. The squares described on the sides containing the right angle of a right-angled triangle are together equal to the square described upon the side opposite the right triangle.
   Prove this; and show how the theorem may be demonstrated by superposition.
2. From a point outside a circle draw a straight line to touch the circle.
   If a quadrilateral described about a circle have two sides parallel, each of the other two sides will subtend a right angle at the centre of the circle.
3. If two equal parallelograms are equiangular, the sides about the equal angles are reciprocally proportional.

4. Reduce the fraction $\dfrac{x^2 - 8x + 7}{x^3 - 9x^2 + 23x - 15}$

If $x = a.\dfrac{(\sqrt{m} \pm \sqrt{n})^2}{2\sqrt{mn}}$ find the value of $\dfrac{m}{n}$

5. Solve the equations—

(α) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a + x} = \dfrac{2a}{\sqrt{a + x}}$

(β) $\left.\begin{cases} \dfrac{2x - y}{7} + 3x = 2y - 6, \\ \dfrac{y + 3}{5} + \dfrac{y - x}{6} = 2x - 8. \end{cases}\right\}$

(γ) $\dfrac{1}{x + a} + \dfrac{1}{x + 2a} + \dfrac{1}{x + 3a} = \dfrac{3}{x}$

6. Show that $u = \dfrac{a + b + c + d}{p + q + r + s}$ lies between the greatest and least of the fractions $\dfrac{a}{p}, \dfrac{b}{q}, \dfrac{c}{r}, \dfrac{d}{s}$; and find the difference between u and $\frac{1}{4}$ the sum of the four latter fractions, in a convenient form.

7. If any number of balls be placed in an urn, show that the chance of drawing an odd number is greater than the chance of drawing an even number.

8. In any system of notation whose radix is r, if the sum of the digits of any number is divisible by $(r - 1)$, the number itself is divisible by $(r - 1)$.

9. Given cos. A, find cos. 3 A. Show how the equation so found is made auxiliary to the solution of a cubic equation.

10. Explain fully the ambiguous case in the solution of a plane triangle; and show, geometrically, that the trigonometric double value coincides with the answer found by construction.

11. Prove Demoivre's Theorem :—

$$\left(\cos\frac{m\theta}{n} \pm \sqrt{-1}\sin\frac{m\theta}{n}\right) = \left(\cos\theta \pm \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta\right)$$

Show that there are the same number of values of the expression on each side of this equation.

12. Prove that $\tan\theta - \frac{1}{3}(\tan\theta)^3 + \frac{1}{5}(\tan\theta)^5 + \&c. = \theta$, and apply the series to calculate the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle.

13. Find the area of a spherical triangle.

If m be the number of the plane angles forming each solid angle and n the number of sides of each plane face of a regular polyhedron, show that

$m^{-1} + n^{-1}$ must be greater than 2^{-1}.

14. If a, b, c be the arcs forming a spherical triangle; A, B, C the angles opposite to them, and if A + B + C = 270°, show that—

$$\sin 2\,A = -\frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}(b + c)\cos\frac{1}{2}(b - c)}{\sin\frac{1}{2}b, \sin\frac{1}{2}c}$$

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

H. J. S. SMITH, Esq.

Wednesday, April 16th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Transform the equation

$$x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \ldots + p_{n-1} x + p_n = 0$$

into another the roots of which shall be less than those of the proposed equation by a constant difference.

Transform

$$x^4 - 4x^3 - 18x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

into an equation wanting its third term.

2. Give a method for the solution of a reciprocal equation not surpassing the fifth degree, and solve the equation

$$x^4 - 10\,x^3 + 26x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0.$$

3. Investigate an expression for the perpendicular distance of a given point from a given line, the axes of coordinates being rectangular.

Obtain the equations of the bisectors of the angles contained by the straight lines

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0$$
$$x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha - p = 0,$$

and prove that these bisectors are at right angles to one another.

4. Draw two tangents to an ellipse from a given point without it.

5. The equation of a hyperbola referred to its principal axes being $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, deduce its equation referred to its asymptotes.

6. Trace the curve

$$y^2 - 2xy + x^2 + 2x + 2y - 6 = 0;$$

and obtain the equations of its axis and directrix, and the coordinates of its vertex and focus.

7. Employing the usual abridged notation, investigate the equation of a circle circumscribing a triangle.

Write down the equation of the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the lines

$$y = x\sqrt{3},\ y = -x\sqrt{3},\ y = c.$$

8. Prove the rules for differentiating x^n and $\log x$; and differentiate

(1) $u = x^{e^{\sin x}}$

(2) $u = \tan^{-1} \frac{x + y}{1 - xy}$

the variables x and y being independent.

9. Investigate Taylor's Theorem; and obtain the first four terms of the expansion of $e^{\sin(a+x)}$ in a series proceeding by powers of x.

10. Eliminate the constants from the equation

$$y = a \sin (x + \alpha),$$

and the arbitrary functions from the equation

$$u = \phi(x + y) \times \psi(x - y)$$

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11. Define the tangent at any point of a curve line.
Find the equation to the tangent of the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 9a^3$, (α) at any point (β) at the point $x = 2a$, $y = a$.

12. Determine the radius of curvature at any point of a curve referred to polar co-ordinates.
What is the curvature of the spiral $r = a\epsilon^{m\theta}$ at the point $\theta = 0$, $r = a$?

13. Trace the curve
$$xy^2 = (x - a)^2 (x - b),$$
supposing a and b positive, and distinguishing the cases $a < b$, $a = b$, $a > b$.

14. Integrate
$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \qquad \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$
and find the value of
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin x} \text{ and } \int_{\sqrt{\epsilon}}^{\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x (\log x)^2}$$

15. Find the area of one of the loops of the curve $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any that have preceded.

A. Define the anharmonic ratio of four points, and prove that if a pencil of four lines be cut by a transversal, the anharmonic ratio of the points of intersection is the same, whatever be the position of the transversal.

B. Find the condition that the planes
$$Ax + By + Cz + D = o$$
$$A'x + B'y + C'z + D' = o$$
should be at right angles to one another; and determine the direction cosines of a plane at right angles to both of them.

C. Find the envelope of the plane
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$
a, b, c being subject to the condition
$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} = \text{constant}.$$

D. Integrate the equations

(i) $$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y}$$

(ii) $$x\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{\log x} = x^2$$

(iii) $$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - n^3y = x^3.$$

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

H. J. S. SMITH, Esq.

Wednesday, April 17th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Find the resultant of two commensurable forces acting on a particle not in the same straight line.

   Three forces which are to one another as 3, 4, 5, act upon a particle in the same plane. Show that if there is equilibrium the first two forces are at right angles.
2. Prove that three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the lines joining the angles of a triangle to the middle points of the sides, are in equilibrium.
3. Determine the centre of gravity of a quadrilateral figure of uniform thickness and density, of which two opposite sides are parallel.

   If the centre of gravity coincides with the intersection of the diagonals, show that the quadrilateral figure is a parallelogram.
4. Find the ratio of the power and weight in a system of pullies in which all the strings (supposed to be parallel) are attached to the weight.
5. Define a couple: and show that its effect is not altered, if it is transferred to any new position in its plane.
6. An uniform heavy beam rests with one end upon a horizontal plane, and with the other end against a vertical plane. If the beam be on the point of moving, when inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, determine the coefficient of friction, the material of the two plane surfaces being the same.
7. What is meant by the mass of a body? How is it proved that bodies which have equal weights have equal masses?
8. A body falls through one hundred feet. What time will it take to fall, and what velocity will it acquire? At what point of its fall will its velocity be one half its final velocity?
9. Define *vis viva*. If two perfectly elastic balls impinge directly upon one another, show that their *vis viva* before and after impact is the same.

   If the bodies are imperfectly elastic, determine the amount of *vis viva* lost.
10. Define centrifugal force. Assuming the earth's equatorial radius to be 4,000 miles, what is the centrifugal force at the equator arising from the earth's rotation?
11. Prove that the path of a projectile near the earth's surface is a parabola.
12. Describe the Hydrostatic Press, and state the laws of fluid pressure upon which its use as a mechanical power depends.
13. A conical vessel filled with fluid is placed with its axis vertical. Compare the pressures on the curved surface, when the base is lowest, and when the vertex is lowest.
14. Determine the principal focus of a concave spherical reflector.
15. State the laws of the refraction of light.

    A ray of light, incident on a refracting surface at an angle of 60°, is partly reflected and partly refracted. If the reflected and refracted rays are at right angles, determine the index of refraction.

16. Describe the apparent annual motion of the sun in the heavens, and explain its effect upon the seasons. — OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.
17. What is the aberration of light, and how is the velocity of light computed by means of it?

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Rev. B. M. COWIE.

Wednesday, April 17th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. When any number of forces act on a rigid body, find the condition under which they may all be reduced to a single force, and the equations to the line in which it must act.
2. Find the centre of gravity of the eighth part of a sphere, bounded by three planes at right angles to each other, through the centre of the sphere.
3. When a flexible string is acted on by any forces, find the equations of equilibrium, and the condition under which the tension will be constant.
4. Enunciate and prove the principle of Virtual Velocities.

   Apply it to the following case: Two small smooth unequal spheres are placed in a fixed hemispherical bowl; when in equilibrium under the action of gravity, find the inclination to the horizon of the line joining their centres.
5. When a body floats in a fluid, determine the conditions of equilibrium.

   A sphere floats with one portion immersed in a heavy fluid, and the remainder in a lighter fluid which does not mix with the other; given the ratio of the two parts into which the common surface of the fluids divides the vertical diameter of the sphere, find an equation connecting the densities of the sphere, and the two fluids.
6. Define the meta-centre of a floating body, and show how it is to be found.
7. Find the pressure at any point in the interior of a fluid mass in equilibrium acted on by any forces.
8. A body moves in one plane under the action of a central force. Show that the area swept out by the radius vector varies as the time; and that the change of velocity, in passing from one point to another, is independent of the path described.
9. If a body describe an ellipse whose centre is also the centre of force, prove that the law of force must be that of the direct distance.
10. A particle acted on by gravity moves on a circular arc in a vertical plane: find the time of oscillating through a given portion of the arc, when the whole time of vibration is small.
11. What is *Moment of Inertia?*

    Show that the moment of inertia of a triangle, whose mass is M and sides (a, b, c), round an axis through the centre of gravity perpendicular to the plane of the triangle is—

$$\frac{M}{36}(a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$$

12. Define *principal axes* of a rigid body; and show that there are always three principal axes.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

13. A rough sphere, placed upon a larger sphere, rolls down from the highest point: find where it will leave the surface.

14. If a body whose elasticity is (m) descend from rest through an altitude (h) by the uniform force of gravity in a medium whose resistance to a velocity $v = g\,k\,v^2$, and impinging on a horizontal plane, rise and fall alternately: prove that the whole space described by the body $= \frac{1}{g\,k^2} \log_e \left\{ \frac{m\,e^{-2gk^2h} - 1}{m^2 - 1} \right\}$.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY,

Rev. PROFESSOR MAURICE.

Thursday, April 18th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Give the derivations of the words *Moral* and *Ethical*. Explain how they indicate the objects of Moral Philosophy.
2. By whom is the name "Philosopher" said to have been first used? How was it related to the name "Sophist"? When and how did that become a term of reproach? What was the quarrel of Socrates with the Sophists of Athens generally? Mention any particular Sophists who are introduced into the Dialogues of Plato, and anything you may recollect of their lives and opinions.
3. Pope calls Happiness "Our being's end and aim." What Greek Philosopher adopted that maxim as the central one of his moral system? Give his definition of Happiness, and examine the different parts of it. What is Paley's notion of Happiness?
4. Give the etymologies of these words:—"Conscience," "Duty," "Virtue," "Right," "Obligation," "Law." Is the meaning of this word the same in Physical and in Moral Science? If not, what is the difference?
5. "All this," says a great writer, "is nothing more than the distinction between mere *Power* and *Authority*." What is this distinction? What is the application of it to moral questions?
6. Give a short account of the following philosophers, noting (1) the times in which they lived, (2) the countries to which they respectively belonged, (3) any remarkable circumstances in their biographies, (4) what was most characteristic in their views of *moral* subjects: (*a*) Epicurus, (*b*) Epictetus, (*c*) Helvetius, (*d*) Butler, (*e*) Bentham, (*f*) Kant.
7. Explain and illustrate the difference between the adjectives "arbitrary" and "voluntary."
8. Explain the origin of the words "Appetite," "Affection," "Passion," "Sympathy," "Habit," "Energy," and illustrate the use of any of them by eminent writers on Morals.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Rev. PROFESSOR MAURICE.

Thursday, April 18th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Sir W. Hamilton quotes these words from Cicero and Macrobius as explaining the subject of Mental Philosophy: (1) *Mens cujusque is est quisque, non ea figura quæ digito demónstrari*

potest. (2) *Ergo qui videtur non ipse verus homo est, sed verus ille est a quo regitur quod videtur.* Translate these passages. To what theory about our nature are they opposed? OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

2. Give the derivations of these words: observation, attention, reflection, apprehension, comprehension, perception, conception, subject, object, substance. Illustrate from these etymologies what you may recollect of the use of any of these words in philosophical writings.
3. Explain (by reference to their derivations) the words physiology, psychology, pneumatology, ontology. What is Locke's objection to the study which is indicated by the last of these names?
4. In what sense and on what grounds has Logic been called the Science of Names? What class of thinkers have protested against that description of it, and why?
5. In what sense is Logic an Art of Reasoning? Why is that account of it insufficient?
6. Explain the word Category. What are Aristotle's Categories? What objections have been made to them?
7. Explain the *dictum de omni et nullo.* How has the syllogism been deduced from it?
8. Give some examples of the "undistributed middle," and of popular fallacies which can be traced to it.
9. Explain and illustrate the words "Deduction and Induction," Why is Experimental Philosophy commonly called also Inductive Philosophy.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

COUNT SAFFI.

Monday, April 22nd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English prose:—

La fiducia in Dio.

(Statua del Bartolini.)

Quasi obbliando la corporea salma,
Rapita in Quei che volentier perdona,
Sulle ginocchia il bel corpo abbandona
Soavemente, e l' una e l' altra palma.
Un dolor stanco, una celeste calma
Le appar diffusa in tutta la persona,
Ma nella fronte che con Dio ragiona
Balena l' immortal raggio dell' alma;
E par che dica: se ogni dolce cosa
M' inganna, e al tempo che sperai sereno
Fuggir mi sento la vita affannosa,
Signor, fidando, al tuo paterno seno
L' anima mia ricorre, e si riposa
In un affetto che non è terreno.

GIUSTI.

Consigli ad un giovane intorno ai suoi studj.

. . . Quanto alla nota de' libri che mi domandate, i quali sieno a proposito per i vostri studj, immaginandomi che voi non vi vogliate

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valere dello scrivere se non nella vostra lingua, essendo voi Toscano, non avete bisogno se non di coltivarla. Ed a questo basta la lezione de' nostri tre primi, Dante, Petrarca, e Boccaccio, e di certi buoni che hanno scritto a questi tempi, e massimamente delle avvertenze della grammatica, le quali sono necessarie per non errare ne' termini. Nel resto vi supplirà il corso ordinario della lingua, e specialmente nello scrivere familiare, il quale ha da esser quasi tutt' uno col parlare. Nelle altre composizioni poi bisognano tante considerazioni che non si possono scrivere in una lettera; e voi mi par che non abbiate a passare questo segno del parlare e dello scriver comune, perchè altremente vi converrebbe entrar più addentro nell' osservazione dell' arte del dire; sicchè questi bastano quanto all' esplicare il vostro concetto nel vostro idioma. Quanto poi a studiar le cose per saperle solamente, poichè non avete le lingue forestiere, tutte le traduzioni son buone; guardando alle cose che dicono, non a come sono dette. Del latino non m' è parso al vostro parlare, che ne vogliate far professione, se non per intenderlo; e di questo voi sapete che i migliori sono Marco Tullio, Cesare, Sallustio, Tito Livio, per prosatori; Virgilio, Orazio, Terenzio, Tibullo, Catullo, Ovidio, per poeti, e gli altri di quel tempo. Tanti altri che sono poi, s' hanno a leggere pur per le cose, come s' è detto di sopra, e non per lo stile. E universalmente, quanto a questa parte dell' imparare si possono veder tutti i libri del mondo, perchè ognuno insegna qualche cosa. Ma voi, come gentiluomo, vi avete a restringere a quelli che trattano di certe cose che appartengono alla vita comune, per saper ragionare de' costumi, delle consuetudini e delle azioni degli uomini, e convenir con essi secondo che si ricerca . . .

ANNIBAL CARO.

Translate into Italian prose:—

The Power of Song.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung; as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then lay by.
In sweet music is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die.

SHAKESPEARE.

Character of Queen Elizabeth.

There are few great personages in history who have been more exposed to the calumny of enemies and the adulation of friends than Queen Elizabeth, and yet there is scarce any whose reputation has been more certainly determined by the unanimous consent of posterity. The unusual length of her administration and the strong features of her character were able to overcome all prejudices; and, obliging her detractors to abate much of their invectives, and her admirers somewhat their panegyrics, have at last, in spite of political factions, and what is more, of religious animosities, produced an uniform judgment with regard to her conduct. Her vigour, her constancy, her magnani-

mity, her penetration and vigilance, are allowed to merit the highest praise, and appear not to have been surpassed by any person who ever filled a throne. A conduct less vigorous, less imperious, more sincere, more indulgent to her people, would have been requisite to form a perfect character. By the force of her mind she controlled all her more active and stronger qualities, and prevented them from running into excess. Her heroism was exempt from all temerity, her frugality from avarice, her friendship from partiality, her active spirit from turbulency and vain ambition. She guarded not herself with equal care or equal success from lesser infirmities: the rivalship of beauty, the desire of admiration, the jealousy of love, and the sallies of anger.

HUME.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

COUNT SAFFI.

Monday, April 22nd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. By what signs are the various cases in Italian distinguished?—and how would you translate the following compound terms?—*leather-bag, silk-cord, brass-handle, straw-work.*
2. To what purpose are augmentatives and diminutives employed in Italian?—Give some of the principal terminations in use, and state in what way they may affect the original word.
3. Give the Italian of the pronouns—*everyone, none, some one, neither of them;* and translate the following:—"He had *some* influence over them;"—"*some* travellers remained behind;"—"give the child *some* grapes."
4. Show the use of the particle *si* as an indefinite pronoun.
5. How many conjugations are there in Italian, and how are they known?
6. Give the preterite of the indicative mood in the following verbs:—*stare, provvedere, salire.*
7. State the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs;—and which of the two auxiliaries *essere* and *avere* is to be used in the compound tenses of *camminare* and *cadere.*
8. Render into Italian the following:—

   Beyond the Alps.
   Along the banks of the Thames.
   Opposite St. Paul's church.
   He went *as far as* Paris.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. What other works did Dante write besides the Divina Commedia?
2. State when and by whom the study of the Greek language was revived in modern Europe, and especially in Italy.
3. What do you know about Pietro Bembo, his works, and his influence on Italian language and literature?
4. Give some account of Fra Paolo Sarpi, his character, and his writings.
5. What are the principal works of Muratori, and what his merits as an historian?

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What was the origin of the Guelphs and Ghibelines in Italy?
2. On what grounds did Charles VIII. of France found his pretensions to the kingdom of Naples?
3. Give a brief sketch of the part taken by Venice in the Crusades.
4. When was the battle of Lepanto fought, and who were the principal actors in it?
5. State what you know of the treaty of Tolentino between Napoleon I. and Pius VII., and of its consequences.

GERMAN.

PROFESSOR AUFRECHT.

Tuesday, April 23rd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

Unter den alten Malern scheint Timomachus Vorwürfe des äußersten Affects am liebsten gewählt zu haben. Sein rasender Ajax, seine Kindesmörderin Medea, waren berühmte Gemälde. Aber aus den Beschreibungen, die wir von ihnen haben, erhellt, daß er jenen Punkt, in welchem der Betrachter das Aüßerste nicht sowohl erblickt, als hinzu denkt, jene Erscheinung, mit der wir den Begriff des Transitorischen nicht so nothwendig verbinden, daß uns die Verlängerung derselben in der Kunst mißfallen sollte, vortrefflich verstanden und mit einander zu verbinden gewußt hat. Die Medea hatte er nicht in dem Augenblicke genommen, in welchem sie ihre Kinder wirklich ermordet; sondern einige Augenblicke zuvor, da die mütterliche Liebe noch mit der Eifersucht kämpft. Wir sehen das Ende dieses Kampfes voraus. Wir zittern voraus, nun bald bloß die grausame Medea zu erblicken, und unsere Einbildungskraft geht weit über alles hinweg, was uns der Maler in diesem schrecklichen Augenblicke zeigen könnte. Aber eben darum beleidigt uns die in der Kunst fortdauernde Unentschlossenheit der Medea so wenig, daß wir vielmehr wünschen, es wäre in der Natur selbst dabei geblieben, der Streit der Leidenschaften hätte sich nie entschieden, oder hätte wenigstens so lange angehalten, bis Zeit und Ueberlegung die Wuth entkräften und den mütterlichen Empfindungen den Sieg versichern können. Auch hat dem Timomachus diese seine Weisheit große und häufige Lobsprüche zugezogen, und ihn weit über einen andern unbekannten Maler erhoben, der unverständig genug gewesen war, die Medea in ihrer höchsten Raserei zu zeigen, und so diesem flüchtig überhingehenden Grade der äußersten Raserei eine Dauer zu geben, die alle Natur empört. Der Dichter, der ihn deßfalls tadelt, sagt daher sehr sinnreich, indem er das Bild selbst anredet: "Durstest du denn beständig nach dem Blute deiner Kinder? Ist denn immer ein neuer Jason, immer eine neue Creusa da, die dich unaufhörlich erbittern?—Zum Henker mit dir auch im Gemälde!" setzt er voller Verdruß hinzu.

LESSING.

II.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Orèst.

Es ist der Weg des Todes, den wir treten:
Mit jedem Schritt wird meine Seele stiller.
Als ich Apollen bat, das gräßliche
Geleit der Rachegeister von der Seite
Mir abzunehmen, schien er Hülf' und Rettung
Im Tempel seiner vielgeliebten Schwester,
Die über Tauris herrscht, mit hoffnungsreichen
Gewissen Götterworten zu versprechen;
Und nun erfüllet sich's, daß alle Noth
Mit meinem Leben völlig enden soll.
Wie leicht wird's mir, dem eine Götterhand
Das Herz zusammendrückt, den Sinn betäubt,
Dem schönen Licht der Sonne zu entsagen.
Und sollen Atreus Enkel in der Schlacht
Ein siegbekröntes Ende nicht gewinnen,
Soll ich wie meine Ahnen, wie mein Vater,
Als Opferthier im Jammertode bluten:
So sei es! Besser hier vor dem Altar,
Als im verworfnen Winkel, wo die Netze
Der nahverwandte Meuchelmörder stellt.
Laßt mir so lange Ruh', ihr Unterird'schen,
Die nach dem Blut' ihr, das von meinen Tritten
Hernieder träufelnd meinen Pfad bezeichnet,
Wie losgelaßne Hunde spürend hetzt.
Laßt mich, ich komme bald zu euch hinab;
Das Licht des Tag's soll euch nicht sehn, noch mich.
Der Erde schöner grüner Teppich soll
Kein Tummelplatz für Larven sein. Dort unten
Such' ich euch auf: dort bindet alle dann
Ein gleich Geschick in ew'ge matte Nacht.
Nur dich, mein Pylades, dich, meiner Schuld
Und meines Bann's unschuldigen Genossen,
Wie ungern nehm' ich dich in jenes Trauerland
Frühzeitig mit! Dein Leben oder Tod
Giebt mir allein noch Hoffnung oder Furcht.

GOETHE.

Translate into German:—

Athens, though situate in a barren soil, possessed a pure air, a free navigation, and the monuments of ancient art. That sacred retirement was seldom disturbed by the business of trade or government, and the last of the Athenians were distinguished by their lively wit, the purity of their taste and language, their social manners, and some traces, at least in discourse, of the magnanimity of their fathers. In

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the suburbs of the city the Academy of the Platonists, the Lyceum of the Peripatetics, the Portico of the Stoics, and the Garden of the Epicureans were planted with trees and decorated with statues; and the philosophers, instead of being immured in a cloister, delivered their instructions in spacious and pleasant walks, which, at different hours, were consecrated to the exercises of the mind and body. The genius of the founders still lived in those venerable seats; the ambition of succeeding to the masters of human reason excited a generous emulation; and the merit of the candidates was determined, on each vacancy, by the free voices of an enlightened people.

GIBBON.

GERMAN.

Professor AUFRECHT.

Tuesday, April 23rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Decline ein großes Rad in the singular and plural.
2. Conjugate abreiſen in the imperfect and perfect.
3. Define the various meanings of dürfen, können, mögen, wollen, ſollen, müſſen, laſſen.
4. Which verbs and adjectives are construed with the genitive?
5. When is the infinitive used in German? Translate:—"I have heard the nightingale sing in the night." "He found others standing idle in the street." "In this life, to suffer is the destiny of man."
6. State, and illustrate by instances, the principal uses of the subjunctive mood in German.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. The Teutonic family of languages being divided into the High and Low Germanic branches, you are required to define their special characteristics, and to enumerate the component members of each class.
2. What does Tacitus say of the religion of the Teutons, and how far are his accounts corroborated by the remains of ancient German mythology?
3. Mention the principal causes that led to the Reformation.
4. What were the chief provisions of the peace of Westphalia? In what year was it concluded, and whence does it derive its name?
5. Describe the gradual enlargement of the Prussian monarchy from 1701 to the present day.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. For what reasons has Schiller been called the poet of the people, and Goethe the poet of the aristocracy?
2. How did Frederick the Great exercise a great influence on German literature, though he personally kept aloof from it?
3. A number of German poets formed the so-called Romantic School. Who were the leaders of that School? What was their object? Did they obtain a lasting success in literature?

4. Give the contents of one or several of the following poems :— OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer; der Spaziergang; die Braut von Corinth; Leonore; der Kampf mi dem Drachen; der Zauberlehrling; Arion; Graf Eberhard.

5. Specify the position occupied in German literature by Herder and Johann Heinrich Voss.

Subject for Composition in German.

The Return of Spring.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Wednesday, April 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT).

1. Define the *coefficient of dilatation;* and explain fully how the coefficient of absolute dilatation of mercury is determined, that of the vessel containing it being unknown. How do the dilatations by heat of crystals of calc spar and gypsum differ from those of homogeneous solids and from each other.
2. Describe the chief characters of ammonia, its preparation, and the mode in which it may be liquefied. Explain fully how its volumetric composition is determined.
3. The tension of aqueous vapour at 59° F. is in inches of mercury ·5: explain what this means. A gasholder discharges oxygen at the atmospheric pressure of 29·1 inches at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour, the gas being saturated with moisture and the temperature 59°: what is the actual amount of dry oxygen, if measured at the reduced temperature of 32° and at the same pressure, discharged per hour?
4. Give formulæ for the principal ores of iron worked for the metal. Describe the chief varieties of pig-iron and the circumstances on which their differences depend; also how such iron is converted into malleable iron, explaining the chemistry of the process.
5. The analysis of a mineral gave—

silica	55·23 per cent.
lime	24·74 „
magnesia	18·22 „
ferrous oxide	1·81 „

Calculate a formula for it; the atomic weights of Si, Ca, Mg, and Fe being 28, 40, 24, and 56 respectively. Also explain how you would make such an analysis.

6. Define *specific heat;* and explain how you would proceed to find that of silver. What help is given by this determination towards solving the question whether silver be a monad or dyad? Give any reasons which occur to you as opposed to the inference which might be so drawn.
7. Define *water of crystallization.* Discuss the question whether it be chemically combined or not.

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ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

1. A body electrified and placed on an insulating support gradually loses its electricity: explain how this comes to pass, and the circumstances on which the rate of loss depends. Does the neighbourhood of fixed conducting bodies hasten or retard the loss? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Describe the construction and action of an electric condenser; and explain how the thickness and quality of the material of the insulating plate affect its use. Given a Leyden jar already charged, show how to find the amount of that charge.
3. Explain the principle of a dry pile. Upon what does the tension of such a pile depend?
4. Define *resistance* in electricity. Explain how the internal resistance in a cell of a galvanic battery may be measured. A piece of platinum wire forms part of an electric circuit, and is in consequence raised to a red heat: if now a portion of the wire be heated to a white heat in the flame of a Bunsen's burner, state and explain the effect on the temperature of the rest of the wire.
5. A disc of copper is made to spin about an axis perpendicular to its plane; state and explain the effect on its motion produced by a horse-shoe magnet placed near it with the poles in a line parallel to a diameter of the disc. Also how the effect will be modified by interposing a plate, 1st, of brass, 2nd, of iron, between the magnet and the copper.
6. Describe the construction and explain the action of a horizontal force magnetometer. How are such instruments affected by variations of temperature, and how may errors from such a source be avoided?
7. If it be required to compare the intensities of terrestrial magnetism at different times, explain how errors arising from variation in the power of the magnets used may be corrected.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor J. MORRIS.

Wednesday, April 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. Name the three great classes into which rocks are divided according to their origin, and state their distinguishing characters.
2. Define Uncomformable Stratification, and mention the inferences deducible from it. Give examples of the unconformable position of any strata with which you are familiar.
3. State or illustrate by diagrams the geological conditions favourable for obtaining a permanent water supply by means of ordinary or Artesian wells.
4. By what characteristic genera of fossils would you distinguish Palæozoic from Secondary strata?
5. Name the principal genera of *Brachiopoda*, and give their geological distribution.
6. Mention some of the fossil plants which are commonly found in the coal measures.

MINERALOGY.

7. Give the physical and chemical characters of six of the principal minerals which enter into the composition of the igneous rocks.
8. Define the terms—*simple forms*, and *combinations*; describe or illustrate by diagrams some combinations which occur in the cubical system.
9. What is cleavage in minerals? Give examples of minerals which cleave with facility.
10. How would you distinguish *Diamond* from *Topaz* and *Quartz*, either in the rough or crystallized forms?
11. How is Limestone distinguished from Gypsum? Give their chemical composition.
12. Name and briefly describe the chief metallic ores from which *Lead* and *Zinc* are obtained.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

Wednesday, April 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. What are the distinguishing characters of the order *Carnivora*; and what are its principal types?
2. Give a general description of the skeleton of a *Bird*; and state what are the principal modifications it presents in different types of the class.
3. Describe the general characters of the *Gasteropod Mollusks*, and the principal modifications which these present, especially with reference to the Shell and to the Respiratory Apparatus.
4. Describe the typical structure of the *Compound Hydrozoa*; and state how these are related to the *Medusæ*.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure and mode of growth of the stem of an *Oak*, and of that of a *Palm*; and state what differences in the leaves, flowers, and seeds are characteristic of the two great divisions of PHANEROGAMIA, to which those trees respectively belong.
2. Give an account of the principal types of *Fruit*; and state what constitutes the edible portion in each of the following:—Plum, Almond, Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Mulberry, Bread-fruit, Nutmeg, and Fig.
3. Specify the chief peculiarities by which the *Coniferæ* are distinguished; mention some of their leading types; and give a general account of their geographical distribution.
4. Give an account of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*; describing the characters by which its British types are distinguished, the principal modifications which its tropical forms present, and the products useful to man which it furnishes.

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NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Wednesday, April 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including Heat).

8. State Newton's law of the velocity of cooling of hot bodies. Point out the several circumstances on which the rate of cooling of a hot body taken into a cool room depends. If the air of the room were mixed with coal gas would there be a change in the rate? Give reasons for your answer.
9. From what sources and by what means is bromine obtained? Explain the chemistry of the process. Describe the chief characters of bromine, and explain processes by which its compounds with hydrogen and oxygen are obtained.
10. Examine with the blowpipe the substance A; and find the acid and each of two bases in B.

    In answering this question note every experiment you try, the result of it, and the conclusion drawn from it, and finally the conclusion arrived at on the whole.
11. Describe one of the common processes for preparing oxalic acid, and explain the chemistry of it. Also trace the several steps by which oxalic acid may be obtained synthetically from its elements without the intervention of organic life.
12. Describe and explain processes by which acetic aldehyd, iodide of ethyl, and valerianic acid may severally be prepared.
13. Describe the chief characters of glycerin, and state the class of compounds to which you refer it, and the reasons for so referring it. What is nitro-glycerin?

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

8. State and explain the action of Armstrong's hydro-electric machine, and the conditions which are requisite for its success. Point out the analogies which support the explanation you give.
9. State the laws of electrolysis. Similar electric currents are transmitted through, 1st, pure water, 2d, solution of common salt, and for each case between, 1st, coke, 2d, copper electrodes, and a galvanometer is in the circuit. State, compare, and explain the results as to the liquids, the electrodes, and the galvanometer, in each of the four cases.
10. Describe the phenomena of pyro-electricity observed in certain minerals. Compare them with those of ordinary thermo-electricity.
11. Explain some mode of finding the distance from shore at which the conductor of a submarine telegraph is broken or exposed.
12. A copper wire bent into the form of a circle is made to rotate about a diameter of the circle: in most positions of the axis electric currents are developed in the wire: explain the cause of them, the direction of them, and the difference of their intensities for different positions of the axis, showing the positions of greatest and least intensity.
13. Explain the principle of Barlow's compensating plate for marine compasses, and how it is used.
14. Describe the fundamental phenomena of diamagnetism; and explain how it is shown that there is diamagnetic polarity.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR MORRIS.

Wednesday, April 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. State the organic agencies at present in operation on the surface of the earth.
2. Define the terms—Strike, Dip, Outcrop, and Anticlinal and Synclinal strata.
3. Draw up a table showing the succession of the Secondary or Mesozoic rocks.
4. Give the principal characteristics of the following genera:—Goniatite, Ceratite, Nautilus, and Ammonite.
5. Describe a Trilobite, and give the range in time of some of the principal genera.
6. Upon what principle is the relative age of a mountain chain determined?

MINERALOGY.

7. Give examples of one or more minerals belonging to each of the Crystallographic systems.
8. Enumerate the principal physical characters by which minerals are determined, and arrange them in the order of their relative importance.
9. By what characters would you distinguish an earthy from a metallic mineral?
10. What are Zeolites? and in what rocks are they usually found?
11. Give the chemical composition and form of Iron pyrites and Copper pyrites, and state how they can be distinguished from each other.
12. What earthy and metallic minerals are usually found, as grains or pebbles, in old alluvial or river deposits of some countries?

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

Wednesday, April 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Give an account of the Dental Apparatus, and of the conformation of the Stomach, in *Ruminantia*; and describe the act of rumination.
2. Describe the skeleton of a *Turtle*; and explain the chief modifications which the Carapace and Plastron exhibit in the different types of *Chelonia*.
3. Enumerate the characters of the principal orders of *Insects*, with especial reference to (1) the Mouth, (2) the Wings, and (3) the Metamorphoses.
4. Describe the structure of a *Star fish*, giving a special account of its skeleton and of its ambulacral system.

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BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure of an ordinary *Leaf*, such as that of the Apple; state what changes are produced by growing leaves in the atmosphere which surrounds them, and on what external conditions those changes depend; and explain the function of leaves in the vegetable economy.
2. What are the essential organs of reproduction in Flowering Plants? Describe their structure and mode of development; and detail the principal phenomena of Impregnation, including the antecedent and consequent changes as well as the act itself.
3. From what Natural Families are the following products respectively derived:—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Caoutchouc, Opium, Quinine? State the characters by which *any three* of those Families are severally distinguished.
4. Describe the structure and development of the reproductive organs of *Mosses*.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Thursday, April 25th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ALL Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.
Questions left unanswered should likewise be numbered and marked as "unanswered."

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

द्वौ + अग्नी + इमौ

प्रणस्तान् + तान् + कवीन्

अग्ने + एहि

पतन् + एव

हे पितः + अपि

पितरः + अपि

तान् + श्लोकान्

सः + रामः

पितुः + तव

अनडुह् + सु (loc. plur.)

कामदुह् + सु (loc. plur.)

सृज् + त्वा (gerund)

लिह् + ति (pres. parasm.)

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2. Give the ablative singular of अग्नि, पति, and मति (fem.).
3. Give the vocative singular of वायु, राजन्, and मित्र (neut.).
4. Give the instrumental singular and plural of ज्योतिस्, चक्षुस्, and सुपिस्.
5. Give the nominative and accusative plural of पुंस् and प्रत्यच् (masc.).
6. Give the nominative dual and plural of नामन् (neut.) and गुरु (neut.)
7. Give the nominative, dual and plural, neuter, of the participles बिभ्यत्, रुन्धत्, जानत्, and भविष्यत्.
8. Give the comparative of प्रिय and दूर in the locative plural masculine.
9. Give the ablative, singular and plural, of युष्मद्.
10. Give the dative singular of the masculine and feminine of किम्.
11. Write out the plural of the present parasmaipada of श्रु (शृणोति).
12. Write out the singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of भी (बिभेति) and भृ (बिभर्ति), and give the third person plural.
13. Write out the second person in the three numbers of the imperative parasmaipada of रुध् and श्रु.
14. Write out the plural of the imperative átmanepada of ग्रह् (गृह्णाति).
15. Give the second person in the three numbers of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of कृ, वस्, and द्रु.
16. Give the singular of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of हन्, भी, and क्षिप्.
17. Give the third person plural of the reduplicated perfect of त्यज् in the parasmaipada, and मन् in the átmanepada.
18. From what roots do the following aorists come: अवाप्सम्, अक्षषि and अनंसिषम्? Give the second person of each in the three numbers.
19. Give the first person plural of the aorist parasmaipada of कृ and átmanepada of सं + भू.
20. Give the third person singular of the present passive of सद्, वच्, and धा.

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21. Give the past participle passive of भिद्, क्षि, धा, and प्र + नश्.

22. Give the third person singular of the present parasmaipada in the causal of नी and दा. How do they form their perfect?

23. Give the third person singular of the present of the intensive (or frequentative) with य, of क्षि, and without य, of रुध्.

24. Explain the following verbal forms सोढुम् समुक्षितम् अनेशम् and पलाय्य.

25. Define a Tatpurusha and an Avyayíbháva compound. Under what class of compounds do you place such words as महाराजः, मरुत्सखः, अनन्तः, and सुभ्रूः?

26. *Translate into Sanskrit:—*

a. An aged Bráhman who has read the four Vedas dwells in that city.

b. Ráma, with his wife and younger brother, left his father's kingdom, and went into the forest, saying, "My father's command must be obeyed."

c. Men stand and walk, they eat and sleep; Death never stands still but comes nearer every day.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

April 25th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

I.

यस्मिन् देशे न सम्मानो न वृत्तिर्न च बान्धवः।
न च विद्यागमः कश्चित्तं देशं परिवर्जयेत्॥

अपरं च। लोकयात्राभयं लज्जा दाक्षिण्यं त्यागशीलता।
पञ्च यत्र न विद्यन्ते न कुर्यात् तत्र संस्थितिम्॥

तत्र मित्रं न वस्तव्यं यत्र नास्ति चतुष्टयम्।
ऋणदाता च वैद्यश्च श्रोत्रियः सजला नदी॥

अथ वायसस्तेन मित्रेण सह विचित्रालापैः सुखेन तस्य सरसः समीपं ययौ। ततो मन्थरो दूरादवलोक्य लघुपतनकस्य यथोचितमातिथ्यं विधाय मूषिकस्यातिथिसत्कारं चकार।

यतः। गुरुरग्निर्द्विजातीनां वर्णानां ब्राह्मणो गुरुः।
पतिरेको गुरुः स्त्रीणां सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः॥

Hitopadesa.

II.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

संधिः कार्योऽप्यनार्येण विनाशे समुपस्थिते ।
विना तस्माश्रयेणान्यः कुर्यान्न कालयापनम् ॥
संहतत्वाद्यथा वेणुर्निविडः कण्टकैर्वृतः ।
न शक्यते समुच्छेत्तुं भ्राढसंघातवांस्तथा ॥
बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनम् ।
प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति ॥

Hitopadeśa.

III.

हनुमन्नामा वानरो लङ्कास्थां सीतां प्रति रामस्तवं करोति सा च दुःखसंमोहात् प्रबुध्यते ।

विरराम एवमुक्त्वा तु हनुमान् मारुतात्मजः ।
जानकी चापि तच्छ्रुत्वा जहर्ष च ननन्द च ॥
ततः सा चारुकेशान्ता क्लेशसंवृतचेतना ।
उन्नम्य वदनं भीरुः शिंशपां* तामुदैक्षत ॥
ततः शाखान्तरे लीनं तस्था चलितमानसा ।
ददर्श प्लवगं सीता वानरं प्रियवादिनम् ॥
सा च दृष्ट्वा कपिवरं विनीतवदुपस्थितम् ।
जानकी चिन्तयामास स्वप्नोऽयमिति भाविनी ॥
ततः स हनुमान् भूयो जानकीमभ्यभाषत ।
शिरस्यञ्जलिमाधाय वैदेहीं प्रतिपूजयन् ॥
का त्वं पद्मपलाशाक्षि पतिकौशेयवासिनी ।
किमर्थं तव नेत्राभ्यां वारि स्रवति शोकजम् ॥
सा तस्य वचनं श्रुत्वा रामकीर्तनहर्षिता ।
उवाच वाक्यं वैदेही वृक्षान्तरगतं कपिम् ॥
दुहिता जनकस्याहं वैदेहस्य महात्मनः ।
सीतेति नाम्ना विख्याता भार्या रामस्य धीमतः ॥
वसतो दण्डकारण्ये तस्याहममितौजसः ।
रक्षसापहृता भार्या रावणेन दुरात्मना ॥

Rámáyana.

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* A kind of tree. † Modest.

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IV.

वर्षे वर्षेऽश्वमेधेन यो यजेत शतं समाः ।
मांसानि च न खादेद्यस्तयोः पुण्यफलं समम् ॥
मांसं भक्षयितामुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाद्म्यहम् ।
एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः ॥

Manu.

QUESTIONS ON LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.

1. Relate so much of the story of the Rámáyana as is alluded to in the preceding extract.
2. Mention some of the celebrated Sanskrit poems which are founded on episodes of the Mahábhárata.
3. Give some account of the White and Black Yajur Vedas.
4. Give some account of the Púrva and Uttara Mímánsá. What do the names mean?
5. What is the legend of Viśwámitra?

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, April 26th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Write down the personal, demonstrative, and relative pronouns in Arabic, singular and plural.
2. State how the particles حتي الي من عن govern nouns, and how the particles لم إن and لن govern verbs. Give examples.
3. Write out the preterite, aorist, and active participle of the verbs عمل اكل and رمي
4. Reduce the following words to their triliteral radicals :—

اجتناب — استمرار — اضطراب — مستقبل

5. Describe the boundaries and ancient geographical divisions of Arabia.
6. Give a short account of some of the chief incidents in the life of Mahomed, such as the time and place of his birth, the cause and period of his flight, his first successful battle, and the circumstances connected with his death.
7. What are the chief articles of trade and commerce in Arabia?
8. State what you know of the expedition to Yemen undertaken in the reign of Augustus, and its results.

Translate into Arabic :—

My affliction was excessive; and I came to the Tigris, put my garment over my face, and cast myself into the river. But the people who saw me said, "Verily this is on account of a great trouble "that hath befallen him!" And they brought me forth, and asked me respecting my case. I therefore informed them of the events that had befallen me, and they grieved thereat. Then a sheykh from among them came to me and said, "Thy wealth hath gone, but why shouldst

" thou cause the loss of thy soul, and become one of the people of the " fire? Arise and accompany me, that I may see thine abode." And I did so, and when we came to my dwelling, he sat with me awhile, until I became tranquil, and thanked him. He then departed, and again I was at the point of slaying myself; but I remembered the world to come, and the fire: so I went from my house to one of my friends, and informed him of the events that had happened; whereupon he wept in compassion for me, and gave me fifty pieces of gold, saying, " Accept my advice, and go forth from Baghdad, and make use of this " money for thy maintenance until thy heart shall be diverted, and " thy cares shall cease. Thou art of the sons of the intelligent, and " thy handwriting is excellent, and thy polite attainments are sur- " passing; seek then some great man, and throw thyself upon his " generosity."

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, April 26th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

انه كان في قديم الزمان ملك عظيم ذو خطر جسيم وكان له ثلث
بنات مثل البدور السافرة و الرياض الزاهرة و ولد ذكر كانه القمر فبينما
الملك جالس على كرسي مملكته يوما من الايام اذ دخل عليه ثلثة
من الحكماء مع احدهم طاووس من ذهب و مع الثاني بوق من نحاس
و مع الثالث فرس من عاج و آبنوس فقال لهم الملك ما هذه الا شياء
و ما منفعتها فقال صاحب الطاووس ان منفعة هذا الطاووس انه كلما مضت
ساعة من ليل او نهار يصفق باجنحته و يزعق و قال صاحب البوق انه
اذا وضع هذا البوق على باب المدينة يكون كالمحافظ عليها فاذا
دخل من تلك المدينة عدو يزعق عليه هذا البوق فيعرف و يمسك باليد
و قال صاحب الفرس يامولاي ان منفعة هذه الفرس انه اذا ركبها انسان
فانها توصله الى اي بلاد اراد فقال الملك لا انعم عليكم حتى اجرب
منافع هذه الصور ثم انه جرب الطاووس فوجده كما قال صاحبه و جرب
البوق فوجده كما قال صاحبه فقال الملك للحكيمين تمنيا علي فقالا نتمنى
عليك ان تزوج كلواحد منا بنتا من بناتك فانعم الملك عليهما ببنتين

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من بناته ثم تقدم الحكيم الثالث صاحب الفرس و قبل الارض بين يدي الملك و قال له يا ملك الزمان انعم عليّ كما انعمتَ علي اصحابي فقال له الملك حتي اجرّب ما اتيتَ به. فعند ذلك تقدّم ابن الملك و قال يا والدي انا اركب هذه الفرس و اجرّبها و اختبر منفعتها. فقال الملك يا ولدي جرّبها كما تحب فقام ابن الملك وركب الفرس و حرّك رجليه فلم تتحرك من مكانها فقال يا حكيم ابن الذي ادّعيته من سرعة سيرها فعند ذلك جاء الحكيم الي ابن الملك و اراه لَوْلَب الصعود و قال له افرك هذا اللَوْلَب ففركه ابن الملك و أذا بالفرس قد تحرّك و طار بابن الملك الي عنان السماء و لم يزل طائرا به حتي غاب عن الاعين فعند ذلك احتار ابن الملك في امره و ندم علي ركوبه الفرس ثم قال انّ الحكيم قد عمل حيلة علي هلاكي فلا حول و لا قوة الّا با لله العلي العظيم ۞

4.—EXAMINATION PAPERS

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION* OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.—JUNE 1867.

ARRANGEMENTS.

NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
3. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
4. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the examiners.
5. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of

* For the instructions issued with respect to this examination see p. 280.

any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

6. The result of the examination will probably be known by the beginning of August, and will be communicated by letter to each candidate.

Day.	Hour.	Subjects of Examination.
	At Burlington House.	
Tuesday, 11*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Indian Law.
Wednesday, 12*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Ditto.
Thursday, 13*th June*	10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. 6 A.M. to 3 P.M.	History and Geography of India.
Friday, 14*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Law of Evidence.
Saturday, 15*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Political Economy.
Monday, 17*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Jurisprudence.
Tuesday, 18*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Persian and Canarese.
Wednesday, 19*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Marathi.
Thursday, 20*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Marathi. Bengali, Telugu, and Gujarati.
Friday, 21*st June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Bengali, Telugu, and Gujarati.
	At 6 Craig's Court.	
Saturday, 22*nd June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Tamil.
Monday, 24*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Tamil.
Tuesday, 25*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindi.
Wednesday, 26*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindi. Hindustani.
Thursday, 27*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindustani.
Friday, 28*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Braj Bhasha and Sanskrit.
Saturday, 29*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Malayalum and Arabic.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

EXAMINERS.

Jurisprudence	M. BERNARD, Esq.
Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence	F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Law of India, &c.	Sir H. B. HARINGTON.
History and Geography of India	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Political Economy	C. NEATE, Esq.
Hindustani	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.
Hindi	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.
Bengali	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Tamil	Rev. T. SPRATT.
Telugu	J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.
Gujarati	Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.
Marathi	Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.
Sanskrit	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Arabic	COLONEL OUSELEY.
Persian	COLONEL OUSELEY.
Canarese	Rev. D. SANDERSON.
Malayalum	Rev. J. G. BEUTTLER.
Braj Bhasha	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON.

Tuesday, 11th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

1. The Code, under the head of "General Exceptions," declares that, *with certain provisoes*, nothing is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to a person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, even without that person's consent, if the circumstances are such that it is impossible for that person to signify consent, or if that person is incapable of giving consent, and has no guardian or other person in lawful charge of him from whom it is possible to obtain consent in time for the thing to be done with benefit. What are the provisoes to which this exception is subject? State two cases, one falling within the exception, and the second within one or other of its provisoes.
2. On what does the offence of abetment mainly depend; and is the guilt of the abettor affected or altered by the knowledge or intention of the person he employs to act for him? As regards the punishment for abetment, does the Code make any, and what, distinction between cases in which the abetment is successful, and those in which the effect intended is not accomplished; and, again, between cases in which the person abetted involuntarily fails, or is prevented from carrying his intention into execution, and cases in which he resists altogether the solicitations of the abettor?
3. What is the essence of the offences against the public tranquillity which are made punishable by the Code, and by what circumstances may this be aggravated?
4. What provision does the Code contain for rendering the owner or occupant of any land, or any person having an interest in any land, upon which an unlawful assembly is held, or a riot is committed, criminally responsible on account thereof,

although such owner, occupant, or other person may not have taken any part in such unlawful assembly or riot, nor have in any way instigated the same? Under what circumstances would the same provisions apply to the owner or occupant of any land, or to any person having or claiming an interest in any land, in respect of which a riot may have taken place, although such riot, or the unlawful assembly which preceded it, was not actually committed or held on the land, but at some other place? Are similar provisions to be found in the English law; if not, what were the probable reasons for their introduction into the Code?

5. In what cases, and subject to what conditions, may a husband or wife, whether professing the Christian or any other religion, contract a second marriage, notwithstanding that the person to whom he or she was previously married is still alive, without incurring the penalties prescribed by the Code for the offence which is known to the English law as Bigamy?

6. If a strike, similar to that which recently took place amongst the engine-drivers on some of the English lines of railway were to occur on any of the Indian lines, and the drivers were to refuse to work without having given the previous notice which by the terms of their engagement they were bound to give before quitting the service of the persons employing them, would the case fall within the penal provisions contained in the Code for breaches of contracts of service? If so, to what punishment would the offenders be liable? Would the answer be the same or different if the persons so striking or refusing to work were not the engine-drivers, but the porters employed at the different stations on the line of railway? Upon what principle does this portion of the Code appear to have been framed, and how far is the same in accordance with the views entertained by the great body of Jurists upon the question of treating breaches of contract as offences?

7. The drawer of a promissory note being called upon for payment asked to be allowed to see the note, and having got the note into his possession he declared that the signature was not his, or that the amount had been paid in full, and he proceeded to destroy the note. Has he committed an offence punishable under the Code? If so, what offence has he committed, and in what does the offence consist?

8. What is the essential point of difference between the offences of Robbery and Dacoity as they are defined in the Code? In order to establish a charge of dacoity what is required to be proved apart from the evidence as to the identity of the accused? Supposing one or more of several persons, engaged with others in committing dacoity, also commit murder, how far would the persons so engaged, who took no part in the murder with which the dacoity was attended, be responsible for the same? Does the Code contain any special provisions having for their object the suppression of the crime of dacoity? If so, what is their nature; and are the same or similar provisions to be found in the Code in respect of any other and what offences?

9. What offence has been committed in each of the following cases? Give the reasons for the answer in each case:

(*a.*) *A* acting as the agent of *B* undertakes to receive any money which *B* may remit to him, and to invest the same, according to *B*'s instructions. *B* remits rupees 10,000 to *A*, with instructions to invest the amount in Government paper. *A*,

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

believing it will be more for *B*'s advantage to hold shares in the Bank of Bengal, disobeys *B*'s directions, and purchases Bank of Bengal shares with the money remitted to him. *A* does not inform *B* of the departure from his instructions, but he causes the shares purchased for *B* to be registered in *B*'s name.

(*b.*) But supposing *A* in the foregoing case, instead of investing the money on *B*'s account, to employ it in his own business, though with the full intention of replacing it as soon as he should receive some money which was owing to him by another party, and supposing him not only not to inform *B* that he had so used the money, but to give *B* to understand that he had carried out his instructions and invested the money in Government paper.

(*c.*) *A*, by putting *Z* in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces *Z* to sign with his name a blank paper, and to deliver it to *A*.

(*d.*) *Z* is riding in a palanquin; *A* intending to rob *Z* seizes the pole and stops the palanquin.

(*e.*) *A* intentionally deceives *Z* into a belief that he intends to repay any money which *Z* may lend to him, and thereby dishonestly induces *Z* to lend him money which he does not intend to repay.

(*f.*) *A*'s house is on fire, *B* assists in saving some of *A*'s goods, which he takes to his own house, though without any directions from *A* to do so. On the following morning, the goods having in the meantime been removed to another place, *B* is questioned by *A* about the goods, and he denies that they are in his house.

(*g.*) *A* sees a valuable ring belonging to *Z* on a table in *Z*'s house where he is himself staying. Not venturing to misappropriate the ring immediately for fear of search and detection, he hides it in a place in the house where it is highly improbable that *Z* will look for it, with the intention of taking the ring from the hiding place, and selling it as soon as the search for it has ceased, and it is given up as lost.

10. *A* and *B* having no previous enmity against one another meet accidentally, and some cause of dispute arising between them, they quarrel and fight upon the spot with swords. *B* is killed. What offence has *A* committed? Give the reasons for the answer. Supposing the quarrel between *A* and *B* to have occurred over night, and that they then agreed to meet and fight with pistols on the following morning at a certain place, and that having so met and fought *B* is killed; in such case would *A*'s offence in killing *B* be the same as in the case first supposed? If not, what would *A*'s offence be, and what is the reason of the distinction? Supposing *A* not to have killed *B*, but merely to have wounded him slightly in one of his arms, and supposing *B*, instead of resorting to proper remedies, to have employed improper remedies, or to have been unskilfully treated, and the result to have been that mortification took place, and amputation of the arm being necessary, *B*, who was by this time much reduced in strength, sank under the operation and died; what would *A*'s offence be in the case first supposed, and what would it be in the second case?

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INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON.

Tuesday, 11th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. The Code declares that every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action. Does this provision prevent two or more causes of action from being joined in one suit? If not, what are the conditions upon which such joinder may take place? When (if allowed) two or more causes of action are joined in the same suit, has the Court power to order that one or more of them be tried separately; and if the Court has this power what would constitute a sufficient reason for the exercise of it?

2. In what respects do the written statements, for the filing of which the Code makes provision, differ from the formal pleadings authorized by the regulations whose place has been taken by the Code of Civil Procedure? How are such statements to be framed, and at what stage of the case must they be tendered in order that they may be received as of right? What are the powers of the Courts in respect to calling for written statements or additional written statements? When any written statement is not framed in the manner prescribed by the Code, how may the Court deal with it, and what would be the consequences to the party by whom such statement was filed? Does the same rule apply whether the statement shall have been tendered by the party of his own accord, or shall have been filed in obedience to an order of the Court?

3. At what time, under what circumstances, and in what manner may parties not before the Court in a pending suit, who may appear to be interested in the subject-matter of the suit, be made parties thereto? Where after a decree has been passed in respect of any land or other immoveable property, execution of the decree may be resisted by a party on the ground that, though interested in the subject-matter of the suit, he had not been made a party to it, and that he could not therefore be prejudiced by the decree, would it be the duty of the Court to stay execution, and to enter into the merits of the complaint thus preferred? If so, what is the procedure which should be followed in such case?

4. When in a suit any property is attached on the application of the plaintiff under the rules of the Code relating to "attachment before judgment," and a claim to the property so attached is preferred by a person who is not a party to the suit, is the Court required to investigate such claim; and, if so, by what rules is the Court required to be guided in making the investigation? If on the decision of a suit, in which property shall have been attached as above, the Court shall be of opinion that the attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit be dismissed, or judgment be given against the plaintiff on default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, may the Court impose any and what penalty upon the plaintiff who applied for the attachment for causing the same; or has the party, whose pro-

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perty may have been attached, no other remedy than a suit for damages?

5. Describe the three classes of cases in which, under the Code, recourse may be had, or a reference be made, to arbitration for the determination of matters in respect of which a dispute may exist. What is the rule for the appointment of arbitrators in such cases; and on what grounds may an award of arbitration be altogether set aside, or amended or modified by the Court, or remitted by the Court to the arbitrators for reconsideration?

6. In a suit for land the Court gives judgment in favour of the plaintiff, but makes no order for the receipt by him, in execution of the decree, of the mesne profits on the land for the period intervening between the date of the institution of the suit and delivery of possession to the decree holder. Is the decree holder at liberty to institute a fresh suit for the mesne profits of the land for such period? If not, has he any other and what remedy for the recovery of the amount? Does the same or a different rule apply in a suit for money as regards the payment of interest on the amount decreed subsequently to the institution of the suit for which the decree may have made no provision?

7. How is a decree awarding possession to the person in whose favour it is made of a house or land in the possession of the defendant, or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the institution of the suit in which such decree was passed, to be enforced? What would the answer be if the property forming the subject of the decree should be in the occupancy of ryots or other persons entitled to occupy the same?

8. When an application is made to a Court to execute the decree of another Court under the provisions of the Code which relate to the execution of decrees out of the jurisdiction of the Court by which they were passed, by what rules is the Court to which the application is made to be guided if it grant the application; and has such Court any power to enquire into the validity of the decree before proceeding to enforce it?

9. In what respects does a suit instituted *in formâ pauperis* differ from a suit instituted in the ordinary form? What are the points into which enquiry should be made before a suit is admitted *in formâ pauperis*, and in what order should those points be enquired into and determined? What Courts are competent to admit suits *in formâ pauperis*; and are all descriptions of suits admissible in that form, or are any and what suits excepted?

10. How many kinds of appeal are there? How are they designated, and in what respects do they differ one from another?

11. If a party is dissatisfied with a judgment or any part of a judgment passed against him, has he any remedy other than an appeal by means of which he may obtain a re-hearing of the case? If so, in what does the remedy consist? Does it extend to judgments other than those passed in original suits, or is it restricted to judgments in original suits; and on what grounds and by what Courts may it be granted?

HINDU LAW.

1. Which are the five great schools of Hindu Law? Which two may be considered as representing the extremes of divergence, and what are the characteristics of the other three?

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2. What feature does the Hindu Law possess in common with the Mahommedan Law?
3. Under Hindu Law is the death of a man a necessary condition of the devolution of his property upon his heirs? If not, under what circumstances may the property of a Hindu devolve upon his heirs during his lifetime?
4. When persons who have been living together as a joint undivided family separate themselves from each other, and make a division among themselves of the property which they have been holding in common, is it necessary that they should execute a formal deed of partition? If such separation and partition should afterwards be denied by any of the coparceners or any person claiming under them, or by any other person having an interest in proving that the family continued joint and undivided, would the mere circumstance of the coparceners having lived apart as to food and habitation from the time of the alleged separation and partition be sufficient proof of the fact? If not, to what other sorts of evidence should recourse be had to establish the same?
5. *A.* had four sons, one of whom died before his father, leaving three sons; one of these three also died before his grandfather, leaving four sons; shortly after *A* died leaving him surviving three sons, two grandsons, and four great grandsons. Are the grandsons and great grandsons entitled to inherit the property left by *A* with his three surviving sons? If so, how would the property be divided, and what portion would each of the grandsons and great grandsons take? Would the same or a different principle be involved in the answer to the questions if the case were governed by Mahommedan instead of Hindu Law?
6. A person had three sons, the eldest of whom, having been separated from his father, lived apart. On the death of the father are only the two sons who continued to live with him until he died entitled to succeed to his property; or have all three sons an equal right of succession? Would the answer be the same whether at the time of the separation of the eldest son the father did or did not give him any property or make any division of his property? Give the reason for the answer.
7. Has a son any interest during his father's lifetime in any landed or other property of his father? If so, what is the extent of the son's interest in such property? What power has a son to restrain his father from alienating the whole or any part of his property? If a son have any such power, under what circumstances would a father be justified in selling his property without his son's consent and contrary to his wishes?
8. A Hindu had four sons, one of whom died before his father, leaving no children. The father, after the son's death, took his eldest son of one of his surviving sons, and gave him to the widow of his deceased son to be taken by her in adoption. Is such adoption legal, and would the son so adopted be entitled to succeed as the heir of the deceased? Give the reasons for the answer, whether in the affirmative or in the negative.
9. Do the rules of succession which apply to the "peculium" of a married woman apply equally to any other property possessed by her, not forming part of her peculium? In whom would the right to landed property which had devolved upon a married woman from her husband on his decease be vested after her death?

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10. *A* contracted to pay to *B* a sum of money in consideration of *B* giving his daughter in marriage to *A*'s son. *A* died without having paid the money. Is the contract binding upon *A*'s representatives? State the reasons for the answer.

11. Under what circumstances would a gift to a stranger by a woman on her death-bed of the whole of her property, consisting of lands, houses, jewels, and household furniture, be legal, and binding upon her heirs?

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON.

Wednesday 12th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. What persons are liable to be arrested by police officers without orders from a magistrate and without a warrant, although they may not be charged or suspected of any specific offence, or may not have done any act which would justify the police in arresting them; and how are persons, so arrested, to be dealt with? Have all police officers power to arrest in cases falling within the rule, or is the power confined to any and what particular class of police officers?

2. Describe the powers of a magistrate, and the course which he may pursue, when he has reason to believe that any house or other place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property. May these powers be exercised by all magistrates, or is there any and what restriction as regards the officers by whom they may be exercised; and are the provisions of the section confined to stolen property, or have they a larger application? In the latter case to what other things do they also apply?

3. What power has a magistrate to take cognizance of offences otherwise than on the report of a police officer, or on a complaint preferred in the prescribed mode? If a magistrate has this power, is it general as regards all offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or are any and what offences excepted? May all magistrates exercise the power, or only particular magistrates? In the latter case, what magistrates have the power?

4. The Code provides that every person who shall become aware of the commission of certain offences shall, subject to the conditions specified, give information of the same to the nearest police officer. What are the conditions which render the giving of this information obligatory, and what is the character of the offences to which the provision applies?

5. When it appears to a magistrate engaged in making a preliminary inquiry into an offence that the facts which can be established in evidence show a case falling with one of two or more sections of the Indian Penal Code, but it is doubtful which of such sections will be applicable, or show the commission of one of two or more offences falling within the same section of the Code, but it is doubtful which of such offences will be proved, how should the charge be framed?

6. When an accused person is convicted at one time under the same or different sections of the Indian Penal Code of two or more offences punishable by a magistrate, may the magistrate trying

the cases award in each case the full penalty provided for the offence of which he finds the accused guilty, or is their any and what limit to the magistrate's power in such cases? If the magistrate's power is limited, and he should consider the offences established against the accused to call for a more severe punishment than he is competent to award, what course should he pursue? Do the same or different rules apply to the Court of Session when the cases in which the accused is convicted as above of two or more offences are tried by that Court? If the rules for regulating the proceedings of the Court of Session in such cases are not the same as those prescribed for the guidance of the magistrate, state in what respects they differ.

7. What is the procedure prescribed when any person shall commit in view or presence of any Civil, Revenue, or Criminal Court any of the offences which are classed in the Indian Penal Code under the head of contempts of the lawful authority of public servants?—such as intentionally omitting to produce a document which such person is legally bound and required to produce before any such Court, or refusing oath when duly required to take an oath by any such Court, or being legally bound to state the truth and refusing to answer any question put by any such Court, and the like. Should the offender be a European British subject, would the same procedure be observed as if he were not a European British subject? If not, what would be the procedure in the case of a person of that class?

8. When a Criminal Court imposes a fine upon conviction of an offence punishable with fine only, may the Court order that the whole or any part of the fine shall be paid to the party who shall have suffered by the offence? If so, in determining the amount to be thus applied, what are the points which, in connexion with the person injured, the Court should take into consideration? Would the answer be the same if the offence for which the fine was imposed was punishable with imprisonment as well as fine? Does the Code contain any special rule in respect of cases in which the decision of the Court passing the sentence is open to revision by a Superior Court? If so, state what it is. Is there any limit as to the time within which a fine may be levied; and has the death of the party fined before the payment of the amount in full any and what effect as regards the liability of any property left by him for any portion of the fine remaining unpaid?

9. What are the principal points of difference between trials by jury and trials held with the aid of assessors? In what cases is trial by jury imperative, and what persons have the option of being tried by or without jury? Does the distinction between the two modes of trial extend to the appeal; if so, how do the rules which govern the proceedings of the Appellate Court in the one description of cases differ from those which apply to the other?

10. If a Court of Session or a magistrate shall see reason to doubt the legality of any sentence or order passed by any Court subordinate to such Court of Session or magistrate, how may such Court or magistrate proceed with a view to remove the doubt, or to obtain the reversal of the order or sentence? May the Court of Session or magistrate exercise the power given by the Code in such cases without an appeal, or must there be an appeal,

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and may the power be exercised at any time, or is there any limit of time for its exercise?

11. In what cases and to what authority do appeals lie under the Code from orders and sentences of Justices of the Peace? Is there any remedy other than the appeal given by the Code to which a party, who is dissatisfied with an order of a Justice of the Peace, may have recourse with a view to obtain the reversal of the order, or by means of which when a Justice of the Peace may have exceeded his powers, or passed a sentence or order open to objection on other grounds, his proceedings may be quashed? If so, state in what such other remedy consists.

X.

LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

1. Within what territorial limits, and over what persons and suits, have the High Courts ordinary original civil jurisdiction? Are any suits arising within such limits, and which from their nature would be cognizable by the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, excepted therefrom? If so, what is the ground of the exception, and by what Courts are the suits, so excepted, heard and determined?
2. What civil jurisdiction other than their ordinary original civil jurisdiction is vested in the High Courts, and by what Courts was such other jurisdiction exercised previously to the establishment of the High Courts?
3. Are the decisions of the High Courts in suits heard by those Courts in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction final, or does any appeal lie from them? If the decisions of the High Courts in such cases are open to appeal, what Court, or other authority is competent to hear the appeal?
4. What law is administered by the High Courts in the exercise by them of their original civil jurisdiction?
5. What powers may be exercised by single judges of the High Courts and by Division Courts composed of two or more judges? When in any case heard by a Division Court composed as above a difference of opinion arises as to the decision to be given upon any point, how is the point to be decided?
6. What original criminal jurisdiction is vested in the High Courts; and within what territorial limits, and in respect of what persons, are they empowered to exercise such jurisdiction?
7. Does the Code of Criminal Procedure, by which the Criminal Courts, not established by Royal Charter, are required to regulate their proceedings, apply to all cases in which the High Courts have criminal jurisdiction? If not, to what extent are the provisions of the Code applicable to the proceedings of the High Courts on the criminal side; and by what procedure and practice are the High Courts required to regulate their proceedings in cases to which the provisions of the Code of criminal procedure are not applicable?
8. What provisions do the Letters Patent contain for enabling the judges of the High Courts to hold their sittings at places other than the usual place of sitting of those Courts? Do these provisions apply to the High Courts on the civil as well as on the criminal side, or only on the criminal side; and by what rules are the proceedings of the judges who may so sit to be regulated?

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INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON.

Wednesday, 12th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

1. Define the term "vested inheritance," and describe the rules which govern this branch of the law of inheritance.
2. A person died leaving a mother, a wife, and several nieces the daughters of his uterine brother. Will his property be divisible amongst the persons above mentioned? If not, state to which of them it will go, the portion which each of those entitled to inherit will take, and the reason for the exclusion of the others; also, if those entitled to inherit do not take equally, the reason of the distinction.
3. What is the rule where a testator bequeaths to several legatees sums exceeding in the aggregate what he is of himself legally competent to leave by will; and under what circumstances could payment of the full amount of the legacies, so left, be claimed by the parties in whose favour they may have been made?
4. What are the legal devices mentioned by Macnaghten by which the right of pre-emption may be defeated? When a dispute arises between the claimant of property by pre-emption and the purchaser as to the price paid by the latter, how is the dispute to be determined, first, where both parties have evidence, and, secondly, where neither party has evidence?
5. What is the general rule as regards the payment of debts acknowledged on a deathbed; and is there any special rule when such acknowledgment is in favour of an heir? If so, state what it is.
6. What becomes of the property of a missing person? When a missing person is co-heir with others to property, the right to which by inheritance accrues while such person is still missing, how would such property be distributed as between him and his co-heirs? Apply the answer to the following case: "A "person died leaving two daughters, a missing son, and a son "and daughter of such missing son."
7. What rights appertain under the Mohammedan law to a son legally adopted? Has he any claim of inheritance to the property left by the person adopting him, whether such person have or have not a son or sons born of his body; or is such person at liberty to dispose of all his property by sale, gift, or otherwise, during his lifetime, and thereby to leave his adopted son entirely destitute?
8. What is implied in every contract of sale, and what is essential to the validity of every such contract?
9. How many kinds of dower are there; how are they designated, and in what does the difference between them consist?
10. A person deeply involved in debt sells the whole of his property to his wife in exchange for her dower, and thereby entirely excludes his creditors from all hope of being paid what is due to them. Is such sale legal and valid or not? State the reason for the answer whether in the negative or in the affirmative.
11. What are the civil disqualifications of a minor, and what acts may a minor do, such disqualifications notwithstanding?
12. Under what circumstances and by whose authority may the superintendent of an endowment be removed? Has the ap-

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proprietor the power of removing a superintendent nominated by himself, and what is the rule regarding the succession to the office of superintendent?

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT (1865).

1. Is the Indian Succession Act in force throughout the British territories in India, or is any part of those territories excluded from the operation of the Act? If so, state what part is so excluded. In the places in which the Act is in force, does it apply to all persons residing therein, or are any and what persons or classes of persons excepted from its operation? In the latter case would fresh legislation be necessary to extend the operation of the Act to the persons or classes of persons who are now excepted? If not, how may such extension of the Act be effected?
2. A man dies leaving moveable property in British India. There is nothing to show where, at the time of his death, he had his domicile. By what law would the succession to the property so left be regulated?
3. What is the presumption of law as to the continuance or retention of the domicile of origin? When any question on the point arises, upon whom does the burden of proving the change rest, and what circumstances would amount to proof of the acquisition of a new domicile?
4. When a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed, and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, which, though exceeding in amount the sum specifically bequeathed, is not sufficient to cover both the specific bequest and the legacy, what is the order of payment to be observed, and how may any deficiency in the amount be supplied, so that the intentions of the testator as regards both legatees may be carried out, and each receive in full the sum left to him.
5. What is the fundamental principle to be observed in the construction of wills? Where the words of a will, though unambiguous, admit of applications only one of which can have been intended by the testator, how is his intention to be ascertained consistently with such principle? State a case and apply the answer.
6. Who are competent to make what are called "privileged wills," and in what does the difference between a privileged will and a will which is not privileged principally consist? Do privileged wills, equally with wills which are not privileged, remain in force until they are formally revoked, or is there any special rule applicable to them? If so, state what it is. In order to the revocation of a "privileged will" is it necessary that the person who made it should continue to enjoy the privilege of making a will of that description?
7. Is a creditor to whom a legacy is left by the person indebted to him entitled to the legacy so left, as well as to the amount of his debt, or must he elect between the two? Do the provisions of the Act on this point accord with or differ from the English law; and in the latter case on what principle do the framers of the Act appear to have proceeded in departing from the provisions of the English law?
8. In what case would the widow of a man dying intestate take the whole of the property left by him; in what case would she take one-half and in what case one-third of the property; and in what case would the property of a man so dying go to the

Crown? Would the answer be the same whether the whole of the property left by the deceased was moveable, or whether the whole was immoveable, or whether part was moveable and part immoveable?

9. *A* bequeaths to *B* a farm worth one thousand rupees which is the property of *C*, and he gives to *C* a legacy of fifteen hundred rupees; can *C* claim payment of this legacy without relinquishing his farm to *B*? If the answer be in the negative, and *C* refuse to let *B* take the farm, what becomes of the legacy to him? Is *B* entitled to the whole or any portion of it? Would the answer be the same whether the testator (*A*) believed or did not believe that the farm left by him to *B* was his own property?
10. A sum of money is bequeathed to *A* on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before completing his eighteenth year, to *B*. *A* completes his eighteenth year, but dies in the life of the testator. Will the bequest to *B* take effect? If not, what becomes of the legacy? Give the reason for the answer.
11. *A* has three children, *B*, *C*, and *D*, of whom *B* and *C* are legitimate, and *D* is illegitimate. *A* makes his will by which he leaves his property to be equally divided between his children. Under this will would each of the three children be entitled to one-third of the property left by *A*? If not, how would the property be distributed? Would the answer be the same or different if *A* having in his will enumerated his children, and named as one of them *D* who is illegitimate, directed that his property should be equally divided between his said children? Quote the rule applicable to the case.
12. What provision does the Act make for the protection of the property of a deceased person until probate of his will be granted, or an administrator of his estate be constituted?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 13th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

1. What is known about the commerce between India and Europe between the time of Alexander and Mahmúd of Ghazní?
2. Write a short sketch of the reign of Sháh Jehán.
3. Write a short account of the administration of the second Peshwá, Bájí Ráo.
4. Give a sketch of the principal transactions between the Company and Tanjore.
5. Write an account of the attempts of Sháh Álam to invade Bengal between 1758 and 1765. Give the terms of the treaty, and state how far they were carried out.
6. Write an account of Hastings' transactions with Cheyt Sing.
7. Give some account of Sir Eyre Coote and Lord Macartney.
8. Write an account of the province of Behar. What is known about its history in Hindu times? Does the present province coincide with the old súbah of Behar?
9. Where are the following places situated:—Uch, Baroch, Meeanee, Alighur, Tumlook, Conjevaram, Bhilsa, Monghir, Asseerghur, and Balasore? Mention anything remarkable connected with any of them.

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10. Write an account of the districts of Dacca, Sattara, Trichinopoly, and Meerut.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 13th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M

1. Write a short account of Lord Cornwallis' two campaigns against Tippoo. What were the conditions of peace?
2. Give on account of the Marquis of Wellesley's negotiations with the Nabob of Oude.
3. Give a sketch of the condition of India south of the Nerbudda at the close of Lord Wellesley's government.
4. Write an account of the Pindari war.
5. What were the principal measures of Lord Bentinck's administration?
6. What were the circumstances which led to the invasion of Afghanistan?
7. When and between whom were fought the battles of Argaum, Deeg, and Maharajpoor? Give the principal conditions of the treaty of Bassein.
8. Write a short account of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.
9. Write a short account of the principal protected native states at the present time.
10. Give some account of the provinces of Assam and Pegu. When were they acquired by the English?
11. What were the Northern Circars? When were they acquired? Into what districts are they at present divided?

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Friday, 14th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Define the meaning of the term *probable*, in relation to the law of evidence; and give the etymology of the word.
   What is the difference between probability and presumption? Does the existence of either in favour of a disputed fact dispense with the general necessity of producing the best evidence?
2. How does a disputable presumption of law differ from a presumption of fact? What is the general policy upon which some presumptions of law are treated as indisputable? Give illustrations of conclusive and disputable presumption in a civil and criminal trial, and of a case in which counter-presumptions arise.
3. State the points of agreement and of difference between the rules of civil and criminal procedure regarding the admission of secondary evidence. What is meant by the phrase, "the law recognizes no degrees in secondary evidence?" Is this a rule of universal application? Does it refer to the admissibility, or the weight, of such testimony? Give any reasons that occur to you in favour of such a rule.

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4. The committing magistrate is enjoined to record the deposition of each witness as nearly as possible in the words used by him. Why? Define the extent to which this rule is intended to be carried, and point out the inconveniences that might arise on the subsequent trial if the magistrate were at his discretion to record an epitome merely of what he considered material.
5. Upon what principle is evidence of general reputation touching the matter at issue ever admitted? To what class of matters is this confined, and under what conditions is it allowed? Explain the reason for drawing a distinction between reputation on general points and on particular facts, and give illustrations of inadmissible reputation as to particular facts in a question of right of way. Mention any class of cases in which you would admit hearsay evidence of the declarations of certain persons as to certain particular facts.
6. The oldest inhabitant of a district, hearing a discussion as to the existence of certain ancient rights alleged to belong to the holders of a particular estate within the district, makes a declaration asserting or denying their existence, and dies. A suit is brought by the holders of the estate to enforce such rights. State under what circumstances this declaration would be evidence or not, and explain the doctrine of *lis mota* as understood in English law.
7. What is meant by "notice to produce," and what is the effect of giving such a notice to the adversary in a suit? If documents are asked for and brought into Court pursuant to notice, do they *ipso facto* become evidence in the cause, or can the party calling for them inspect them without laying them before the jury? If a party declines to produce a document on notice, can he afterwards produce or use it as part of his own case.

   Why is a notice to produce a notice generally held to be unnecessary? Under what circumstances may evidence be given of the contents of a material document alleged to have been in the hands of the adversary, without giving him notice to produce the document itself?
8. Distinguish the cases in which a new trial will be granted or refused by a Court of Error, when evidence has been improperly admitted or rejected by the Court below.

   Explain the course to be taken by counsel at the first trial in challenging the decision of the judge; 1st, as to evidence offered by himself and objected to by the opposite party; 2ndly, as to evidence offered by the opposite party and objected to by himself.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Friday, 14th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. State as precisely as you can what constitutes hearsay as opposed to original evidence. Give the main arguments in favour of the general rule of rejecting hearsay. Name the cases in which this rule is relaxed; and if you think any further relaxations of the rule might be allowed, name them.

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2. Where the attesting witness to a deed has died, and the deed is produced with satisfactory evidence of his signature, would a party contesting the validity of the deed be allowed to prove through the mouth of *A* that the attesting witness had made a statement to *A* in disparagement of the evidence afforded by his signature? Give reasons for your answer. If the statement made by the deceased to *A* was a denial that he had ever signed the deed, would this be admissible?

3. Enumerate the circumstances which must be proved before evidence can be given of a "declaration made in the course of office or business" by a person who does not appear as a witness. The same with a "declaration against interest."

4. When a hearsay declaration can be shown to have been accompanied or followed by some act which affords a presumption of the sincerity of the declaration, will such proof modify the ordinary rule of exclusion?

5. Explain and illustrate the distinction between hearsay and verbal acts which form part of the res gestæ.

State the various conditions under which the acts or declarations of *A* can be produced in evidence to affect *B*, where *B* is alleged to be *A*'s legal partner or principal, or to be jointly engaged with *A* in a trespass or an unlawful conspiracy.

6. *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* are apprehended for larceny and receiving. An inducement to confess is held out separately to each, under which—

A confesses the theft, and at once produces part of the stolen property.

B confesses the theft, and states that part of the property will be found at a certain place; where on search it is found.

C confesses the theft, and states that part will be found at a certain other place; where on search it is not found.

D says nothing; but property corresponding to the subject of the alleged theft is found in his house. How much of the above facts will be evidence against *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*, respectively? and what further (if anything) will be required to convict *D* of larceny, or of receiving?

7. An alteration or erasure is made in a written instrument at the time of its execution. What steps should be taken to fix the date of its making? Define and illustrate "a material alteration in a "writing," and state the consequences attaching to the proof of a material alteration which has been made after the execution of the written instrument. Where a visible alteration is found in a deed, a will, or a negotiable security, on whom does the burden lie of showing when such alteration was made?

8. Give the rules (and where you think fit, their reasons) for interpreting a written document in any of the following cases:

Where it consists partly of print and partly of writing.

Where the subject matter is partly scientific and partly popular.

Where the words appear to be insensible with reference to extrinsic circumstances, if interpreted according to their ordinary meaning.

Where a subsequent verbal agreement modifying the terms of the written instrument is alleged.

Where the language is on the face of it obscure or susceptible of more than one meaning.

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Where the language is apparently clear, but is capable of being shown in fact to be equally applicable to more than one person or thing.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

C. NEATE, Esq.

Saturday, 15th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Compare Adam Smith's division of the subject with that of Mill.
2. What are the three sorts of difficulty of attainment which enter into value?
3. What determines the selection of the subjects of trade between one country and another?
4. What are the circumstances which enable one country to undersell another in the markets of a third?
5. How do you reconcile the proposition that profits are not lowered by the competition of capital, with the statement (in Book IV. Cap. 4.) that the accumulation of capital in a country does lower profits?
6. What is the cause of the recurrence of fits of speculation?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

C. NEATE, Esq.

Saturday, 15th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Show in what way fluctuations in the currency may affect the exchanges without affecting trade.
2. How is the rate of interest affected by an increase in the currency?
3. How is rent affected by improvements in production?
4. What is the incidence of import duties imposed for the purpose of revenue?
5. Note any difference between Adam Smith, M'Culloch, and Mill on the subject of a tax upon wages.
6. Show in what way wages are no part of the cost of production.

JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, Esq.

Monday, 17th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Give the general rules for the interpretation of Statutes.
2. How are Colonies or Dependencies classified with reference to their mode of government? In each class, what are the powers of the Crown?
3. Give an account of—
   a. The writ of Habeas Corpus.
   b. The Habeas Corpus Act.

   And state what is the effect of a suspension of the Act, and where, according to Blackstone, the power of suspending it resides.

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4. What powers exercised by the executive government are derived from the prerogative of the Crown, as—
   a. The "fountain of honour, office, and privilege,"
   b. The "arbiter of commerce"?
5. State briefly—
   a. The principles on which, according to Blackstone and to Bentham, taxation is justified;
   b. The constitutional restraints on arbitrary taxation in England;
   c. The constitutional mode of imposing taxes in England.
   What does Bentham mean by speaking of taxation as "a "sacrifice of security to security"?
6. "That 'laws emanate from superiors' is an identical proposition." Prove this, by defining the terms "law" and "superior." What is an "imperfect law"?
7. Define a "sanction" according to Austin, and according to Bentham. What use does Bentham make of his classification of sanctions?
8. What does Blackstone enumerate as—
   a. Primary rights of Englishmen;
   b. Auxiliary, or subordinate rights?
   Explain from Austin and Bentham the meaning of the word "right" in these phrases.
9. What meanings have been borne by the phrase "natural law"? Illustrate your answers from the Institutes, Blackstone, Austin, and Maine.
10. Explain these phrases:—
   a. Jus in rem;
   b. Jus in personam;
   c. Jus in re;
   d. Jus ad rem.
   Illustrate them by reference to the following transactions,—a sale of goods, the hiring of a servant.

JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, Esq.

Monday, 17th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. State briefly the principles which, according to Bentham, should govern a law of succession *ab intestato*.
2. State—
   a. The points of agreement between the English law of intestate succession and the Roman law (in its latest stage);
   b. The points of difference between them.
   How far do they respectively accord with Bentham's principles?
3. On what grounds, according to Bentham, should law recognize—
   a. Title to property by occupancy;
   b. Title by consent?
   Show briefly how Bentham deduces the principles of the law of contracts from the fundamental principle of "title by consent?"

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4. What, according to Mackenzie, were the principles of Roman law respecting—
   a. Admission of parole evidence;
   b. Incompetency of witnesses;
   c. The *onus probandi?*
5. What were the principles of the Roman law of suretyship or guarantee? Are they retained in English law?
6. What were the uses of adoption at Rome, and the general rules respecting the capacity to adopt and to be adopted?
7. In the distribution of rights and obligations (that is, in making law,) what ends are to be considered by the legislator, and in what order? Illustrate your answer.
8. In what respects does the law of England respecting corporations appear to be of Roman origin? What "artificial persons" analogous to corporations were known to Roman law?
9. Give a short account of the judicial machinery of Rome during the Republic. Who were the "judices," and what were their duties?
10. What, according to Bentham, should be considered before applying—
   a. The same law to different countries or races?
   b. The same punishment to the same offence in different cases?

   Why should a legislator pay respect to habit and established prejudices.

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 18th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Persian :—

In the East, more especially in Bengal and Hindostan, we may almost invariably read the character of the master in the countenances and deportment of his servants. If they be decently but not gaudily dressed, respectful but not servile in their demeanour, quiet, orderly, and contented, they bear evidence of the good qualities of their superiors. But where servants exhibit any signs of terror, or of absurd obsequiousness, where they never approach without their hands folded as if in prayer, and almost touch the earth in their salutations, where they are dirty, ragged, noisy, and constantly changing, the head of the house may safely be pronounced tyrannical, unreasonable, or a bad paymaster; —a description of persons who will never succeed in retaining respectable domestics. A very short residence in the country is sufficient to render the natives well acquainted with the characters of the Europeans round them; and if once a disgraceful notoriety be obtained, none save thieves and outcasts will take service where ill-treatment is sure to follow. Hence the numerous complaints of persons who never can meet with a domestic to suit them, who refuse to yield to the customs of the country in which they are doomed to dwell, and consequently are attended only by those who are indifferent to loss of caste or of character.

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Translate into English:—

✿ بي تاب شدن زليخا درمفارقت يوسف عم ودرشب ✿
✿ همراه دايه بز ندان رفتن و مشاهدهء جمال وي كردن ✿

چودر زندان مغرب يوسف مهر نهان كرد از زليخائي فلك چهر
زليخائي فلك را چهره شد گم زمهر يوسف اندر اشك انجم
شفقرا شد زاشك او جگر خون وزان شد دامن گردون جگر گون
زليخا را غم يوسف چنان كرد كه از اشك شفق گون خون فشان كرد
بگريه نالهء جان سوز بر داشت همان آه وفغان روز بر داشت
چو رو اندر شب آرد روز عاشق بشب گردد فزون تر سوز عاشق
زهجران تيره باشد روز گارش فزايد تيرگي شب هاي تارش
زغم روزش بود رو در سياهي شبش گردد سياهي بر سياهي ✿

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 18th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:—

اكنون دل قوي دارودم‌بدم منتظر لطف خدا باش تا از پردهء غيب
به منصهء ظهور چه مي رساند چون رسول نامهرا سوي مهر بانو برد ملك
زاده از رفقاي خودجوان نجار را طلب داشته گفت اگر چه درين سفر
سراسر صعوبت و خطر شدائد و عوائق كه بشماد وستان روداده زيادة
از حوصلهء احصا است و بار احسان عزيزان پشت جانم را خم كرده ليكن
اميديكه ياوري ديگر كه مخصوص ذات شريف تست آنست كه تختي
بدان خاصيت كه چون سرير سليمان در هوا شتابان شود بسرعت
هرچه تمام تر بسازي و بدان وسيلت بسان كشتي نوح از بين طوفان
حدثان بجودي مقصود فائز گرداني نجار گفت اي ملك زاده ماهمه
كه در روز نخست از خانمان دل بر داشته كمر رفاقت ترابرميان
جان بسته ايم تاپيكر هيولاني متالّشي نشود و قالب استخواني از هم
نپاشد از خدمتت پهلوتهي نكنم اين‌رابه‌گفت و زمين عبوديت
بلب ادب بوسيده بسوي صحرا شتابان شد روز چار سوي طلب

بجست و جوي مطلب بسان باد شتافتن آغاز كردتاآنكه بپاي درختي رسيد كه از چوبش تختي كه بطيران آيد توان ساخت اماماري سياه از سر تادم بسم هلاهل اندوده به تنهء آن پيچيده بمحافظت و خراست مي‌پرداخت نجار چون آن ماررا موكل درخت ديد پيشش دست بكمر ادب بسته ايستاده شد و زبان بمدح وثنايش بكشاد مار بزبان آمد و گفت، تو كيستي و چه حاجت آوردهء نجار كيفيت واقعه بي كم و زياد به گفت و دراسعاف و انجاح حاجت خود از او استمداد نمود مار بفرمان ايزد توانا كه دربارگاه جلالش مار و موربك پايه قيام و رزند تنهء درخت رها كرده بگوشهء فرا رفت و اجازت دادتا بقدر احتياج شاخي از ان درخت ببريد و تيشهء سحر پرداز را كارفرموده تختي در كمال زينت بتركيب كرسي كه هم پايه تخت جمشيد تواند شد بتراشيد و در اندك فرصت مرتب ساخته بخدمت ملك زاده آورد ✡

Parse and analyze the words—

منتظر ـ مي رساند ـ عوائق ـ شتابان ـ استمداد ـ تركيب ✡

MARATHI.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.

Wednesday, 19th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Decline जीभ *f.*, धेनु *f.*, कर *n.*
2. Compound each pair of the following words: गगा उदक, प्रति उत्तर, सत जन.
3. Give the cardinal numbers from *sixty* to *seventy*.
4. What are the chief affixes by which pure Marathi (Prakrit) nouns are formed from adjectives?
5. What are the chief affixes by which other Marathi (Sanskrit) nouns are formed from adjectives?
6. Give nouns, not formed by affixes, from the following adjectives: शूर, स्थिर, उदार.
7. State any difference in the use of the forms दोन and दोघे, तीन and तिघे, चार and चौघे.
8. पडणें, पळणें, माडणें. Give the causal forms derived from these, with exact translation.
9. त्याणें तो मारिला. त्याणें तिला मारिणें. त्याणें तिला मारिली. Are all these forms in use? Are they all correct? State the reasons of your opinion?

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10. Give examples of transitive verbs used in the past tense in the *kartari prayog*. Explain the reasons of the deviation from the usual rule.

For re-translation into Marathi:

I.

The boy said, "I think that the flies are much wiser than the ants. "The food that they collect any day, they eat that very day; they "have no anxiety about another day." As this went on, the warm season departed, and the rainy season came. One day, as the rain had come, the sun became invisible, a great wind arose, and it became very cold. At that time the boy went into the garden with his father and looked in vain to see a single ant; but he saw that the flies were dead and lying on the ground.

(*To be written both in Balbodh and Moḍ haracters.*)

II.

Peter the Great was born in the year 1672. He was twelve years of age when he ascended the throne. Though he was king, yet on account of his youth his sister Sophia used to attend to all the business of the kingdom. So it went on for some time; but by and by, when he was a little older, disliking the subjection, he cast it off. Afterwards he set himself entirely to change the ancient customs and foolish ideas of his people, and to make them wise. The Russians, in fact, of that time, that is to say at the date of Peter's birth, were for the most part uncivilized; even Peter himself was born in an uncivilized condition, and in that condition he grew up to manhood. Hence the bad qualities and vices which he had acquired, remained equally strong to the end.

(*To be written in Balbodh, and also, if convenient, in Roman characters.*)

MARATHI.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.

Wednesday, 19th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:—

I.

ईश्वरानें आपणास जा स्कृतींत निर्माण केलें आहे, ती वाईट मानून, दुसऱ्याचा थोरपणा आपल्याठायीं ओढून आणावयास गेलों असतां, आपण विपत्तींत पडतों; आणि आपल्या बरोबरीचांचे मनांत आपला कंटाळा आणितों. असा पुरूष जो असतो, तो दोहींकडून फसतो; जांचा थोरपणा तो आपणाकडे ओढून न आणावयास पाहातो, ते त्याचा तिरस्कार करून उपहास करितात; आणि आपल्या स्कृतीचा द्वेषी ह्मणून त्याचा बरोबरीचे त्याचा अंगीकार करीत नाहींत.

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II.

परमेश्वराचे दूत ह्या जगांत अदृश्य असून परोपकाराचीं कामें नाना प्रकारचीं करितात. ते तसविरा, पुतळे, किंवा मंदिरें पाहण्याची आस्था बाळगीत नसतात. त्याप्रमाणेंच हावर्ड साहेबही त्यांची आस्था बाळगीत नसे. कारण त्यानें ज्या परोपकाराच्या कृत्यांकडे आपल्या आयुष्याचा सर्व वेळ अर्पिला होता त्यांतून वेळ घेतल्यावांचून ह्या मौजा पाहणें व त्यांचा आनंद मानणें हें व्हावयाचें नव्हतें. त्यानें आपल्या दिवसाच्या सर्व घटका कामाकडे नेमिल्या होत्या, व ज्या वेळेचें काम त्या वेळेसच व्हावें ह्याविषयीं त्याचें मन नेहमीं जपत असे; म्हणून कधीं कौतुक पाहण्याची किंचित् इच्छा त्यास उत्पन्न झाली, तर, कौतुक पाहण्याची हीच वेळ आहे, असें मन सांगेपर्यंत त्या इच्छेस अदृश्य रहावें लागे. जशी त्याला घटका यावी तसें त्याला वाटत असावें कीं, परोपकार करावे हें काम मुख्य, व मौजा पाहणें हें काम गौण आहे. तर ह्या गोष्टीविषयीं आपण त्याला दोष द्यावा काय? इतका लोकोत्तर परिपाठ ह्यावांचून दुसरा कोणी आपणास लावून घेईल असें वाटत नाहीं.

III.

आपुलीयाबळेंनाहींबोलवत ॥ सखाकृपावंतवाचात्याची ॥ १ ॥
साळुंखीमंजूळबोलतसेवाणी ॥ बोलविताधणीवेगळाची ॥ २ ॥
कायम्यांपामरेंबोलावींउत्तरें ॥ परित्याविश्वंभरेंबोलवीलें ॥ ३ ॥
तुकाम्हणेत्याचीकोणजाणेकळा ॥ वागवीपांगुळापायांवीण ॥ ४ ॥

IV.

उंचनिंचकांहींनेणेभगवंत ॥ तिष्टेभावभक्तिदेखोनियां ॥ १ ॥
लाजवादेपुढेंतोंडदाखवितां ॥ परीजाउंआतांकोणापाशीं ॥ २ ॥
चुकल्याकामाचासीमागेंमुशारा ॥ लाजफजितखोरानाहींमज ॥ ३ ॥
मायसोडोनियांहिंडतेंवांसरूं ॥ श्वामीसेवाचोरूहोवोनियां ॥ ४ ॥
तुकाम्हणेमजपाहिजेरंडिलें ॥ पुन्हाहेंघडिलेंनपाहिजे ॥ ५ ॥

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MARATHI.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.

Thursday, 20th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate :—

a. लहानपणीं मुलें जितकें लवकर सृष्टींतील पदार्थ पाहून त्यांविषयीं विचार करूं लागतील तितकें चांगलेंच. ह्यासाठीं जेव्हां लहान मुलें चमत्कारिक चमत्कारिक प्रश्न करितात, तेव्हां काय पोरांनीं गडबड लाविली आहे, उगीच त्रास देतात! असें म्हणून त्यांच्या आईबापांनीं त्यांस रागें भरूं नये; तर तसे प्रश्न करण्याविषयीं त्यांस अधिक अधिक उत्तेजन द्यावें, व त्यांच्या त्या प्रश्नांचीं उत्तरें देण्याविषयीं झटावें, कारण कीं आपणांस कांहीं गोष्टी अधिक समजाव्या अशा बुद्धीनें मुलें ते प्रश्न करितात. आतां त्या प्रश्नांचीं म्हणजे नेहमीं उत्तरें देतां येतील असें नाहीं; कारण कीं ते बरुधा जरी सोपे व सहज सुचणारे असे असतात, तरी कधीं कधीं त्यांमध्यें अशी कांहीं खुबी असते कीं त्यांचें उत्तर देणें फार कठीण पडतें. तथापि अशा प्रसंगीं निदान इतकें तरी करावें कीं तीं उत्तरें देण्याविषयीं आपल्या हातून होईल तितका प्रयत्न करावा.

b. विलायतेहून जी ता° २१ मिनहंस आगबोट आली तींत आलेल्या कागदपत्रांत ह्यैसूरच्या निकालासंबंधी पार्लिमेंट सभेंत झालेल्या भाषणाची हकीकत आली. त्या सभेंत सर हेनरी रालिन्सन यांनीं प्रथम याविषयीं गोष्ट काढली. त्यावर लार्ड क्रानबोर्न यांनीं भाषण करून राणी सरकारचा ठराव या बाबदींत कळविला. या भाषणाचें तात्पर्य आह्मी आपल्या वाचकांस थोडक्यांत कळावेतों. या भाषणावरून हें राज्य पूर्वी तारायंत्रद्वारें बातमी आली त्या वेळेस खालसा होणार नाहीं असें वाटलें होतें. परंतु तसें केवळ ह्मणतां येत नाहीं याचा निकाल पुढें या राजपुत्राच्या वयांत आल्यावरच्या योग्यतेवर व त्या वेळच्या अधिकाऱ्यांच्या विचारावर आहे. तेव्हां या राज्याचा वास्तविक काय परिणाम होणार आहे हें आज सांगवत नाहीं.

For translation into Marathi:—

a. It is not anything wonderful that human beings love their children. Even animals show affection to their young. They cannot endure separation from them; and when their young are removed out of their sight, immediately they become greatly excited. They wish that their young ones be always with them.

See what a wonderful arrangement is this, which has been made by the wise and merciful Creator! It is evident that all living creatures have affection towards their offspring. But there is this difference,—that while the affection of the lower creatures towards their young ceases when the latter grow up, that of human beings is intended not to cease.

b. The great body of the meteors seemed to go towards the west, but many fell in other directions. They were by no means all alike. Some were small and not very bright; and these were extinguished when they had gone a span or so, as it seemed. Others were somewhat larger and went farther. Others again were very large and splendid; their light was like a flash of lightning, and they generally had a tail behind them. One in ten of those we saw was like this. Four or five resembled the the moon, and their light was variously coloured.

What descriptions we shall have from learned men of what was seen on that night in Europe and America!

(*To be written in Balbodh and Roman characters.*)

BENGÁLÍ.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 20th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. In what classes of Bengálí nouns does the vocative usually differ from the nominative?
2. Explain the meaning of the following post-positions: থেকে, চেয়ে, দিয়া, কাছে, and মাঝে.
3. How are negative adjectives (as faultless, &c.) formed in Bengálí?
4. Express in Bengálí: "Tuesday," "twelve-o'clock," "seventeen," "twenty-nine," "fifty," "seven hundred and thirty."
5. Express in Bengálí:—
   a. As long as I live I shall respect him.
   b. We ought not to act without due consideration.
   c. I cannot arrive there before midnight.
6. Re-translate into Bengálí:—

   a. Before the government of Lord Hastings there had been no effort to give education to the people. The people being sunk in the pit of ignorance, there is no fear of the empire's disruption; for this reason it had been considered as contrary to policy to give them knowledge. But Lord Hastings, not accepting this conclusion, used to say, "The English have "established an empire in India only for the welfare of the "people; therefore it is undoubtedly the duty of the English "by every effort to civilize them." Accordingly, in pursuance of his orders, schools began to be set up in different places.

   b. If from the above-mentioned efforts there has not been an advancement of Hindu society, then from what measures will

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there be an advancement? Many, no doubt, will ask this question. In giving an answer thereto it must be said, that without destroying the society itself, we must gradually correct whatever faults there may be in it. When a tree has been eaten away by insects, after clearing away the insects, if we try to improve its condition our efforts are effectual; but the man who tries to raise a tree of one sort by making it in form and nature another sort can never be successful.

BENGÁLÍ.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 10 AM. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

এই রূপে নিঃসম্বল হইয়া চিরঞ্জীব মনে মনে বিবেচনা করিতে লাগিল আমি প্রায় এক বৎসর হইল আশা রাক্ষসীর মায়ায় মুগ্ধ হইয়া স্বস্তুতিসেবাপ্রত্যাশায় দূর দেশ হইতে আসিয়া রাজ্যতন্ত্রপরাঙ্মুখ স্ত্রীপরতন্ত্র রাজার আশ্রয় লইয়াছি। অভীষ্টসিদ্ধির কথা দূরে থাকুক এ পর্য্যন্ত তাঁহার সহিত সাক্ষাৎ করিতেও পারিলাম না। দেবতা কত দিনে আমার প্রতি প্রসন্ন হইয়া রাজাকে অন্তঃপুর হইতে বহির্গত হইবার সুমতি প্রদান করিবেন তাহাও বুঝিতে পারিতেছি না। আর এ ব্যক্তিকে অমাত্যায়ত্ত দেখিতেছি স্বয়ং রাজকার্য্যে মনোযোগ করে না। কিন্তু রাজা স্বায়ত্ত না হইলেও তাঁহার নিকট মাদৃশ জনের অনায়াসে প্রার্থনাসিদ্ধির সম্ভাবনা নাই। আর অন্তঃপুর হইতে বহির্গত হইলেই যে আমি এতাদৃশ ব্যক্তির নিকট প্রার্থনা করিয়া কৃতকার্য্য হইতে পারিব ইহারই বা নিশ্চয় কি।

II.

এ কাল পর্য্যন্ত, সমুদয় রাজস্ব কেবল রাজকার্য্যনির্বাহের ব্যয়ে পর্য্যবসিত হইতেছিল। কোম্পানির শুনিতে অনেক আয় ছিল বটে; কিন্তু তাঁহারা সর্ব্বদাই ঋণগ্রস্ত ছিলেন। কি ইয়ুরোপীয় কি এতদ্দেশীয়, সমুদয় কর্ম্মকারকেরা কেবল লুঠ করিত, কিছুই দয়া ভাবিত না। ইংলণ্ডে ক্লাইবকে জিজ্ঞাসা করা হইয়াছিল, কোম্পানির এরূপ আয় থাকিতেও চির কাল এত অপ্রতুল কেন। তাহাতে তিনি এই উত্তর দেন, কোন ব্যক্তিকে কোম্পানি বাহাদুরের নামে এক বার বিল করিতে দিলেই, সে বিষয় করিয়া লয়।

III.

এই দশশালা বন্দোবস্তে ইহাই নির্দ্ধারিত হইল, এপর্য্যন্ত যে সকল জমীদার কেবল রাজস্বসংগ্রহ করিতেছেন, অতঃপর তাঁহারাই ভূমির স্বামী হইবেন। প্রজারা তাঁহাদের সহিত রাজস্বের বন্দোবস্ত করিবেক।

দেশীয় কর্ম্মকারকেরা, রাজস্বসংক্রান্ত প্রায় সমুদয় পুরাতন কাগজ পত্র নষ্ট করিয়াছিল; যাহা অবশিষ্ট পাওয়া গেল, সমুদায় পরীক্ষা করিয়া, এবং ইতিপূর্ব্বে কয়েক বৎসরে যাহা আদায় হইয়াছিল, তাহার গড় ধরিয়া, কর নির্দ্ধারিত করা গেল। গবর্ণমেণ্ট ইহাও ঘোষণা করিলেন, নিষ্কর ভূমির সহিত এ বন্দোবস্তের কোন সম্পর্ক নাই, কিন্তু আদালতে ঐ সকল ভূমির দলীল পরীক্ষা করা যাইবেক; যে সকল ভূমির দলীল অকৃত্রিম হইবেক, সে সমুদায় বাহাল থাকিবেক; আর কৃত্রিম বোধ হইলে, তাহা বাতিল করিয়া, ভূমি সকল বাজেয়াপ্ত করা যাইবেক।

IV.

বিদ্যা না হইলে স্বার্থজ্ঞানও হয় না।

এদেশে একটী প্রসিদ্ধ কথা আছে, "দাদা সকল বহিতে পারে, কেবল ভাতের কাটী বহিতে পারে না" সন্তানের শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে এদেশীয়দিগের ব্যবহার বিষয়ে এই বাক্যের অর্থ অনুগত হইয়াছে। এদেশীয়দিগের স্কন্ধে উত্তরোত্তর যত অধিক ব্যয় ভার পতিত হইতেছে, তত ইহাঁরা সহ্য করিতেছেন, কিন্তু সন্তানের শিক্ষার ব্যয় দানকালেই কাতর হইয়া পড়েন। তখন ইহাঁরা কল্পনাশক্তি বলে আপনাদিগকে যার পর নাই দরিদ্র জ্ঞান করেন। যেখানে স্বল্প ব্যয়ে শিক্ষা হয়, সেই স্থান অনুসন্ধান করিয়া থাকেন। তৎকালে তাঁহাদিগের এবোধ থাকে না, যে স্বল্প মূল্যে কোন দ্রব্যই ভাল হয় না। স্বল্প ব্যয়ে সৎশিক্ষা লাভ দূরের কথা।

V.

বাঙ্গালীরা ভীরু বলিয়া চিরপ্রসিদ্ধ আছেন বটে, কিন্তু গবর্ণমেণ্ট যদি তাঁহাদিগকে সৈনিক ও আফিসর হইতে দেন, তাহা হইলে তাঁহারা অল্প-কাল মধ্যে এ দুর্নাম দূর করিতে পারেন। পঞ্চবিংশতি বৎসর পূর্ব্বে ইটালীয়দিগের এইরূপ দুর্নাম ছিল। কিন্তু ১৮৪৮ অব্দে চারলস আলবার্ট লম্বার্ডির ক্ষেত্রে ইহা দূরীভূত করেন। . . . . . .

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গবর্ণমেণ্ট নিশ্চয় জানিবেন সকল জাতিরই উচ্চ হইবার আশা আছে। সময় বুঝিয়া কাজ করা বুদ্ধিমান গবর্ণমেণ্টের কার্য্য। স্বার্থান্ধ ধাত্রীর ন্যায় শিশুর পদ ভগ্ন করিয়া তাহাকে চিরকাল শিশু করিয়া রাখিবার চেষ্টা কখন সফল হয় না, ইহা ধর্ম্ম ও রাজনীতির একান্ত বিরুদ্ধ। এদেশীয়েরা দিন দিন সভ্য ও কৃতবিদ্য হইতেছেন। এমত অবস্থায় গবর্ণমেণ্টের বর্ণিত প্রকার রাজনীতি সাতিশয় অনিষ্টকারী হইবে সন্দেহ নাই॥

BENGÁLÍ.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.—*Translate into English:—*

অনন্তর এক দয়ালু বনচর আসিয়া আমাকে আপন *কুটীরে লইয়া গেলেন, এবং অতি যত্নে আমার ক্ষতাদির চিকিৎসা করিলেন। আমি সুস্থ হইলাম বটে, কিন্তু পুত্রটীর নিমিত্ত অত্যন্ত ব্যাকুল হইতে লাগিলাম। অনেক অনুসন্ধান করিয়াও তাহার উদ্দেশ না পাওয়াতে নিতান্ত নিরাশ হইয়া রোদন করিতে করিতে প্রভুর উদ্দেশে চলিলাম। পথিমধ্যে এক মুনির সহিত সাক্ষাৎ হইল। তিনি আমার শোকের কারণ জিজ্ঞাসিলেন। তাহাকে সমস্ত বৃত্তান্ত বলিয়া, গমন করিতেছি, এমন সময়, আমার কন্যা এক যুবা পুরুষ সমভিব্যাহারে যাইতেছে, দেখিতে পাইলাম। কন্যা আমাকে দেখিয়াই করুণস্বরে রোদন করিতে লাগিল। অনেক ক্ষণ রোদনের পর বলিল "আমি সেই দুরাত্মা †দস্যুদিগের অস্ত্রাঘাতে ক্ষত বিক্ষত হইয়া, রাজপুত্রকে সঙ্গে করিয়া বনমধ্যে পলায়ন করিতেছি, এক ব্যাধ আসিয়া বলপূর্ব্বক রাজনন্দনকে গ্রহণ করিয়া প্রস্থান করিল। অবিলম্বেই আর এক ব্যাধ আমাকে দেখিয়া আপন ভবনে লইয়া গেল। তখন আমার রোদন বৈ আর উপায় রহিল না। ব্যাধ আমাকে নানা উপায়ে সুস্থ করিয়া বিবাহ করিতে চাহিল। আমি নীচ সংসর্গ ভয়ে নিতান্ত কাতর হইতে লাগিলাম। এমন সময় ভাগ্যক্রমে এই যুবা পুরুষ তথায় আসিয়া উপস্থিত হইলেন। এবং আমাকে ব্যাধ হস্ত হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া বিবাহ করিলেন। এক্ষণে প্রভুর নিকট যাইতেছি"॥

* Hut. † Robbers.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

II.—*Translate into Bengali :—*

It was in the midst of these calamities that Dárá was met by the celebrated traveller Bernier, who was on his way to Delhi, unconscious of what had just been passing. As Dárá's wife was wounded, and he had no physician, he obliged Bernier to turn back with him, and they remained together for three days. On the fourth day at daybreak, when they were preparing for what they thought would be the last of their distressing marches, news was brought to Dárá that the gates of Ahmedábád were shut against him, and that if he had any regard for his own safety, he would instantly remove from the neighbourhood. These tidings were first made known to Bernier by the cries and lamentations of the women, and soon after Dárá came forth, half dead with consternation. The bystanders received him with a blank silence, and Bernier could not refrain from tears, when he saw him addressing himself to each of them, conscious that he was deserted by all the world, and distracted with the thoughts of what would become of himself and his family.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Thursday, 20th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Show how the verbal participle is used in the following instances :—
   A man whose leg is broken.
   A woman whose hand is swollen.
   The matter regarding which he went on my account.
   A house wherein there is nobody.
2. Show how the negative relative participle in ని is used in the following instances :—
   One who is not a king.
   It is true.
   The statement that we are not offenders is true.
3. Show how the following auxiliary verbs are used. Give an instance of each :—
   వేరుచుట
   ఓపుట
   కూర్చుట
4. Translate into Telugu the following, showing reiteration whether of a noun or other parts of speech :—
   To every village.
   In whatever places they search'd.
   Very fine fruit.
   He came of his own accord.
   I wanted one thing and you have brought another.
   Now and then.
5. Translate into Telugu the following in illustration of the reiteration of the verb :—
   I assuredly said so.
   Pretending that he was going.
   Pretending that he was giving something.
   He was in the habit of coming to my house.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

And state the meaning of the following instances of reiteration :—

లేనే లేదు
కానే కాదు
రానే రారు

6. Give one or two instances where పంతి and పని are used idiomatically to denote "thing."

For re-translation into Telugu :—

Accordingly I relied on your honour ; and I have dwelt here with a wish to carry on your honour's business, but there is no necessity why I should remain for even an instant. Men who are not engaged in your honour's business, and men who have slightly relied on you, have obtained high situations.

By the want of rain this year there has been a severe scarcity in this country. As in the Rajah's district there was absolutely no rain, it does not seem likely that we shall be able to collect even one fourth of the revenue due to government.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For Translation into English :—

I.

[మహా రాజశ్రీ సుబ్బరావు మామగారి సముఖానకు, అల్లుడు వెంకయ్య అనేక నమస్కారములు తత్] తమరు దేశమునుంచి పట్నానికి వచ్చిపుండి, అక్కడినుంచి కంచి తిరునాళ్లకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, మా ఆదెమ్మ కంచి గరుడసేవకు వచ్చి, తమ్మున చూచి మాట్లాడి వచ్చినది. అప్పట్లో తమరు నన్ను పట్నంవచ్చి చూచి బొమ్మని శలవు యిచ్చినారట. అయి తేతమరు పట్నానికి యేమి పనిగా వచ్చినది నాకు తెలియ లేదు గనుక, వుత్తరం వ్రాసుకొన్నాను. నేను దేశమువిడిచి వచ్చి మూడు సంవత్సగములు కావచ్చినది.

II.

కాబట్టి, తమరు నాయందు దయచేసి, యీ కాకితాన్ని కడాకు చదివి చూచి దీన్ని తమ వృత్తాంత పత్రికలో ప్రచురము" చేయించడము, లోకోపకారముగా వుండునని తోస్తే, ఆలాగున తాము ప్రచురము చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

III.

ఆయతె, వాటిలో వుంచిన నగలు యావత్తు వుండేది లేనిది తెలుసు కొనే నిమిత్తం, చందూకుల తాళాలు తీయించవలసినదని, సీతమ్మగారి దగ్గిరికి నేను వర్తమానము పంపిస్తే, ఆమె ఆట్లా వల్లపడదని, చెప్పి పంపించి, ఆ చందూకులను తాము తెప్పించుకొని, వాటి తాళములు తీయించి చూచి, రాజా మైనరుగారి నగలు యేమి, ఆమె తాలూకు నగలు యేమి, విస్సయ్య తాలూకు నగలు యేమి, అన్ని వున్నవని చెప్పి, వాటిలో మైనరుగారి నగలు మాత్రం నా వశాన యిచ్చినందున, నేను అని తీసుకొని నాపరంగా వుంచి, మీ తాలూకు నగలు కూడా యిచ్చి నట్టైతె, నా పరంగానే వుంచుతానని ఆమెతె చెప్పినాను.

IV.

ఖర్యాది రాజగోపాలు నాయడు వా॥ చంద్రగిరి; ముద్దాయిలైన శ్రీనివాసరావు, చెంగలరావు వా॥ చంద్రగిరిమీద ప్రాయించి దాఖలు చేసుకొన్న చార్జి యేమంటే; మా ఆవరణానకు చుట్టూ వుండే గోడ వర్షాలచేత పడిపోయినందున, కూలివాండ్లచేత ఆ గోడ పెట్టిస్తూ వుండగా, మా యింటికి వెనకతట్టు వుండే కొంత నేలకు స్వంతదారుడైన ఎటో ముద్దాయి, తన నేలలో నేను గోడపెట్టిస్తున్నానని, ఆ కూలివాండ్లతె మీరు గోడపెట్టితె, మీకు సరాకారు దురాయి వున్నదని చెప్పి, అటకాయిస్తూ వుండెను.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

V.

ఆనక, నేను తక్షణమే ఆ దొంగలను పట్టుకోవలెనని వెంటి కిన్నీ యింట్లోన్ వెక్కడనున్న కనుపడనందున, వాండ్లు యెక్కడ దాగివున్నారో, అందున గురించి జాడలు తీయగలందులకు, దఫేదారు గుల్ మహమ్మదునున్ను, జవానులనున్ను పంపించడమయినది. యీ కయిఫియ్యతు యావత్తు నేను ఆ గ్రామంలోకి పోయి, అక్కడి అశేష జనంవల్ల విచారించగా తెలిసినది ఆనక, యిందునగురించి కాయిదా ప్రకారము పంచాయతీ విచారణ చేయించి, వాండ్లు యిచ్చిన తీర్పు కాకితమున్ను, గ్రామ యజమానియొక్క రిపోర్టున్ను, సదరు కంధుల బాపయను కొట్టిన మెట్టు అచ్చిరెడ్డి వ్రాయించిన వాజూ్మలమున్ను, యిందులో మలుపూఫు చేసుకొన్నాను.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

గాంధారదేశములో మహాధీరుడనే రాజు బహుద్రవ్యము వ్యయముచేసి రెండుతొళ్ల లోతున్ను యోజనము వెడల్పున్ను గల వొక చెరువు తవ్వించి ఆచెరువుపట్టు కట్టవేయించెను — ఎంతవర్షమురిసినా ఎంతనీరువచ్చి నా ఆచెరువు యిగిరిపోవడమేకాని యెంతమాత్రమయినా నీళ్లు నిలిచివుండడములేదు ఆనుక, వొకనాడు రాజు బహుద్రవ్యము వ్యయముచేసి తాను కట్టించిన చెరువులో నీళ్లు నిలవకపోయెనుగదా అని చెరువుకట్ట మీద కూచ్చుండి చాలా విచారపడుతూవుండగా అక్కడికి ఎరుండమని అనే వొక ఋషీశ్వరుడు వచ్చెను — అంతట రాజు లేచి అతనికి దండప్రణామము లాచరించి అతణ్ని కూచ్చుండపెట్టుకొని మాట్లాడుతూవుండగా ఆఋషీశ్వరుడు రాజునుచూచి ఓయి రాజా నీవేమో బహువిచారముగావున్నట్టు కనపడుతున్నావు అది యెందునిమిత్తమని అడిగెను.

II.

అవునయ్యా, ఫలవృక్షములకు పన్ను అంచనా మీద నిర్ణయించడము వుత్తున్నది; ఆయాసంవత్సరపు ఫలము కొద్దీ పన్ను ఎక్కువ తక్కువ అవుతూ ఉంటున్నది.

వాని చేత్ర ప్రమాణము చేయించుకొని వాని పేరు, వాని యింటిపేరు, తండ్రి పేరు, మతము, కులము, కాపురస్థలము, ఉద్యోగము, వయసు, వీటిని గురించి మామూలు ప్రశ్నలు వాణ్ణి అడుగు.

III.

అంతట రాజు ముందుగా ఆ చంద్రశర్మకు తన పురోహితుని కూతుర్ని వివాహము చేయించి, రెండోలగ్నమందు తన కూతుర్ని యిచ్చి వివాహముచేసెను, అంతట, మూడోలగ్నమందు ఆ పట్టణపు పెద్దశెట్టి కూతుర్నినున్ను, నాలుగోలగ్నమందు ఆ వేశ్యా కన్యనున్ను, వివాహము చేయించెను, ఆరాజుకు కూతుళ్లు లేరు గనుక, అల్లునికి అర్ధ రాజ్యమిచ్చి, యేనుగులు గుఱ్ఱములు మొదలయిన చతురంగ బలములలో సగమిచ్చి, అల్లుణ్ణి తన పట్నములోనే ఉంచుకొని సుఖముగా నుండెను. ఈచంద్రశర్మయున్ను నాలుగు ఇండ్లు కట్టించి, నలుగురు భార్యలను నాలుగు ఇండ్లలో ఉంచి, బ్రాహ్మణస్త్రీ వియుంచిన ఇట్లో నాన సంధ్యాదులు చేసుకొంటూ, ధర్మమార్గము తప్పక సుఖిస్తూ ఉండెను తర్వాత నాపట్నము నేలే ద్విజకీర్తియనేరాజు కొంతకాలమునకు మృతిబొందెను.

Translate into Telugu:—

In the city of Avanti there lived two merchants, the name of one of them was Durbuddhi, and of the other Subuddhi. These two persons journeyed to different countries, and having acquired much wealth they returned, and, without the knowledge of any one, buried their property under a tamarind tree in the neighbourhood of the city, and went to their respective homes. On a subsequent day the one named Durbuddhi went, himself alone, to the tamarind tree, dug up all the money, and took it away to his house. In a few days more they went both together to the tree, but on digging and examining, the riches that they had buried were gone.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

Did you hear what passed between the plaintiff and defendant when the former was on the ground?

Yes, sir, I have seen him often, for he has been in the habit of coming to my village to see a certain relation that lives there.

Are you concerned in any way with the plaintiff?

Then her mother, with the intention of seeing what property the person who had arrived had, and whether it could not be obtained, went into the hall, and seeing that the person sleeping there was a poor Brahmin, was angry with her daughter, and asked how she came to wish to have him. The daughter gave no heed, but said in a resolute way that she must have him. The mother, unable to change her daughter's mind, gave her consent.

GUJARÁTI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Thursday, 20th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. What is the effect of a *jodákshar* on the quantity of a vowel?
2. How are *jodákshars* affected by usage in the modern languages?
3. What is the Gujaráti equivalent of the English second future?
4. Exemplify the case absolute in Gujaráti, with the substantive verb and other verbs.
5. Translate idiomatically: "In England the Sovereign is called by the title of King or Queen."
6. Express idiomatically: "20 years ago;" and "more than 20 years ago."
7. Give the equivalents of "on an average;" "by means of;" "in consequence of."
8. Give the idiomatic expressions for "he came *to* the city,—*out of* the city,—*through* the city."
9. Translate idiomatically:—
   (*a.*) "I made the gardener plant a tree beside a pillar."
   (*b.*) "He was not able to accomplish the work."
   (*c.*) "He was not adequate to the duty."
   (*d.*) "He had nearly conquered me."
   (*e.*) "In a minute more I would have won the game, but an interruption made me lose it."

For re-translation into Gujaráti:—

I. Afterwards in the evening the jay got a little food. Some days it was left to fast. One day Ambaksheth observed the cage, and thought the bird had fallen asleep. Its feathers were scattered; and its head and feet shrunk together like a ball. A little convulsive movement was the only sign of life; and it was no longer able to breathe. On observing this, Ambaksheth says, "Oh! Jamni, what has befallen your jay?" On hearing this, the countenance of Jamni was instantly downcast. She exclamed, "No, father, nothing has happened; I have not neglected it at all."

II. Many people think that if we pay tax it is of a different nature from all other expenses. They do not know, or if they know they forget, what they get back in return for the taxes. But looking at the matter in a true point of view, the payment of this money is equal to

payment for goods purchased. As by giving money to a corn merchant we purchase wheat or millet, as from a draper we purchase clothing, so by paying this to our government we purchase our protection.

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GUJARÁTI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

गोदा°—भाई; हवे मारी पासे एक दमडीनो बदामोपण रही नथी.

गौरी—आ ले कांई पैसा मारी पासे एटलाज हता.

दौल°—मेरी खावंदन, मेरेपर बज़त एहशान ज़वा, लेकीन उसमें सारंगी बेचाती नहीं मिलेगी. हायरे मेरे बाबा! वो उनके पास पंधर बरस लग थी.

महा°—आ बे दमडीओ ले, एवना मारी पासे बिजुं कांई रह्युं नथी.

गोदा°—(पोतानी पेटी भणी दोडेछे) आ ले मारी अंगुटी, ए सोनानी छे. जा अने एनें वेंच, मारी पासे बिजी छे. तेणे मारूं काम चालशे.

हीरो—बेहेन ते अंगुठी आपीश नहीं. ते तारी पासे रेहेवादे. रेहे छोकरां ज़ं तारूं साहित्य करुंकुं. (ते हातनी आंगळीमांथी विटी काहाडेछे, अने तेनें आपेछे) मारी पासे बिजी रसेली विटी छे, तेणे ज़ं चलावीश. एना तनें पांच रूपैया आवशे, ए मारी छे माटे तनें आपवामां मारे कोईनी बिहीक नथी. माशीए मारी जन्मगांठने दिवसे मनें आपी हती. (तेणीमेरथी गोदावरी, अंगुठी माटे आग्रह करेछे आणीमेरथी हीरो विटी आपवानें आग्रह करेछे, अने ते दौलतसिंह लेतो नथी.)

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II.

આપણા દેશના જેવો તાપ તયાં પડતા નથી, તેથી ડાંગર, કપાસ, ને કેરી થતાં નથી, પણ સારોસારો જેવો, ઘઉં અને એવાં બીજી જતનાં અનાજ ઘણાં નીપજે છે; તયાં ઠોર, ઘેટાં, ને ઘોડા સારા થાય છે.

એ દેશમાં મુખ્ય શેહેર લંડન છે, તેનું ચીતર આ પાઠને મથાલે પાડેલુ છે, દુનીઆમાં એના જેવું મોટુ શેહેર બીજું નથી. જે નદીને કાંઠે એ છે, તેનું નામ ટેમસ છે, તે શેહેરની વચોવચથી વેહે છે, માટે આવજા કરવાને તેપર મોટા મોટા પુલો બાંધેલા છે. વચ્ચી નવાઇ જેવી વાત એ છે જે એ નદીની નીચેથી સુરંગ ખોદી ને મોટો રશતો બાંધ્યો છે, તેમાં થઈને હુજારો લોક રાત દહોડા આવજા કરે છે. માંહે અંધારૂં ન રહે માટે દીવા રાખે છે. વચ્ચી એ નદી કાંઇ નાની નથી, એમાં હુજારો મોટાં વહાણ અને આગબોટો રહે છે. એ શેહેરની વસતી પચીશ લાખ કરતાં વધારે છે. અમદાવાદ શેહેરની વસતી જે સવા લાખની ગણીએ તો વીશ બાવીશ અમદાવાદ જેટલી વસતી એકલા લંડન શેહેરનીજ થાય. એ શેહેરમાં આપણી નામદાર રાણી વીકટોરીઆ રહે છે.

III.

પાઠ ૬૮. ફરાનસ,

યુરોપ ખંડના પશચીમ ભાગપર ફરાનશનો મોટો મુલક છે, એ ઘણો ફલદરૂપ છે, પણ એનો એક ભાગ

બીજા ભાગકરતાં કેવક જુદો છે. લોકના પોશાકમાં કેર છે એટલુંજ નહીં, પણ તેમની ચાલ ચલણ ઘણી જુદી છે. ફરાનસનો દક્ષીણ ભાગ ભુમધ્ય સમુદ્રની પાસે આવેલો છે, તયાં તાપ ઘણો પેડ છે, તેથી નારંગી વગેરે ફક ફક્રાદીક બહુ પાકે છે. શેતુરના ઝાડો રસ-તાની બાજુપર ઘણાં થાય છે, અને તેનાં પાંદડાં રેશમના કીડા ખાઈને મોટા થાય છે, તેથી એ જગામાં રેશમ ઘણુ સારૂં નીપજે છે. લૈઓનસ શેહરમાં તેનાં હીરાગક લુગડાં ઘણાંજ વણાય છે, અને તે યુરોપ ખંડ-માં દેશેદેશ મોકલવામાં આવે છે. ફરાનસનો જે ભાગ સપેનતરફ આવેલો છે તયાં પહાડો ને જંગલો ઘણાં છે ખરાં, પણ તે ઘણો રક્ષીઆમણો છે. નાના પરકાર-નાં ફુલફક્રની પેદાસ થાય છે. ફરાનસના પશ્ચીમ કાંઠાપર ચેરટનટ નામે ફક પાકે છે તે ખાઈને ગરીબ લોક જીવે છે.

મધ્ય ફરાનસમાં દરાકષ બહુ થાય છે, તેનો દારૂ કરવામાં આવે છે. એ ભાગમાં પહાડો ઘણા છે; પેહે-લાં તેમાંથી અગની નીકલતો હતો પણ હાલ તેમ થતુ નથી. તે રાતા, કાક્રા, ને જાંબુઆ રંગના દેખાયછે. પણ એની તક્રેટીમાં દરાકષનો પાક ઘણો થાય છે. આટલી બધી દરાકષ પાકે છે, તેથી કોઈના મનમાં એમ આવ કે આ ઠકાણુ બહુ સુંદર માંડવા હશે, પણ તેમ નથી, કેમકે તેના વેલા દોડ ગજકરતાં વધારે ઊચા થ-

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

ઠાવતા નથી. એ વેલાને જ્યારે મોર આવે છે, ત્યારે મગમગાટ થઈ રહે છે.

IV.

અવગુણઊપર ગુણ કરવાવીશે.

પાણી આંખે ને પાચ, ભલું ભોજન તો દીજે;
આવી નમાવે શીશ, દંડવત કોડે કીજે.
આપણ ગાસે દામ, કામ મોહોરોનું કરીએ;
આપ ઊગારે પરાણુ, તે તણા દુખમાં મરીએ.
ગુણ કેડે તો ગુણ દશ ગણો, મન વાચા કરમે કહ;
અવગુણ કેડે ગુણ કરે, તે જગમાં જીતયો સહી.

ષટારત કરવાવીશે.

કર સંગત અતી ઊંચ, કરો સદગુરૂની સેવા;
કર કીરતીનો લોભ, કરો કારજ જર લેવા.
કર પરમારથ કામ, કરો પુજજ પરીબરહમે;
કર વીદ્યા અભયાસ, ધયાન કરેજ કુલધરમે.
વરક્કી કર ઊદ્યમ ડર પાપથી, કર સુબુધી શુભ સાથમાં;
સામક કહે છે કર સફક ભવ, હરી હીરો લઇ હાથમાં.

GUJARÁTI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Friday, 21st June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

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Translate into English:—

a. અતિશે જંગલી લોકોમાં પણ પોતાના પુરવજોના પરાક્રમોની કંઈ પણ હકીકત નથી એવું થોડેજ ઠેકાણે હોયછે; એવું છતાં, હીંદુઓ પરચીન કાંઝમાં એટલા સુધરેલા હતા તોપણ તેઓમાં ઈતીહાસના રૂપની પાસે પાસે આવે એવો પણ ગરંથ થયો નહી, એ વાત જોઈને સેહેજ આશચરય ઊતપન થાયછે, તેઓ ના ચરીતરોની કથાના કડકા કડકા કોઈ કોઈ ઠેકાણે બાકી રહયાછે, પણ તેઓના એટલી પોકઝ ગપ ભેલાઈ ગઈછે, અને કલપીત તથા બેશુમાર એવું વરશોનું માનં લીધાથી તે ઈતીહાસ એવો ચુંથાઈ ગએલો છે કે તેમાંથી ભરોસો રાખવા જેવું એકસરખો આગલ પાછલનો સંબંધ જેમાં મલેલોછે એવું વરતમાન કાઢવાની કંઈ આશા રહીનથી ગરીસ દેશનો સીકંદર પાદશાહ જરે હીંદુસથાનમાં સવારી કરીને આવયો, તે વખતના આગલની પરસીધ બીનાની તારીખ મુકરર કહવાતી નથી.

b. આ દેશના લોકમાં કરજ કરવાનો ખોટો ચાલ ઘણો છે. એકનું કરજ કરે અતે તે ઘણી ઊધરાણી કરે, તયારે બીજાપાસેથી નાણાં કાઢી તેને ભરે. પેલો બીજાને ઘણી તાકીદ કરે, તયારે કોઈ તરીજાપાસેથી લેઈ તેને આપે. એમ કરવામાં કેટલાક તો વખત કાઢે છે ને ખરાબ થાય છે. સારે નાઠે અવસરે કેટલાક કરજ કરી એટલો બધો ખરચ કરે છે કે પછી જીવતાલગી કરજની જાલમાંથી છુટાતું નથી, ને બહુ બહુ દુખ પામે છે. એક બે દહાડાની જુઠી મોટાઈને સારૂ તેમને બહુ શિકસા ખમવી પડે છે. કેટલા એક તો એ અવસર ન હોય તોપણ કરજ કરે છે. વાયદાસર કરજ વાળવાની પોતામાં શકત છે કે નહીં એનો વિચાર કરયાવિના ઘણા ખરા માણસ કરજ કરે છે.

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Translate into Gujarâti :—

Although there are many wonderful things in this world which we of India did not heretofore thoroughly understand, yet the learned of Europe with their subtle ingenuity, deep investigation, persistent industry, and the help of various instruments, have so explored the fabric of the body and of vegetable products, the earth, the celestial system, and the nature, varieties, and properties of water, air, light, &c., that he who reads the books written by those men gains an almost supernatural faculty of vision, and beholds on every hand innumerable evidences of the inscrutable power and exquisite skill of God. Even in the human eye we perceive an amazing and indescribable workmanship. Between the structure of the eye and that of the telescope there is some resemblance. Opticians have demonstrated that everything seen by the eye must have its image reflected on the retina; and with a view to this end the skill which the eye reveals in its formation is such as to strike the mind with astonishment.

TAMIL.

REV. T. SPRATT.

Saturday, 22nd June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I. கண்ணுரக்கண்டு களிதுதான்.

(*a*) Resolve the first word in this sentence into its components ; give the force and etymology of the second part of the word, and write three or four other words with which it combines.

(*b*) Give the rule for the reduplication of the க. Does the reduplication of the consonants so common in Tamil serve any other purpose than that of euphony? Illustrate your answer.

II. What is the distinction in the use of the affixes காரன், ஆளி, and சாலி ? Write several examples to illustrate their use.

III. அவன் நல்லவன் ஆக்கும. What is the *use* of ஆக்கும ? Introduce the word into two sentences of your own.

IV. Express in Tamil :—

(*a.*) This is as large as that.
(*b.*) He neither said so nor wrote so.
(*c.*) Either you or she must be responsible.
(*d.*) At least take up this little burden.
(*e.*) What is such a fellow good for?
(*f.*) You must finish that job before you go, otherwise you can't go.

V. Write down as many as you can of the names of the Indian fruits, trees, metals, and animals, supplying an appropriate adjective to each.

VI. Exhibit the forms of a Tamil letter and petition.

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VII. Translate:

புருஷன் இன்னான் என்று குறிப்புக் காணமாட்டாமல் திகைத்தாள்.

ஒரு கண் கெட்டவன் — அவனை அழைத்தனுப்பினேன்.

கொழப் பேறியிருக்கிறது. பழி பாவததுக்குகக் ஞசாததுஷடன்.

என்னமோமுகம் மினுமினென்றிருககிறது.

Re-translate into Tamil:

I. The King, seeing Thunnal-rama-krishnan depressed, asked him why he was out of spirits, and what misfortune had come to him? He replied, "Sire, the astrologers tell me I shall die in two months. "But I think nothing of dying. I am distressed to think that there "will be no one after I am gone to care for my family as I have "done myself." The King said, "You need not give yourself the "least anxiety on that score. I will take ten times more care of your "family than ever you did." Thus the King sought to assure him. Then from that day forward Thunnal-raman pretended that he was getting more and more ill, and at last by some device got all to believe that he had died.

II. One day during the reign of the lion Matholkadan, who had as his ministers a fox, a tiger, and a crow, a certain camel lost its way in the forest, and was observed to be approaching them by the crow. The crow, addressing the camel, said, "Who are you?" The camel replied, "I have lost my way." The crow then conducted him to the lion.

TAMIL.

REV. T. SPRATT.

Saturday 22nd June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

அதைத்தளளிபபோடடுத தணணீரிலேயிறங்கப பாமபொழுதவனுடுததியிருநதவுடையைககவவியிழுததுத தடுததநதநாயைககாலாஅதைததுததளளிததணணீரிலிறங்கினான றனககனனங்கொடுததுவளர்ததவனை யிநதநீரிலிருககிறமுதலைபிடிததுததினறுவிழுங்கிபபோடடாலயாரனனங்கொடு

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

பபார்களென றுஞ்சிநேகிததவனைககாககவேணடு மென றுநினைததுத தணணீரிலேமுனனேபோயவிழு நத தநதநாயைமுதலைபிடிததிழுததுககொணடுபோம பொழுது கணடெனனிமிததமாகவிநநாய தனனுட லைககொடுததுப பிராணனைப போககடிததுககொண டதென று துனபுறறனாகையா னாயையொததவனுட னே சிநேகிககவேணடுமென றுசொனனான.

II.

அநேகசாஸ்திரஙகளிற்கொலைசெயவதுபோலவே றொரு பாதகமிலலையென றுசொலலியிருககின றது — ஏனெனறால — எவர்கண்மறறொருவனைககொன றுதஙகளுககுசசுகததைவிருமபுகிறார்களோ வவர் கணரகததையடைகிறார்கள — ஆகையால் — கொ லைசெயயாமலிருபபதுபோலவேறொருதருமமி லலையெ னறு நினைததுககாட்டிலிருநதுகொணடு காயக னிகிழஙகுகளைசசாபபிடுகிறவர்களபாதகமெப படிபபணணுவார் களென றுசொலலிககழுகுககுநம பிககைவரபபணணியதன வீடடிலிருநதது — பி றகநதருததிராக்ஷிப பூனைபக்ஷிகளின குஞசுகளை நாடோறுமஙகேகொணடுவநதுதின றுகொணடிருக கததலைபபடடது.

III.

மிததிராவேடனவநதானிபபோதுபெரியசஙகட நேரிடடதென — அதைககேடடிரணியகனதிசீககிர மாயசசித திராஙகனவலையையறுததது – அறுததவு டனேகிடடவநதவேடனைபபார் ததெலலா மோடடமபி டிககவபபோதவனவிசன மடைநதுநாலணடையும பார்க்கையினமநதரனறனனடையினபடிநடநது

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

கொண்டிருந்தது — வேடனதைப்பார்த்துப்பிடித்துத் தனவில்லிறசேர்த்துக்கட்டிக்கொண்டுகொஞ்சஞ்சந்தோஷித்தோடேபோகும்போததைப்பார்த்துமானுமெலியுங்காகமுமிகவுஞ்சிரமப்பட்டிப்போதென்னசெய்யலாமென்றுவேடனபின்னேபோகத்தொடங்கின.

IV.

பமோஜிப்வுகூம ஷெ விண்ணப்பத்தைப்படித்துப்பார்த்துக்கொண்டு, உடனேபித்வி அசூர்ரிக்கார்டிலிருந்தஷெகிராமத்தினுடையபைமாய்ஷ்கண்கக்கையெடுத்துக்கொண்டு, நம்மசரகத்துவிலாரிமஹகிராமத்துக்குப்போய், ஷெ பைமாய்ஷ்கண்ககிலிருக்கிறபடிக்கு, ஷெ கிராமத்துக்கண்ககிலதாக்கலாயிருக்கிறதாவென்றுபார்த்துக்கொண்டேன ; அதின்பேரிலநம்முடையசரகத்துவரையில பைமாய்ஷ்கண்ககிலிருக்கிறபடிக்குபைமாய்ஷ்செய்துசோதித்துக்கொண்டேன ; அதின்பிறபாடு ஷெ பாளையங்கிராமத்துக்கு அதிகாரியானதொண்டைமானாருக்கு அர்ஜியெழுதிக்கொண்டேன ; ஷெ சமீனதார்மூலமாகப்பாளையங்கிராமத்துக்குடிகளைவரவழைத்து, உபயத்திராளசகிதமாக பித்வி இரண்டுகிராமங்களுக்கும் மத்தியிலிருக்கிற சரகத்தினிடத்துக்கு ப்போயிருந்துகொண்டேன ; பிறபாடு உபயவாதிகளையும்பார்த்து, உங்களில அவரவர்களுக்குக்கொடுத்திருக்கிற டடாவில்க்கண்டிருக்கிறபடிக்கு, நிலங்களையளந்து, சரகத்து எற்படுத்தி, அவரவர்களுக்குக்கொடுத்துவிட்டால, நீங்கள எல்லைகளைக்குறித்து, இனிமேலயாதொருசச்சரவும படுகிறதில லையெ

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

னறுமுசசிலிககாககொடுஙகளெனறு, உபயவாதிக ளிடததிலும அதுகளைவாஙகிககொணடேன ; அபபு றம ஷை பாளையஙகிராமததுககணககிலிருநதபடி ககு ஜெரீப்செயது, அநதவிடததில ஒரு எலலைக் கல்நாடடினேன.

V.

எனனமெனறால எண்ணூர் அளஙகுடியாகிய தோணிசின னவெஙகடடராமன, இருஙகுனறம் கிஷ்ணபபாஙகையிலமதத்து வாஙகிககொணட தாய், தனபேராலிருககிற அளம — கஞ — ஓம் — அ வனபேராலும் சர்க்கார்கணககில தாககலசெயது கொடுககவேணுமெனறு அசூரில அர்ஜிகொடுகக ; அநத அர்ஜிபபடிககு சசெயது கொடுகககூடாதெ னறு, முனனே ஆக்ஷேபிததிருநதவர்களாகிய, ஷை சினனவெஙகடடராமனுடையதகபபன்தோணி மலலாரெடடியும, ஷை வெஙகடடராமனபெணசாதி யாகியகாமாக்ஷியமமாளும, இபபோதுசமமதிப படடு, ஷை கிஷ்ணபபாஙபேரையும சர்க்கார்கண ககிலதாககலசெயது கொளளலாமெனறுமறுபடியும் ஓஜ்ரில அர்ஜிகொடுததுககேடடுககொளளுகிறபடி யாலும, ஷை அளததுககாகவேறே ஆக்ஷேபணை ஒனறுமிலலாதபடியாலும, ஷை கிஷ்ணபபாஙபே ரையும சர்க்கார்கணககில தாககலசெயதுகொள ளுகிறதினாலேயாதொருவிததியாசமுமிலலை ; இநத பபடிநானசமமதிதது எழுதிவைதத் அததாட்சி.

அளததுககணககு

எணணூர் முததபஷ.

ஸ்தஅநஎஸ்ரபடிசமபர்மஉ ய எஷ

TAMIL.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

REV. T. SPRATT.

Monday, 24th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

நிறைவெள்ளமாகிய ஒரு ஆற்றினுடைய இக்க
ரையிலிருத்து ஓடத்தில் நிறையமனிதரை ஏற்றிக்
கொண்டு அக்கரைக்குப்போக எத்தனமாக விருக்கை
யில் துடைப்பைக்கட்டு வைத்திருக்கிற ஒரு களஞ்
சாறும் பறைச்சியும் ஒரு பாம்புப்பிடாரனும் ஒரு
குரங்காட்டியும்வந்து ஏறிக்கொண் டார்கள் உடனே
ஒரு பிரமச்சாரி ஓடிவந்து என்னையும் ஏற்றிக்கொள்
ளவேணுமென்றான் ஓடத்திலேயிருக்கிறவர்கள் குறும்
புசெய்கிறதிலே ஒரு பிரமச்சாரி தூறுகரங்குக்கு
ஓப்பென்று சொல்லுவார்கள் அவனை ஏற்றலாகாதென்
றார்கள் ஓடக்காரன் காசுக்காக ஆசைப்பட்டு அந்த
பார்ப்பா ரப்பையனைக்காலையுங்கையையுங்கட்டி ஏ
ற்றிக்கொண்டு ஓடத்தைவிட்டான் நட்டாற்றி லேபோ
கும்போது பிரமச்சாரி தன்சமீபத்திலிருக்கிற துடை
ப்பக்கட்டில் ஒரு ஈர்க்கை பல்லாலேகடித்துப்பிடுங்கி
கொண்டான்.

II.

ஓய் ராஜேந்திரரே! நிஷிதபுரத்தை ஆளுகிற நள
மகா ராஜா செய்த அக்கிரமத்தை நீர் கேளும்! அ
தென்ன வென்றால், தம்முடைய பெண்சாதி ஆகிய தம
யந்தி தேவி ஆரண்ணியத்திலேநித்திரை போகிற
வேளையில் அவள் அறியாமல் அவள் கட்டி இருந்த
புடவையில் நாலு முழம் கிழித்துக் கொண்டு, அவ்வி
டத்திலே தனியே விட்டுப்பிரிந்து, எங்கேயோ போய்

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

விட்டார். அந்தப் பதிவிரதாசிரோமணி ஆனவள் நித்திரை தெளிந்து கண்ணிணைத்திறந்து பார்க்கிற போது, அண்டையிலே இருந்த தன் புருஷனைக் காணுமல், காடுகள் செடிகள் எல்லாம் திரிந்து தேடித் தேடித் திகைத்து எங்கும் காணுமல், தெய்வாதீனமாய் ஒரு நிந்தையும் வராமல் தப்பி, தன் தாய் வீடு போய்ச் சேர்ந்து, அன்று கட்டின புடவையும் விரித்த கூந்தலுமாய், தாம்பூலமும் வர்ச்சித்து அழுக்கடைந்த சரீரத்துடனே கிலேசப் பட்டுக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறள்.

Translate into Tamil:—

I. An Arab once lost his way in the desert, and was in danger of dying from hunger. At last he found one of the cisterns out of which the camels drink, and a little leather bag near it. "God be thanked!" he exclaimed, "Ah! here are some dates or nuts, let me refresh "myself." He opened the bag, but only to turn away in disappointment. Alas! they were only pearls. What value were they to one who, like Esau, was at the point to die?

II. Every good farmer will take care of his fences, else his own cattle would wander out, and his neighbour's wander in.

HINDÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, ESQ.

Tuesday, 25th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

a. When is the sign of the genitive dispensed with?
b. What neuter verbs may have a passive construction?
c. How are nouns of agency formed?
d. What is the relation between the participial करके and the करके in such an expression as बहुत करके, "largely?"
e. Construct some sentences exemplifying particles of emphasis.
f. What are the various ways of expressing "as for"?
g. Translate "although," "as if," "last month," "last year," "past "the house," "that is to say," "through."
h. Etymologize the postpositions तले, में, परे पास, पीछे, सामने.

II.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

For re-translation into Hindî :—

a. Having heard this, Kṛishṇa and Balarâma bowed to their preceptor's wife and to their preceptor, mounted their chariot, and went towards the sea, to bring their son. Proceeding on, after some interval they reached the shore. The sea, when it beheld them approaching in anger, became alarmed, assumed the form of a man, and emerged from the water, bringing many offerings.

b. Mewâṛ lies to the north of Gujarât and Mâlwâ. At that period, Singâ Râṇâ reigned there; and, in his time, the country was most flourishing. Eighty thousand horsemen, seven very powerful râjâs, a hundred and thirteen chieftains, and five hundred war-elephants used to accompany him, when he went to battle. The historians of his country assert, that he vanquished the armies of Mâlwâ and Dillî eighteen times.

HINDÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, ESQ.

Tuesday, 25th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

For translation into English :—

a. हे प्राणनाथ हमें एक अचरज बड़ा है कि जो अपनों ही को मारोगे तो करोगे किसकी रखवाली। प्रीतम तुम अंतरजामी होय हमारे दुख हर मन की आश क्यों नहीं पूरी करते। क्या अबलाओं पर ही सूरता धारी है। हे प्यारे जब तुम्हारी मंद मुसकानयुत प्यारभरी चितवन औ भ्रकुटी की मरोर नैनों की मटकन ग्रीवा की लटक औ बातों की चटक हमारे जिय में आती है तब क्या क्या न दुख पाती हैं। और जिस समैं तुम गौ चरावन जाते थे बन में तिस समैं तुम्हारे कोमल चरन का ध्यान करने से बन के कंकर कांटे आ कसकते थे हमारे मन में। भोर के गये सांझ को फिर आते थे तिस पर भी हमें चार पहर चार युग से जनाते थे। जद सनमुख बैठ सुंदर बदन निहारती थीं तद अपने जी में बिचारती थीं कि ब्रह्मा कोई बड़ा मूरख है जो पलक बनाई है हमारे टकटक देखने में बाधा डालने को।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

b.-वह तो गंवार ग्वाल है विसकी जातपांत का क्या ठिकाना। और जिसके मा बाप ही का भेद नहीं जाना जाता उसे हम पुत्र किसका कहें। कोई नंद गोप का जानता है कोई बसुदेव का कर मानता है पर आज तक यह भेद किसी ने नहीं पाया कि कृष्ण किसका बेटा है। इसी से जो जिसके मन में आता है सो गाता है। हम राजा। हमें सब कोई जानता मानता है। और यदुबंसी राजा कब भये। क्या हुआ जो थोड़े दिनों से बल कर उन्होंने बड़ाई पाई। पहला कलंक तो अब न छूटेगा। वह उग्रसेन का चाकर कहाता है। विस से सगाई कर क्या हम कुछ संसार में जस पावेंगे। कहा है ब्याह बैर और प्रीति समान से करिये तो शोभा पाइये। और जो कृष्ण को देंगे तो लोग कहेंगे ग्वाल का साला। तिस से सब जायगा नाम औ जस हमारा।

c. गुजरात की चढ़ाई पूरी होते ही मुग़लों के दो लाख घोड़े सिंधु नदी के तीर पर आये और सिंधु और दिल्ली के बीच के देशों को सत्यानाश करके दिल्ली को घेरा जहां कि देश देश के लोग बचने के लिये भागकर आ बसे थे और बड़ी भीड़ हो गई। इस लिये अकाल पड़ा। निदान बादशाह ने मुग़लों से युद्ध करने का विचार किया इस कारण कि भूख के मारे मरने से युद्ध करके मरना उत्तम है। कहते हैं कि बादशाह तीन लाख घोड़े लेकर बाहर नगर के निकला और कटक को रणभूम में लाकर ज़फ़रखां को दाहनी ओर के कटक का अधिपति बनाया। यह मनुष्य उस काल में बड़ा वीर था। दोनों कटकों में युद्ध होने लगा और ज़फ़रखां ने पराक्रम सहित चढ़ाई करके सामने की कतार को तोड़ डाला। बादशाह ने ज़फ़रखां के भाई को उसकी सहायता के लिये आज्ञा दी परंतु उसने जलन से बादशाह की बात को टाल दिया।

d. इसवी संवत १३९८ में सितंबर महीने की बारवीं को तैमूर बानवें दस्ते सवारों के लेकर सिंधु नदी के तीर पहुंचा और पांव पांव उतर गया उस स्थान पर जहां कि सिकंदर सतरह सौ पचास बरस पहले उतर गया था। अटक से दिल्ली को आते हुए तैमूर

कुछेक दक्षिण की ओर गया इस लिये कि पीरमुहम्मद की सेना उसे मिल जाय। जब दोनों कटक मिल गये तब भटनेर को गए जो मरुभूमि के सिरे पर है और उसको एक बड़े कटक से घेर लिया। नगर और गढ़वाले प्रथम कुछेक आधीन हुए परंतु तैमूर ने आज्ञा दी कि जो लोग पीरमुहम्मद का सामहना करने में थे उनकी कटा करो। इस बात पर गढ़ के लोगों ने फिर शस्त्र लिये और अपने स्त्रियों और लड़कों को मारकर अपने जीव को बड़ी वीरता से खोने विचारा। उन में से एक एक मनुष्य लड़कर मारा गया। इस बात से तैमूर को क्रोध हुआ। उसने नगर के प्रत्येक कुल की कटा की और नगर को राख कर दिया।

HINDÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, ESQ.

Wednesday, 26th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English:—

a. बाल्यावस्था में पिता युवावस्था में पति वृद्धावस्था में पुत्र स्त्रियों की रक्षा करते हैं। स्त्री स्वतन्त्र होने के योग्य कभी नहीं होतीं। मद्यपान दुर्जनसंग पति का विरह इधर उधर घूमना अकाल में सोना और के गृह में वास ये छ नारी को दूषण हैं। मन वाणी देह से संयत होकर जो स्त्री अपने पति को छोड़ दूसरे पुरुष का संयोग नहीं करती सो भर्तृलोक को पाती है और इस लोक में भले लोग उसको साध्वी कहते हैं। द्यूत और समाह्वय इनको राजा अपने राज्य में न होने दे। ये दोनों राज्य का नाश करनेवाले हैं। प्राणरहित से दाव लगाके क्रीड़ा करना द्यूत कहलाता है और प्राणसहित से दाव लगाके क्रीड़ा करना समाह्वय कहलाता है।

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b. द्रुपद राजा की लड़की पाण्डवों की स्त्री द्रौपदी की पण्डिताई औ नीति ज्ञान और विवेचना कहां तक थी सो लिखने में नहीं आती। तौ भी कुछ लिखता हूं। एक दिन पांचों पाण्डव लड़ाई में थककर देवालय के बीच सो रहे थे और एक छावनी में उन्होंके पुत्र शयन करते थे। इसके बीच द्रोणाचार्य के लड़के अश्वत्थामा ने रात की बिरियां छिपकर वहां जाय उन्होंके लड़कों के सिर काट लिए। प्रातकाल अर्जुन यह देखकर पुत्र के सोग में बड़ा व्याकुल भया। उसी दिन अश्वत्थामा को बध करने की प्रतिज्ञा कर उसे बांधकर लाया औ मारने को चाहा। पर द्रौपदी ने पुत्र के सोग में दुखित होकर भी अपनी विद्या के प्रभाव से कहा। अश्वत्थामा गुरु पुत्र हैं। उनको बध करना उचित नहीं क्योंकि मेरी समान उनकी भी मा दुखित होयगी।

c. एक बन में मदोत्कट नाम सिंह। उसके तीन सेवक। एक तेंडुआ दूजा काग तीसरा स्यार। उन तीनों ने एक दिन उस बन में ऊंट देखा। तब उन्होंने उसको पूछा तू कहां से आया। उसने कहा मैं साथ भूलि आया हूं। यह सुनि उन तीनों ने उसको लेजाकर सिंह से मिलाया। सिंह ही ने उसको अभयदान दे रखा और चित्रकर्ण नाम दिया। पुनि वह सभों के साथ हिलमिल रहने लगा। कितेक दिन पीछे बरषाकाल में कई एक दिन की झुरी लगी और उस समय अहार न जुरा। तब उन तीनों ने आपस में कहा कि भाई अब कोई एसा उपाय करिए जो सिंह ऊंट को मारे तो अहार खाने को मिले। तेंडुआ बोला मित्र इसको तो सिंह ने अभयदान दिया है। सो कैसे मारें। काग ने कहा अहो समय पाय राजा ही पाप करता है जैसे भूखी नागिनी अपने अण्डे खावे।

II.

For translation into Hindî :—

It is said, that one day a Brâhman declared, in the presence of several Muhammadans, that the religion of Islâm was true, but that his own religion was, also, true. When this declaration reached the ears of the Doctors, they reported it to the Sultân ; and, as he was remark-

ably fond of religious questions, he summoned the learned from various quarters, and invited their opinion on what the Brâhman had asserted. The learned gave it, unanimously, as their opinion, that he should be imprisoned, and that he should then be desired to embrace Islâm, and, if he should reject it, that he should be slain. Accordingly, when the Brâhman was desired to embrace the Muhammadan religion, and refused to do so, he was put to death.

HINDUSTÂNÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.

Wednesday, 26th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

a. Of what letters does the presence in a word leave it uncertain whether it is of Persian or Arabic origin ?

b. What are the Arabic plurals of—

مُمکِن سم کَوْن وصف قَرِین عَین جِرم

c. When is the termination of the infinitive inflected, and when not ?

d. When may the infinitive be used for the imperative ?

e. In what case does the preterite of an active verb dispense with نے

f. Give an example of the dubitative preterite ("past future").

g. Particularize the affixes denoting the locality.

h. Give instances of compounds characterized by intermediate particles.

II.

For re-translation into Urdû :—

a. When the Almighty created Adam, and breathed a soul into his body, and from him made Eve, He commanded all the angels to assemble and do him reverence. Agreeably to the divine command, they all bowed down, submitting to him, 'Azâzîl excepted. He, by reason of fatuity and envy, disobeyed God's command ; for he reflected, that he had, himself, previously been a chief and master.

b. If any one takes an ox, or an ass, for the first time, along a road it has not before seen, and lets it loose, it readily returns, when released, to its own place, and never errs. But, though you may have passed over a road several times, still there is a chance of your being confused and going astray. Hundreds of sheep and goats that have brought forth young during the night, and are sent to pasture the next morning, will, when they come back in the evening, recognize, each, their own younglings, and be recognized by them. If, however, any one of you remains abroad for some time, he forgets mother, sister, father, brother. Where, then, are the discernment and keenness of sense on which you pride yourselves ?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.

Thursday, 27th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For Translation into English :—

a. بعد اُسکي مُردون کِي آستِينون مين اچّهي اچّهي جَواهِر چُنکر بهري اَور ساتهه ليکر اُسِي راه سي هم تبنون باهر نِکلي * خُدا کا شُکر کِيا اَور بيٹّي کو کاندهي پر بٹِها لِيا * ايک مهِينا هُوا هَي کہ سرِ راه چهوڑکر ماري ڈر کي جنگل پهاڑون کي راه سي چلا آتا هُون * جب گُرسنگِي هوتي هَي گهاس پات کهاتا هُون * قُوّت بات کهني کِي مُجهه مين نهِين * يِهه ميرِي حقِيقت هَي جو تُم ني سُنِي * بادشاه سلامت * مَين ني اُسکِي حالت پر ترس کهايا اَور حمّام کرْواکر اچّها لِباس پهنْوايا اَور اپنا نائِب بنايا * اَور ميري گهر مين مِلکہ سي کَئِي لڑکي پَيدا هُوئي ليکِن خُوردسالِي مين مر مر گَئي * ايک بيٹا پانچ برس کا هوکر مُوا * اُسکي غم مين مِلکہ ني بهِي وفات پائِي * مُجهي کمال غم هُوا اَور وُه مُلک بغَير اُسکي کاٹني لگا * دِل اُداس هو گَيا * اِراده عجم کا کِيا * بادشاه سي عرض کرکر خِدمت شاهِ بندرِي کِي اُس جَوان کو دِلوا دِي * اِس عرصي مين بادشاه بهِي مر گَيا * مَين اِس وفادار کُتّي کو اَور سب مال خزانہ جَوَاهِر ساتهه ليکر نَيشاپُور مين آ رها * اِس واسطي کہ ميري بهائِيون کي احوال سي کوئي واقِف نہ هووي مَين خواجہء سگپرسْت مشهُور هُوا اَور اِس بدنامِي مين دُگنا محصُول آج تک پادشاهِ اِيران کِي سرکار مين بهرتا هُون ۞

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b. صاحبُ العزيمت نے کہا کہ اِنسان نہایت فصیح و بلیغ ہَین اور یے حیوان اُس مین عاجز کُچھ بول نہین سکتے * اگر اُنکے چربزبانے سے ہار گئے اور کُچھ جواب نہ دے سکے تو اِنکو اُنھین کے حوالے کیجیگا کہ ہمیشہ تکلیف اور عذاب مین رکھین * حکیم نے کہا یے اُنکے قید مین صبر و سُکونت کرین * زمانہ ہمیشہ برابر نہین گُذرتا * آخر خُدا مخلصے کر دیویگا جس طرح بنی اِسرائیل کو فرعون کے عذاب سے نجات بخشے اور آلِ داؤد کو بُختنصّر کے ظُلم سے مخلصی دے آلِ حِمْیَر کو آلِ تُبّع کے عذاب سے رہائے بخشے آلِ ساسان اور آلِ عدنان کو اہلِ یُونان اور آلِ اردشیر کے ظُلم سی نجات دے * یہہ زمانہ کِسی پر یکسان نہین گُذرتا * مانند دائرہء چرخ کے ہمیشہ اِس عالمِ موجُودات پر بموجب احکامِ الٰہے کے پھرتا ہَے * ہزار برس مین ایک مرتبہ یا بارہ ہزار برس مین یا چھتّیس ہزار برس مین یا تین سے ساتھ ہزار برس مین یا ایک دِن مین جو پچاس ہزار برس کے برابر ہو ایک مرتبہ پھرتا ہَے * سچ ہَی کہ نیرنگی اِس زمانہء بُوقلمُون کے کِسے کو ایک وتیرے پر نہین رکھتے *

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c. دُوسرے قاصد نے جس گھڑے طایرون کے بادشاہ شاہمُرغ کے پاس جاکر احوال ظاہر کیا اُسنے ماجرا حیوانون کا سُنکر حُکم کیا کہ سب طایر آنکر حاضر ہون * چُنانچہ انواع و اقسام کے طایر جنگلی پہاڑے دریائے نہایت کثرت سے کہ جِنکا شُمار خُدا کے سِوا کوئے نہ جانے بموجب حُکم کے آکر جمع ہُوئے * شاہمُرغ نے اُن سی کہا کہ آدمی دعوے کرتے ہَین کہ سب حیوانات ہمارے غُلام اور ہم اُنکے مالک ہَین * اِس واسطے بہُت حیوان جِنون کے بادشاہ کے سامنے اِنسانون سے مُناظرہ کرتے ہَین * بعد اِسکے طاؤس وزیر سے کہا کہ طایرون مین کَون گویا و فصیح زیادہ

FINAL EXAMINATION: CANDIDATES OF 1865.

هي کہ وهان بهيجني کي لايق هو اور اِنسانون سي جاکر مناظرہ کري * طاؤس ني کہا يہان طايرون کي جماعت حاضِر هَي * جِسکو فرمائيي وهان جاوي * شاہمُرغ ني کہا مُجهي سب کا نام بتلا دي کہ مَين اُنهين پہچانُون * طاؤس نی کہا هُدهُد مُرغ کبُوتر تيتر بُلبُل کبک سُرخاب ابابيل کوّا کُلنگ سنگخوارہ کُنجشک فاختہ قُمري مولا بط بگلہ مُرغابي هزارداستان شُتُرمُرغ وغيرہ يی سب حاضِر هَين ۞

HINDUSTANI.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.

Thursday, 27th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I. *For Translation into English :—*

a. جناب اُثرم صاحب کو اپني کيفيت لکهنے پر قابو پانے کے ليئے اودہ مين چار مہيني کا مقام کافي تها * جو کچهہ حال اُس کيفيت سے ظاهر هوا اُسکي نسبت يہان کوئي خيال پيش کرنا غيرممکن هي * اودہ کا ملک دايمي خانہ جنگي کا شکار تها اور يہہ خانہ جنگي نہايت سخت اور جہالت کے قاعدہ پر تهي * تعداد اُن لوگون کي جو ماري جاتے اور قتل هوتے تهے هر سال مين دو هزار سے زيادہ تهي * ليکن قتل سب سے کم تباهي اُن بہت سے ظلمون مين سے تها جن سے لوگون کي مصيبت پوري هوئي * تمام شہر اور گانون اکثر پهونک ديئے گئے اور بالکل غلے بهي برباد کيئے گئے * کبهي کبهي رعايا کي عورتين اور اولاد قريب سو سو کے هنکاکر لے جائي گئي اور اُن مين سے جو سردي سے اور بهوکے مرنے سے بچے بردہ فروشي مين بيچ ڈالے گئے * ايسي تهوکا تهوک پايمالي کچهہ اتفاقي يا عارضي نہ تهي ۞

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

b. هندوستان کي مدبرون يا صاحبان لشکر کے دل مين کبهي ايسا خيال نهين آيا * اُنکو معلوم تها که بغير هندوستاني فوج کے انگريزون کو سلطنت کبهي حاصل نه هوتي اور وه يهه بهي جانتے تهے که بغير اُسکے وه سلطنت ايک برس بهي قايم نهين ره سکتي تهي * انگريزون کا اُسکي نمکحلالي پر شک کرنا اپني عملداري کي قدرتون پر شک لانا تها * اُن مين سے اول اور مقدم جو سب باقي قدرتون کي اصل علامت اور نشاني هي وه يهه هي يعني هندوستاني قومون کو اپني مرضي کا تابع کرنا اور اُنکو اپنے لشکر کي نوکري مين جوتنا * جب که يهه قوت جاتي رهے تو انگريزون کے هاتهه سے هندوستان کي سلطنت کا عصا بهي گر پڑا هوگا ۞

c. هندوستاني فوج مين بهادري مين سب سے زياده اُنهون نے ستلج کي لڑائيون مين ايسي مشهور شجاعت دکهائي جس سے دلاوري مين اُنکو انگريزي گورے کي فوج کے برابر درجه ديا جاے * اور في الواقع وه ايک اعلي جنگي طبيعت رکهتے هين لڑائي کے وقت سختي اور چالاکي مين بے مثال اور ماندگي کي بڑي برداشت کرنيوالے هين * پس جب که باغي طبيعت انگريزون کے هندوستاني سپاهيون کے دل مين پيدا هوئي تو مقدم رهنما اُنکے بلا شبه برهمن تهے اور برهمنون کو مذهبي اور سپاهيانه دونون خصلتون کے رکهنے سے بهت سا رعب حاصل هي * هندؤن کي تمام اعلي ذاتين بيهوده خيالات مذهبي سے رنگي هوئي هين * ايک جهنم کو جاے اگر وه يهه چيز کهالے اور دوسرا اگر وه وه چيز کها لے اور تيسرا اپنا کهانا نه کهاوے اگر کوئي غيرمذهب اُسکے پاس کو هوکر گذر جاے اور چوتها پاني نه پيوے اگر اُسکو کسي اُسيکے ذاتوالے نے نه کهينچا هو * اس طرح سے مذهبي اعتقاد اُنکے سپاهيانه فرضون مين بهت سے عجيب طريقون سے مزاحمت کرتے هين ۞

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

II.—*For Translatian into Urdû:*

Meanwhile, Núr Jehân, though dismayed at this unexpected calamity, did not lose her presence of mind. When she found all access cut off to the Emperor, she immediately put on a disguise, and set out for the bridge, in a litter of the most ordinary description. As the guards were ordered to let every one pass, but permit no one to return, she crossed the river without obstruction, and was soon safe in the midst of the royal camp. She immediately sent for her brother and the principal chiefs, and bitterly reproached them with their cowardice and neglect, in allowing their sovereign to be made a prisoner before their eyes. She did not confine herself to invectives, but made immediate preparations to rescue her husband by force.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Friday, 28th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

   एते + ऋद्धाः,

   तत् + हीनम्,

   बोधावहे + आवाम्,

   अमी + दृह,

   अबिभः + अपि,

   उपानह् + सु (loc. plur.),

   दृश् + तुम् (infin.),

   दुह् + मि (pres. parasm.).

2. Mention the different classes of feminine substantives which retain the final visarga in their nominative singular.

3. Give the locative singular and dual nominative of पति. How is it declined at the end of a compound?

4. Give the nominative neuter in the three numbers of the participles जिघ्रत्, बिभ्रत्, गृणत् and सृजत्.

5. Give the nominative, accusative, and genitive singular of पथिन्.

6. Give the nominative and accusative plural of स्त्री and चमू (fem.).

7. Give the nominative and locative dual of स्वसृ and अक्षि.

8. Give the accusative singular feminine and the genitive plural masculine of the pronoun अदस्.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

9. Give the nominative feminine of द्वि and the accusative and genitive feminine of चि.

10. Give the first person in the three numbers of the imperfect parasmaipada of क्री (क्रीणाति).

11. Give the second person, singular and plural, of the imperative parasmaipada of दा, and also the third person plural.

12. Write out the plural of the imperfect âtmanepada of दिह् (देग्धि).

13. Give the third person singular and plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of यज्, सिच् and दा.

14. Give the plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of भू; and âtmanepada of मृ.

15. Write out the second person in the three numbers of the aorist âtmanepada of मुच्.

16. Give the third person singular of the aorist parasmaipada of भ्रु and स्था.

17. Give the third person singular of both futures parasmaipada of हृ.

18. Give the third person plural of the potential parasmaipada of इ (एति) and âtmanepada of धा.

19. Give the past participle passive of खन्, वह्, तॄ and आ + दा.

20. Give the third person singular of the intensive, with य, of भू, and, without य, of शुच्.

21. Explain the following verbal forms: स्वपिहि, अर्पितम्, दादाति, धित्सति.

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22. *Translate into Sanskrit:*—

a. Near a lake, full of lotuses in blossom, I saw an old tree; many birds had made their nests in its branches, and the deer were resting in its shade.

b. An infidel tyrant was about to put his son to death for his faith in Vishṇu. In his last interview he asked him whether the deity was in that pillar, pointing to one of those that supported the hall. The son answered that he was; and immediately Vishṇu in the shape of a man, with the head and paws of a lion, burst from the pillar, and tore the king to pieces.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Friday, 28th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

अपराधो न मेऽस्तीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणम् ।
विद्यते हि नृशंसेभ्यो भयं गुणवतामपि ॥
दीपनिर्वाणगन्धं च सुहृद्वाक्यमरुन्धतीम् ।
न जिघ्रन्ति न शृण्वन्ति न पश्यन्ति गतायुषः ॥
परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम् ।
वर्जयेत् तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् ॥
उपकारिणि विश्रब्धे मुग्धबुद्धौ च यः समाचरति पापम् ।
तं जनमसत्यसन्धं भगवति वसुधे कथं वहसि ॥

Hitop.

II.

अत्युच्छ्रिते मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः ।
सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति ॥
एकं भूमिपतिः करोति सचिवं राज्ये प्रमाणं यदा
तं मोहाच्छ्रयते मदः स च मदालस्येन निर्भिद्यते ।
निर्भिन्नस्य पदं करोति हृदये तस्य स्वतन्त्रस्पृहा
स्वातन्त्र्यस्पृहया ततः स नृपतेः प्राणान्तकं द्रुह्यति ॥
विषदिग्धस्य भक्तस्य दन्तस्य चलितस्य च ।
अमात्यस्य च दुष्टस्य मूलादुद्धरणं सुखम् ॥

Hitop.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

III.

तां श्रुत्वा करुणां वाचं पितुर्मरणसंहिताम् ।
राघवो भरतेनोक्तां बभूव गतचेतसः ॥
तं तु वज्रमिवोत्सृष्टमाहवे दानवारिणा ।
वाग्वज्रं भरतेनोक्तममंस्त स परंतपः ॥
प्रगृह्य रामो बाहू वै पुष्पिताग्रो यथा द्रुमः ।
वने परशुना छिन्नस्तथा भुवि पपात ह ॥
तथा हि पतितं रामं जगत्यां जगतीपतिम् ।
कूलपातपरिश्रान्तं प्रसुप्तमिव कुञ्जरम् ॥
भ्रातरस्ते महेष्वासं सर्वतः शोककर्शिताः ।
रुदन्तः सह वैदेह्या षिषिचुः सलिलेन वै ॥
स तु संज्ञां पुनर्लब्ध्वा नेत्राभ्यामश्रुमुत्सृजन् ।
उपाक्रमत काकुत्स्थः कृपणं वज्र भाषितुम् ॥

Rámáyaṇa.

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a. आहव battle; कुञ्जर an elephant.

b. इष्वास a bow,—what is its etymology?

IV.

अजीवंस्तु यथोक्तेन ब्राह्मणः स्वेन कर्मणा ।
जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य प्रत्यनन्तरः ॥
उभाभ्यामप्यजीवंस्तु कथं स्यादिति चेद्भवेत् ।
कृषिगोरक्षमास्थाय जीवेद्वैश्यस्य जीविकाम् ॥
वैश्यवृत्त्यापि जीवंस्तु ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियोऽपि वा ।
हिंसाप्रायां पराधीनां कृषिं यत्नेन वर्जयेत् ॥
कृषिं साध्विति मन्यन्ते सा वृत्तिः सद्विगर्हिता ।
भूमिं भूमिशयांश्चैव हन्ति काष्ठमयोमुखम् ॥

Manu.

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* हलादि लोहप्रान्तं काष्ठं भूमिं भूमिष्ठजन्तूंश्च हन्ति ।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Saturday, 29th June 1867. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Arabic:—

The rumour of his death turned out to be false, and Othman with a chosen body of adherents returned to the charge, and with the most determined valour succeeded in rescuing the Apostle from his furious assailants, and bore him to a village in the neighbourhood, where he obtained the necessary refreshments of water and repose. The day was totally lost. The Moslims numbered seventy martyrs. This disaster nearly annihilated the Prophet's reputation. With his usual confidence he had predicted the entire overthrow of the idolaters, and presented one of his officers with a sword, on the blade of which "Victory from above" was engraven. The Moslims, unaccustomed to reverses, were greatly dispirited. Some murmured at the loss of their friends and relations; others expressed doubts as to his pretensions to the Divine favour; since, had he been a true apostle, Heaven, they said, would not have suffered the infidels to triumph over him in battle. To these objections Mohammed had a ready answer; he put to silence the clamours of those who were dissatisfied by throwing the whole blame and disgrace of the loss on their own sins.

Translate into English:—

فِي القَلبِ مِنِّي نَارُ وَالنَّارُ فِيهَا اسْتِعَارُ

وَالجِسمُ مِنِّي سَقِيمُ فِيهِ الطَّبِيبُ يُحَارُ

وَ فِي فُؤَادِي جَمْرُ وَ الجَمرُ فِيهِ شَرَارُ

وَ العَينُ تَهطُلُ دَمعًا وَ دَمعُهَا مِدرَارُ

وَ لَيسَ إِلَّا بِرَبِّي وَ بِالأَمِيرِ انْتِصَارُ

ARABIC.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Saturday, 29th June 1867. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

ومن عجايب الهند حجر موسي فانه يوجد بالليل ولا يوجد بالنهار يكسر كلّ حجر ولا يكسره حجره ۞ ومن عجايبها شجرة كسيوس فانها شجرة حلوة الثمرة تقع الحمام عليها وتاكل من ثمرتها فيغشي علي الحمام فتاتي الحيّة لتصد الحمام فان كان علي غصن الشجرة او ظلّها لا تقدر الحية ان تقربها ۞ ومن عجايبها البيش وهو نبت لاهيوجد الا بالهند سم قاتل اي حيوان ياكل منه يموت ويتولد تحته حيوان يقال له فارة البيش ياكل منه ولا يضرّه وممّا ذكر ان ملوك الهند اذا ارادوا الغدر باحد عمدوا الي الجواري اذا ولدن وفرشوا من هذا النبت تحت مهودهن زماناً ثم تحت فراشهن زماناً ثم تحت ثيابهن زماناً ثم يطعمونهن منه في اللبن حتي تصير الجارية اذا كبرت تتناول منه ولا يضرّها ثم بعثوا بها مع الهدايا الي من ارادوا الغدر به من الملوك فانه اذا غشيها مات ۞ وبها غنم لها ستّ الايا احداها علي المكان المعهود والثانية علي الصدر والثالثة والرابعة علي الكتفين والخامسة والسادسة علي الفخذين رايت واحدة منها حملت الى بلادنا ۞ وبها حيّات اذا لسعت انساناً يبقي كالميت فيشدّونه على لوح ويلقونه في الماء والماء يذهب به الي موضع فيه مارستان و علي الماء من يترصّد الملسوعين فياخذهم ويعالجونهم فيرجع بعد مدّة الي اهله سالماً ۞ وبها طير عظيم الجثّة جدّاً قالوا انه في بعض جزايرها اذا مات نصف منقاره يتّخذ مركباً يركب الناس فيه في البحر ۞

Parse and analyse the following words—

عجايب ـ لا تقدر ـ قاتل ـ معهود ـ يتولد ـ ياكل ۞

OPEN PETITION, 1868.

5. EXAMINATION PAPERS

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, MARCH AND APRIL 1868; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THAT EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.*

1. On Tuesday, March 31st, 1868, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and places of examination.
2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February 1868, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—
   (*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1868, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;
   (*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;
   (*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;
   (*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‡
3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.
4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:§—

	Marks.	
Language, Literature, and History of England—		
Composition - - - -	500	
History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - -	500	1,500
Language and Literature - -	500	
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -		750
" " Rome -		750
" " France		375
" " Germany		375
" " Italy -		375

* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1868.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

	Marks.
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - -	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry, including Heat; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Geology and Mineralogy; (4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany - - -	500
*** The total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature - -	375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.
6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*
7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.
8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.
9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be held on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects† :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit - - - - -	500
Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India -	350
3. Law - - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - -	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge "of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be "allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination." By the merit then shown it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from person desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Deans Yard, London, S.W.

15*th April*, 1867.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. for the first year of probation, and* 200*l. for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. If a candidate is under age a surety is required.*

(3.) *After passing the Final Examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1870 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

Instructions issued to Candidates.

Open Competition, 1868.

Notices.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. It is requested that the candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.
4. Candidates are requested to communicate, in writing, to the Secretary their addresses during the examination, and *to inform him of any changes of address.*
5. The result of the examination will be communicated by letter to each candidate, probably about the middle of May. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after this announcement,* for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of Presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

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6. Should a candidate have either books or papers with him on arrival at the examination room, he must leave them, together with his overcoat, hat, umbrella, &c., at the door, on tables provided for the purpose.
7. The examination will in each case begin at the time named in the following list, and candidates are expected to attend at that time. To allow for accidental delays, the door of the examination room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, but candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed outside each book sent in to the examiners.
9. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
10. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the examiners. With this exception, perfect silence is to be preserved in the examination room; and any candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room will be liable to be excluded from the examination.
11. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

N.B.—At this examination 50 candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these 32 will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal (19 for the Upper Provinces and 13 for the Lower Provinces), 3 for that of Madras, and 15 for that of Bombay.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, London, S.W.,
1 March 1868.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

EXAMINATION ON PAPER AT BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

Day.	Hour. From	To	Subject.
Tuesday, 31*st March.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English History.
Wednesday, 1*st April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English Language and Literature.
Thursday, 2*nd April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Friday, 3*rd April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Saturday, 4*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	French Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Monday, 6*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation from Latin.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation into Latin.
Tuesday, 7*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Roman History, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation from Greek.
Wednesday, 8*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation into Greek.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Greek History, &c.
Thursday, 9*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Moral Science.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Monday, 13*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Italian Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Tuesday, 14*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	German Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Wednesday, 15*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Natural Science.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Thursday, 16*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Sanskrit Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
Friday, 17*th April.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Arabic Language, &c.
	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (1).

G. W. DASENT, Esq.

Tuesday, March 31st. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Write an essay on *one* only of the following subjects :—

1. Westminster Abbey.
2. The French Revolution.
3. The Necessity of Death.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

G. W. DASENT, Esq.

Tuesday, March 31st. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—Not more than *six* questions are to be answered.]

1. State the circumstances under which a Danish dynasty was established in England at the beginning of the XIth century.
2. When and by whom was the Feudal System introduced into England? In what respects did that system differ from the ancient institutions of the country?

3. Give some account of the social condition and political institutions of Ireland before the invasion of Strongbow.
4. Give a sketch of Scottish history from the time of Malcolm Canmore down to the death of Edward I.
5. For what great events was the reign of Henry III. remarkable? In what respects did the Parliaments of that King's time differ from those of the XIXth century?
6. Give some account of the social condition and political rights of the common people of England during the reign of Edward III.?
7. Examine the right of the following sovereigns to the English throne:—Stephen, Henry IV., Richard III., Henry VII., William III., and George I.?
8. Explain the meaning of the following terms: *villenage, wardship, purveyance, præmunire, monopolies, benevolences,* and *ship-money.*
9. Describe the condition of Ireland at the accession of Charles I.
10. What changes in the law as affecting the freedom of conscience and the liberties of the subject happened between the reigns of Charles I. and Queen Anne?
11. Give some account of the origin of the East India Company, the Bank of England, and the National Debt.
12. What do you understand by the following expressions: "The Cabinet," "Constitutional Government," and "The Queen's Prerogative?"
13. Give a short sketch of the development of England as a nation during the period between 1700 and 1760.
14. Give a list of the Prime Ministers who held office during the reign of George III., mentioning the politics of each and the chief measures which he passed.
15. Describe the condition of the people of Great Britain during the reign of George IV.
16. For what great events at home and abroad was the reign of William IV. remarkable?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (2.)

J. G. FITCH, Esq.

Wednesday, April 1st. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

[N.B.—Not more than *two* questions are to be answered.]

I. Write a comment or criticism on *one* of the following passages, and add such illustrative facts as occur to you:

(*a.*) "Words are wise men's counters; they do but reckon by "them; but they are the money of fools, that value "them by the authority of an Aristotle, a Cicero, or "a Thomas, or any other doctor whatsoever."

Hobbes.

(*b.*) "One may be a poet without versing, and a versifier "without poetry." *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*c.*) "A land of just and old renown,
"Where freedom broadens slowly down,
"From precedent to precedent." *Tennyson.*

II. Relate the political history of England for the year 1867.

III. After the manner of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, sketch a biography of Goldsmith, and an estimate of his literary work.

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IV. *Fortitude. Courage. Endurance. Valour. Virtue.*
Show by the help of sentences in which these words occur, how they differ in meaning. Discuss their origin; and give six other derivatives from each root, distinguishing those words which have a literal, from those which have a metaphorical significance.

V. Deal in like manner with the words of this group:
Genius. Reason. Sense. Intelligence. Capacity. Prudence.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. H. G. ROBINSON.

Wednesday, April 1st. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—*No Candidate is at liberty to answer more than* six *questions. It is desirable that one at least should be taken from each of the three sections into which the paper is divided.*]

SECTION I.

1. State when the following writers lived, and what works they wrote:
Akenside; Berkeley; Sir Thomas Browne; Burton; Gower; Macintosh; Marlow; Skelton; Walton; Wyatt.
2. Describe, as nearly as you can in the language of the author, *three* of the characters delineated in Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
3. Give some account of the most distinguished Scottish poets who flourished between 1450 and 1550.
4. Contrast the tone and spirit of the literature of the Elizabethan age and of that of the age of Queen Anne. What influences helped to produce the different literary characteristics of the two epochs?
5. "A mightier poet, *tried at once by pain, danger, poverty, obloquy,* "*and blindness,* meditated, undisturbed by *the obscene tumult* "*which raged all around him,* a song so sublime and so holy "that it would not have misbecome the lips of those ethereal "virtues whom he saw with *that inner eye which no calamity* "*could darken,* flinging down on the jasper pavement their "crowns of amaranth and gold."
Whence is this passage taken? To whom does it refer? What is the title and subject of his great work, and to what kind of poetry does it belong?
Comment on the words printed in italics, and quote, if you can, the description to which allusion is made.
6. Three eminent historians flourished contemporaneously in the eighteenth century. Name them; mention the subjects on which they wrote, and compare or contrast their merits and their styles.

SECTION II.

7. Write an abstract of *one* of the following essays of Bacon:
(*a.*) Of Adversity.
(*b.*) Of Superstition.
(*c.*) Of Discourse.
(*d.*) Of Studies.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

8. Give a summary of the plot of *one* of the following dramas:
   (*a.*) The Jew of Malta.
   (*b.*) The Merchant of Venice.
   (*c.*) Cymbeline.
   (*d.*) Venice Preserved.
9. Give a full account of Pope's *Essay on Man*. What is its argument? By whom is the matter said to have been supplied? What are the faults and merits generally attributed to it? Quote one or two of its most striking passages.
10. Give the substance of one of the following:
   (*a.*) Johnson's *Life of Cowley*.
   (*b.*) Lamb's Essay on *The Two Races of Men*.
   (*c.*) Hallam's Remarks on Spenser.
   (*d.*) Mill on *The Requisites of Production* (Polit. Econ.)
11. Who belong to *The Lake School of Poets?* Give a particular account of the works of one member of the school, and criticise his poetry.
12. What are the essential conditions of a good prose style? In seeking to acquire such a style what plan would you adopt, and what authors would you study?

SECTION III.

13. About what time did the language of this country cease to be *Anglo-Saxon* and become *English?*
   State accurately the various changes or modifications by which the transition from the one type to the other was characterised.
14. (*a.*) Show the etymological connection between the following pairs of words respectively, and account for the existence of the double form:

Sure—Secure	Blaspheme—Blame	Faction—Fashion.
Fealty—Fidelity	Tradition—Treason	Ration—Reason.

   (*b.*) Give the derivation and primary sense of the following:

Defiance.	Worship.	Dunce.	Country-dance.
Jovial.	Heaven.	Handsome.	Impeachment.

15. (*a.*) How are the double forms *be, was,* and *go, went,* to be accounted for?
   (*b.*) Explain the grammatical character of such expressions as *methinks, meseems, him listeth.*
   (*c.*) Account for the exceptional plurals: *oxen, mice, teeth, children, brethren.*
16. Notice and explain the grammatical peculiarities of the words printed in italics in the subjoined passages:
   (*a.*) *Givand* and *takand* woundes wide.
   Barbour.
   (*b.*) O well is *thee* and happy shalt thou be.
   Psalms.
   (*c.*) Villain, I say, knock *me* at this gate and rap *me* well.
   Shakspere.
   (*d.*) He shall find
   The unkindest beast *more kinder* than mankind.
   Shakspere.
   (*e.*) Heraclitus the philosopher . . . feel *a weeping.*
   Burton.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

(*f.*) His miseries have *perished his good face.*
Beaumont and Fletcher.

(*g.*) For the third vice or disease of learning, which concerneth deceit or untruth, it is *of all the rest the foulest.*
Bacon; Adv. of Learn.

17. Here men may see how sin hath his merite;
Beth ware, for no man wot whom God wol smite
In no degree, ne in which manner wise
The worme of conscience may agrise
Of wicked lif, though it so privee be,
That no man wote thereof sauf God and he;
For be he lewed man or elles lered,
He n'ot how sone that he shal ben afered;
Therefore I rede you this counsel take
Forsaketh sinne or sinne you forsake.

Modernize the above in prose or verse. Make notes explanatory of the obsolete words and antiquated grammatical forms. Scan the last two lines.

18. Comment on the subjoined extracts, explaining allusions, the meaning of obscure or archaic words, and, where necessary, the general sense of the passage. State also, when you can, whence the passage is taken:

(*a.*) My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
is smothered in surmise.

(*b.*) Consideration, like an angel, came
And whipped the offending Adam out of him.

(*c.*) Or hearest thou rather pure ethereal stream
Whose fountain who shall tell?

(*d.*) They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation talked, and that first moved.

(*e.*) Great wits are sure to madness near allied
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

(*f.*) Far from the sun and summer glade
In thy green lap was nature's darling laid,
What time, where lucid Avon strayed,
To him the mighty mother did unvail
Her awful face.

(*g.*) Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore
And coming events cast their shadows before.

PURE MATHEMATICS. (I.)

E. J. ROUTH, Esq.

Thursday, April 2nd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Prove that the three perpendiculars AD, BE, CF drawn from the angular points A, B, C of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point.

If this point be P, prove that the three straight lines which join the middle points of AP and BC, BP and CA, CP and AB are all equal to each other, and meet in a point.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

2. In the multiplication of algebraic polynomials, the sign of the product of any two terms is taken to be positive or negative according as the terms have like or unlike signs. Explain the reason of this.

3. Simplify the fraction $\dfrac{x^2 + \dfrac{11x - 6}{x - 6}}{x^2 + 3x + \dfrac{17x + 3}{x - 6}}$; determine the value of $x^2 + x + 1$ when $x = \dfrac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$, and show that no real value of x can make the expression $ax^2 + 2bx + c$ have a different sign from that of a, if $ac - b^2$ be positive.

4. Investigate the expansion of x^n in powers of n. Apply your result to show that the series—

$$1 + 2 + \frac{3}{1.2} + \frac{4}{1.2.3} + \ldots\ldots\ldots = 2e.$$

5. Show that $\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \dfrac{A + B}{2} \cos \dfrac{A - B}{2}$.

If $A + B + C = 2\pi$, prove that—

$$\text{Cos } A + \cos B - \cos C = 1 - 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

6. Investigate the exponential values of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$. Apply them to sum the series—

$$\text{Cos } a + x \cos (a + b) + x^2 \cos (a + 2b) + \ldots\ldots \text{to infinity,}$$

where x is less than unity.

7. Show that in any equation of the form—

$$ax^n + bx^{n-1} + \ldots\ldots = 0,$$

the greatest negative coefficient taken positively plus unity is a superior limit to the positive roots of the equation.

Find the integers between which the roots of the following equation lie—

$$x^5 + 3x^2 - 1 = 0.$$

8. Find the cosine of the angle between the two straight lines—

$$\left.\begin{aligned} Ax + By + C &= 0 \\ A'x + B'y + C' &= 0 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

and thence deduce the condition of perpendicularity.

Write down, without proof, the equations to the two straight lines which bisect the angles between these straight lines.

9. Investigate the conditions that the equation—

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

may indicate respectively an ellipse, an hyperbola, a parabola, and a point.

Show that the equation to the two straight lines which join the origin to the points of intersection of the conic and the straight line $x + y = 1$ is—

$$(a + 2d + f)\, x^2 + 2\,(b + d + e + f)\, xy + (c + 2e + f)\, y^2 = 0.$$

10. If the trilinear equation to a conic be $\phi\,(\alpha\beta\gamma) = 0$, prove that the centre may be found from the equations—

$$\frac{\varphi'(\alpha)}{a} = \frac{\varphi'(\beta)}{b} = \frac{\varphi'(\gamma)}{c}$$

Thence deduce the condition that the conic is two straight lines

11. Show how to find the value of a fraction which takes the form $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$.

What are the values of x^x and $x^{\frac{1}{x}}$ when x is zero?

OPEN COMPETITION. 1868.

12. Find the maxima and minima values of a function of one independent variable. Investigate conditions by which we can determine whether a value thus obtained is a maximum or minimum.

A chord of given length cuts off a maximum or minimum area from a given curve, prove that it makes equal angles with the tangents at its extremities.

13. Define an asymptote. Find the asymptotes to the algebraic curve—

$$x^n\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{n-1}\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \ldots\ldots = 0$$

in the form $y = \kappa x - \frac{\psi(\kappa)}{\varphi'(\kappa)}$, where κ satisfies the equation $\varphi(\kappa) = 0$.

Examine the case in which the equation has two roots equal to κ.

14. Investigate the condition that the two straight lines—

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x+f}{A} = \frac{y-g}{B} = \frac{z-h}{C} \\ \frac{x-f'}{A'} = \frac{y-g'}{B'} = \frac{z-h'}{C'} \end{aligned}\right\}$$

should intersect, and find the equation to the plane passing through both of them.

15. Show how to integrate the linear equation with constant coefficients—

$$f\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right) y = 0,$$

and discuss the case in which the subsidiary equation $f(m) = 0$ has a pair of equal and a pair of imaginary roots.

Integrate the equations—

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = e^x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - n^2y = -\frac{2}{x}\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

A. Show how to describe a circle to touch any side of a triangle and the other two produced.

If the centres of the three circles which may be thus described, each to touch one side externally, be given, construct the triangle.

B. Assuming the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ in powers of x when n is integer, deduce the expansion when n is a positive fraction. Find the general term of the expansion of $\frac{1}{1 - 3x + 2x^2}$ in powers of x.

C. Find (1) the sum of n numbers in Arithmetical Progression, and (2) the sum of their squares.

D. Explain how you would construct a table of the sines and cosines of all angles, differing by one minute, from 0 to 90 degrees.

E. Find the equations to the tangents to an ellipse which make a given angle with the major axis.

PURE MATHEMATICS. (II.)

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Rev. PROFESSOR PRICE.

Thursday, 2nd April. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. If a merchant sells goods to a retail dealer at a profit of 40 per cent., and the retail dealer, becoming bankrupt, pays 12*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*, what does the merchant gain or lose by the transaction?
2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square of the other part.

   In what numerical ratio is the line divided?
3. Prove that equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio compounded of the ratios of their sides.

   What form does this theorem take in trigonometry?
4. Solve the following equations,—

   (1.) $\frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{2}{x-2}=\frac{3}{x-3}-\frac{5}{3}$.

   (2.) $\begin{cases} x^2+3xy+y^2=29, \\ x+3y=7. \end{cases}$

   (3.) $x^3-24x-72=0$.
5. Is the chance of throwing 10 with two dice greater or less than that of throwing 5?
6. If A and B are two inaccessible points in a given plane, how can the distance between them be determined by means of trigonometry?
7. If A is an angle and a, b, c are the sides of a spherical triangle, show that $\cos A \sin b \sin c = \cos a - \cos b \cos c$.
8. Show that the two tangents drawn to a parabola from a point in the directrix, and that the two tangents drawn to an ellipse from a point in a concentric circle whose radius is $(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, are all right angles to each other.

   In each case find the equation to the chord of contact.
9. An arc of a conic section being given, find by geometrical construction the particular species it belongs to.
10. Prove that the area of the triangle contained between the asymptotes and a tangent to a hyperbola is constant; and that the length of the tangent intercepted between the asymptotes is bisected at the point of contact.
11. What objections are urged against the infinitesimal method, and the method of derived functions respectively, as the fundamental principle of the calculus?

    Differentiate from first principles on either method or on both methods

    (1) $y=(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$; (2) $y=\tan x$
12. Prove Maclaurin's theorem. Under what conditions can the function and the series into which it is expanded be used equivalently for each other?
13. If $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ are simultaneously true, prove that $f(x)$ has at least two equal roots.

    Hence find the roots of $x^3-7x^2+16x-12=0$, which has two equal roots.
14. Define the tangent to a curve at a given point, and find the equation to the tangent of $F(x, y)=0$ at the point (x, y).

    Also find the equation to the curve which passes through all the points at which the tangents are stationary.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

15. What is the radius of curvature of a curve at a given point? When is its value the least in the lemniscata, whose equation is $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$?

16. Trace the curves—

(1) $y^2 (x - a) (x - 3a) = x^3 (x + a)$;

(2) $r = a^\theta \cos \theta$.

17. Integrate the following:

(1) $(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$;

(2) $\frac{dx}{\sin x}$;

(3) $\frac{x^n dx}{(2ax - x^2)}$.

18. Find the area of the cardioide whose equation is $r = a (1 + \cos \theta)$, and also the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of it about the prime radius.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any that have preceded.

A. State and prove the harmonic properties of a complete quadrilateral.

B. Define torsion, and find the radius of torsion of a given curve.

C. Determine the integrating factor of $dy + yf(x) dx = F(x) dx$.

D. Find the curve in which the radius of curvature is twice the normal.

MIXED MATHEMATICS. (I.)

Rev. PROFESSOR PRICE.

Friday, 3rd April. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces; and assuming it to be true for two equal forces, prove that it is true for any two forces acting on a particle at any angle, whether they are commensurable or incommensurable.

   Three lines OA, OB, OC represent three forces which act in equilibrium on a particle at O, prove that O is the centre of gravity of the triangle ABC.

2. Six forces which are proportional to the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 act on a particle, and along lines successively inclined to each other at angles of 60°; find the resultant and its action-line.

3. Determine the resultant and its line of action of two parallel forces acting on a rigid body. What measure can you hence infer of the rotatory effect of a force?

4. State the laws of friction, and define coefficient of friction.

   A heavy beam rests with one end on a rough horizontal plane, and with the other end on a smooth plane inclined to the horizon at 60°, and makes an angle of 30° with the horizon; what is the coefficient of friction?

5. What is the relation between the power and the weight in the smooth screw?

   Show that the result is in accordance with the principle of virtual velocities.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

6. Define volume, density, mass, weight, specific gravity. Why is the weight of a given mass not the same at all places on the surface of the earth?
7. Find the centre of gravity (1) of a thin plate in the form of a quadrant of an ellipse; (2) of a hemisphere.
8. How is force estimated in Statics and Dynamics respectively? Investigate the normal and tangential components of the acceleration of a particle describing a plain curve.
9. Prove that the spaces described by a particle moving in a rectilineal path in vacuo under the action of a constant force vary as the squares of the time from rest. Also give Newton's proof of this theorem. If a particle is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 32 feet in a second, how far will it ascend, and what time will elapse before it returns to its original place?
10. If a particle oscillates in a rectilineal path under the action of a force which varies directly as the distance from a given point in that path, show that the periodic time is independent of the velocity with which the particle passes through that point, and depends solely on the absolute force.
11. If a particle describes a conic section under the action of a central force which varies inversely as the square of the distance, show that the orbit is an ellipse if the velocity at every point is less than that acquired in moving from an infinite distance.
12. A heavy particle is projected with a given velocity from the vertex along a small smooth tube in the form of a parabola in a vertical plane with its axis vertical: find the pressure on the tube, and show that it vanishes at all points, if the velocity of projection is equal to that acquired in falling from the directrix.
13. Find the length of a simple pendulum which would oscillate isochronously with a thin circular ring about an axis through the ring and perpendicular to its plane.
14. Investigate the general equation of fluid pressure, and find the pressure on a rectangular dock-gate, when the water is level with the top of the gate.
15. Find the geometrical focus of a double convex lens. How may the focal length of such a lens be determined practically?
16. Give a general description of the moon's path in space, and of the forces which act on that body.
17. What is achromatism? Explain the construction and conditions of an achromatic object-glass.
18. Show that the velocity of propagation of vibratory motion through an elastic medium $= \left(\frac{E}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where E = the elastic force, and ρ = the density of the medium.

MIXED MATHEMATICS. (II.)

E. J. ROUTH, Esq.

Friday, April 3rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. If any number of forces act on a body in one plane, determine whether a force can always be found which will keep the body in a position of rest.

   A B C D are four fixed points, and *O* is any point; prove that the resultant of the forces represented in direction and magnitude by *OA*, *OB*, *OC*, *OD* always passes through a fixed point.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

2. State and prove the properties of Guldinus: A volume is generated by the revolution of an ellipse about a tangent. If the volume generated by the part of the area on one side of the minor axis be n times that generated by the area on the other side, find the point of contact of the tangent.

3. Investigate the equation of the common catenary. A heavy chain rests in equilibrium, supported by two smooth pegs A and B. If x, y be the lengths of the chain which hang vertically from A and B, z the length between A and B, and if α, β be the angles the tangents at A and B make with the vertical, prove that

$$\frac{x}{\sin\beta} = \frac{y}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{z}{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}$$

4. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola.

If T A, T B be any two tangents to the path, prove that the velocities at A and B are in the ratio of T A to T B.

5. If a particle describe a curvilinear path about a centre of force, prove that the areas described by the radius vector are proportional to the times.

The orbit of a comet is an ellipse which intersects the earth's orbit (supposed circular) at the extremities of its minor axis; find the period of the comet in days. If e be the eccentricity, find how long the comet will remain within the earth's orbit.

6. Explain what is meant by centrifugal force, and show that it is properly measured by $\frac{m v^2}{\rho}$, where v is the velocity, m the mass of a particle, and ρ the radius of curvature of its path.

A small heavy ring can slide on a smooth vertical circular wire, and the circle is made to turn about a vertical diameter with a uniform angular velocity so as to make n complete revolutions in a second. Find the position which the ring tends to take on the wire and the time of a small oscillation.

7. Show how to find the centre of pressure of any area immersed in a homogeneous fluid under the action of gravity. Apply your method to the case of a triangle with one side in the surface.

8. Define the metacentre, and point out how its position determines the stability or instability of a floating body.

A thin heavy hemispherical shell floats in water; determine the ratio in which the stability is altered by attaching a weight equal to that of the hemisphere to its lowest point.

9. Investigate the equation of continuity in Hydrodynamics. What physical fact does this equation express?

10. Find the deviation of a ray of light passing through a prism. In what position should a prism be held to form the most distinct image of a point?

11. Define the circle of least confusion. Investigate its position and magnitude. What is the use of this circle?

12. Give a diagram showing the construction of Newton's telescope, and the course of an oblique pencil of rays from a very distant point. What are the advantages or disadvantages of this telescope as compared with Herschel's?

13. Define the terms "Moment of Inertia," "Principal Axes." A straight line passing through a fixed point O moves so that the moment of inertia about it is always the same. Show that it describes in space a cone of the second order whose principal diameters are the principal axes of the body at O.

14. Find the motion of a body moving about a fixed axis under the action of any forces. OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

A heavy square can turn freely about a fixed horizontal axis in its plane. Supposing the square to be initially placed at rest with its plane horizontal, find the pressure on the axis when the plane becomes vertical.

15. Investigate the equation of vis viva.

A homogeneous sphere is set rotating about a horizontal diameter as a fixed axis. Supposing that by change of temperature the radius of the sphere is reduced to $\frac{1}{n}$th of its former value, find the change in the vis viva.

16. Explain how the clock is "set" in an Observatory. What is meant by "index error" and "rate"?

17. Show how to find the parallax of a planet by observations at two places in the plane of the meridian.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

A. A uniform heavy rod A B rests with one extremity A against a smooth vertical wall, and is supported by a string C D, attached to a point C in the rod, and a point D in the wall. If $C D = A C = \frac{A B}{4}$ find the positions of equilibrium.

B. Define the central axis of a system of forces and find its equation.

C. Find the time of oscillation of a heavy particle in a cycloid whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DUPONT and M. KARCHER.

Saturday, April 4th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

N.B.—*The translations* into *English should be written on* Blue *paper.*

1. La raison tient de la vérité ; elle est une ; l'on n'y arrive que par un chemin, et l'on s'en écarte par mille ; l'étude de la sagesse a moins d'étendue que celle que l'on ferait des sots et des impertinents : celui qui n'a vu que des hommes polis et raisonnables, ou ne connaît pas l'homme, ou ne le connaît qu'à demi ; quelque diversité qui se trouve dans les complexions ou dans les mœurs, le commerce du monde et la politesse donnent les mêmes apparences, font qu'on se ressemble les uns aux autres par des dehors qui plaisent réciproquement, qui semblent communs à tous, et qui font croire qu'il n'y a rien ailleurs qui ne s'y rapporte : celui, au contraire, qui se jette dans le peuple ou dans la province, y fait bientôt, s'il a des yeux, d'étranges découvertes, y voit des choses qui lui sont nouvelles, dont il ne se doutait pas, dont il ne pouvait avoir le moindre soupçon ; il avance par des expériences continuelles dans la connaissance de l'humanité, il calcule presque en combien de manières différentes l'homme peut être insupportable.

LA BRUYÈRE.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

2. Richelieu demande sa retraite, non définitive, mais momentanée; on le rappellera plus tard, s'il est encore vivant, et si on a besoin de lui. Il explique très-bien qu'il est en grand danger, et qu'il a besoin de se mettre quelque temps à couvert. Veut-il se rendre nécessaire, se constater indispensable, et s'assurer d'autant mieux le pouvoir? Si son but est tel, on doit dire qu'étrange est la méthode, bien téméraire. Il parle avec la franchise d'un homme qui n'a rien à ménager. Il ose donner à son maître, peut-être comme dernier service, l'énumeration des défauts dont le roi doit se corriger. Et ce n'est pas là une de ces satires flatteuses, où l'on montre un petit défaut, une ombre, un repoussoir habile pour faire valoir les beautés du portrait. Non, c'est un jugement ferme et dur, fort étudié, comme d'un La Bruyère, d'un Saint Simon qui fouillerait à fond ce caractère, cent ans après, un jugement des morts, et par un mort. Promptitude et légèreté, soupçons et jalousie, nulle assiduité, peu d'application aux grandes choses, aversions irréfléchies, oubli des services et ingratitude. Il n'y manque pas un trait.

MICHELET.

Qu'une coupe vidée est amère! et qu'un rêve
Commencé dans l'ivresse, avec terreur s'achève!
Jeune, on livre à l'espoir sa crédule raison;
Mais en frémit plus tard, quand l'âme est assouvie,
Hélas! et qu'on revoit sa vie
De l'autre bord de l'horizon!

Ainsi quand vous passez au pied d'un mont sublime,
Longtemps en conquérant vous admirez sa cîme,
Et ses pics, que jamais les ans n'humîliront;
Ses forêts, vert manteau qui pend aux rocs sauvages,
Et ces couronnes de nuages
Qui s'amoncellent sur son front!

Montez donc, et tentez ces zônes inconnues!
Vous croyiez fuir aux cieux. . . . Vous vous perdez aux nues;
Le mont change à vos yeux d'aspects et de tableaux.
C'est un gouffre obscurci de sapins centenaires,
Où les torrents et les tonnerres
Croisent des éclairs et des flots!

VICTOR HUGO.

Translate into French:—

N.B.—*The translations* into *French should be written on* White *paper.*

1. About thirty years before this time a Mahommedan soldier had begun to distinguish himself in the wars of Southern India. His education had been neglected; his extraction was humble. His father had been a petty officer of revenue; his grandfather a wandering dervise. But though thus meanly descended, though ignorant even of the alphabet, the adventurer had no sooner been placed at the head of a body of troops than he approved himself a man born for conquest and command. Among the crowd of chiefs who were struggling for a share of India, none could compare with him in the qualities of the captain and the statesman. He became a general; he became a sovereign. Out of the fragments of old principalities, which had gone to pieces in the general wreck, he formed for himself a great, compact, and vigorous empire. That empire he ruled with the ability, severity, and vigilance of Louis the Eleventh. . . . He was an oppressor; but he

had at least the merit of protecting his people against all oppression except his own. He was now in extreme old age; but his intellect was as clear, and his spirit as high, as in the prime of manhood. Such was the great Hyder Ali, the founder of the Mahommedan kingdom of Mysore, and the most formidable enemy with whom the English conquerors of India have ever had to contend.

MACAULAY.

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2. As Hannibal utterly eclipses Carthage, so, on the contrary, Fabius, Marcellus, Claudius Nero, even Scipio himself, are as nothing when compared to the spirit and wisdom and power of Rome. The senate, which voted its thanks to its political enemy, Varro, after his disastrous defeat, because he had not despaired of the commonwealth, and which declined either to solicit, or to reprove, or to threaten, or in any way to notice the twelve colonies which had refused their accustomed supplies of men for the army, is far more to be honoured than the conqueror of Zama. This we should the more carefully bear in mind, because our tendency is to admire individual greatness far more than national; and as no single Roman will bear comparison with Hannibal, we are apt to murmur at the event of the contest, and to think that the victory was awarded to the least worthy of the combatants. On the contrary, never was the wisdom of God's providence more manifest than in the issue of the struggle between Rome and Carthage. It was clearly for the good of mankind that Hannibal should be conquered; his triumph would have stopped the progress of the world. For great men can only act permanently by forming great nations; and no one man, even though it were Hannibal himself, can in one generation effect such a work. But where the nation has been merely enkindled for a while by a great man's spirit, the light passes away with him who communicated it; and the nation, when he is gone, is like a dead body, to which magic power had for a moment given an unnatural life; when the charm has ceased, the body is cold and stiff as before.

ARNOLD.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DUPONT.

Saturday, April 4th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*

Grammar.

1. Give the plural of the following compound substantives: *chef-d'œuvre, garde-feu, garde-côte, vice-roi, arrière-garde, basse-cour, eau-de-vie, franc-maçon, avant-poste.*
2. Give the first person of the primitive tenses of the following verbs: *coudre, conclure, résoudre, pourvoir, vêtir, aller.*
3. Translate the following sentences: Sa grandeur d'âme *m'impose.*—L'arrogance d'un sot ne saurait *m'en imposer.* Explain the difference of meaning between *imposer* and *en imposer.*
4. Could you say indifferently: Les vins de la Bourgogne—Les vins de Bourgogne—Les côtes de l'Angleterre—Les côtes d'Angleterre—L'eau de la mer—L'eau de mer, &c.? Draw up a general rule for the use of the articles in French.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

5. When is *soi*, when is *lui*, to be used as a personal pronoun of the third person? Give examples.
6. State the difference between the two following sentences. Give the general rule :—

Croyez-vous qu'il *ira* en Amérique?
Croyez-vous qu'il *aille* en Amérique?

History.

1. Give a short account of the Italian wars from 1494 to 1559.
2. Describe the condition of France under the regency of Marie de Medicis, and the reaction against the policy of Henri IV.
3. Give an account of the congress and treaties of Westphalia in 1643, the leading clauses of those treaties, their importance, and their results for France.
4. Trace the influences which acted on the mind of Louis XIV. towards the latter part of his reign, and contrast his policy at that time with that of his former years.
5. Mention the most important facts connected with the following persons :—Necker; Turgot; Dumouriez; Lafayette; Bouillé; Carnot; Barras.
6. Give the causes and the results of the breaking up of the peace with Prussia in 1806. Account for the establishment of the confederacy of the Rhine. State the policy of France at this period.

Literature.

1. Trace the origin of the French theatre. Name the principal dramatic writers who preceded Corneille.
2. Who are the leading historians of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries? State what you know of their principal works.
3. Analyse the Misanthrope. Name the principal works of Molière. Give a short account of his early life.
4. Who are the leading encyclopædists? In what does Rousseau differ from them?
5. Beaumarchais. His Theatre and his Memoirs. Show their importance as giving an insight into the condition of French society at the latter end of the 18th century.
6. Trace the influence of the romantic school on the literature of the early part of the 19th century. Name the principal writers who are connected with it, and their chief works.

Composition.

Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.

1. Développez cette pensée d'un historien moderne :—
   La Révolution d'Angleterre a commencé l'ère des gouvernements nouveaux, comme la Révolution Française a commencé l'ère des sociétés nouvelles, en Europe.
2. De l'influence exercée par la découverte de la poudre à canon, et par celle de l'imprimerie sur les sociétés modernes.
3. Montrez que le courage civil n'est point inférieur au courage militaire.

TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Rev. O. GORDON.

Monday, April 6th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate:—

Judicum ordo Carthagine ea tempestate dominabatur; eo maxime, quod iidem perpetui judices erant. Res, fama, vitaque omnium in illorum potestate erat. Qui unum ejus ordinis offendisset, idem omnes adversos habebat; nec accusator apud judices infensos deerat. Horum in tam impotenti regno (neque enim civiliter nimiis opibus utebantur) prætor factus Hannibal vocari ad se quæstorem jussit. Quæstor id pro nihilo habuit. Nam et adversæ factionis erat: et, quia ex quæstura in judices, potentissimum ordinem, referebantur, jam pro futuris mox opibus animos gerebat. Enimvero indignum id ratus Hannibal, viatorem ad prehendendum quæstorem misit: subductumque in concionem, non ipsum magis, quam ordinem judicum, præ quorum superbia atque opibus nec leges quicquam essent, nec magistratus, accusavit. Et, ut secundis auribus accipi orationem, animadvertit, et infimorum quoque libertati gravem esse superbiam eorum, legem extemplo promulgavit, pertulitque, Ut in singulos annos judices legerentur: ne quis biennium continuum judex esset. Ceterum quantam eo facto ad plebem injerat gratiam, tantum magnæ partis principum offenderat animos. Adjecit et aliud, quod, bono publico, sibi proprias simultates irritavit. Vectigalia publica partim negligentia dilabebantur; partim prædæ ac divisui principum quibusdam et magistratibus erant: quin et pecunia, quæ in stipendium Romanis suo quoque anno pènderetur, deerat, tributumque grave privatis imminere videbatur.

Livy.

Nisi ante Roma profectus esses, nunc eam certe relinqueres. Quis enim, tot interregnis, jureconsultum desiderat? Ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilii dederim, ut a singulis interregibus binas advocationes postulent. Satisne tibi videor abs te jus civile didicisse? Sed heus tu, quid agis? Ecquid fit? Video enim, te jam jocari per litteras. Hæc signa meliora sunt, quam in meo Tusculano. Sed quid sit, scire cupio. Consuli quidem te a Cæsare scribis: sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mallem. Quod si aut fit aut futurum putas, perfer istam militiam et permane; ego enim desiderium tui spe tuorum commodorum consolabor: sin autem ista sunt inaniora, recipe te ad nos. Nam aut erit hic aliquid aliquando, aut, si minus, una mehercule collocutio nostra pluris erit, quam omnes Samarobrivæ. Denique, si cito te retuleris, sermo nullus erit; si diutius frustra abfueris, non modo Laberium, sed etiam sodalem nostrum Valerium pertimesco. Mira enim persona induci potest Britannici jureconsulti. Hæc ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas: sed de re severissima tecum, ut soleo, jocor. Remoto joco, tibi hoc amicissimo animo præcipio, ut, si istic mea commendatione tuam dignitatem obtinebis, perferas nostri desiderium, honestatem et facultates tuas augeas: sin autem ista frigebunt, recipias te ad nos. Omnia tamen, quæ vis, et tua virtute profecto et nostro summo erga te studio consequere.

Cicero.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio ; sic horridus ille
Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus
Munditiæ pepulere ; sed in longum tamen ævum
Manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris.
Serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis,
Et post Punica bella quietus quærere cœpit,
Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Æschylus utile ferrent.
Tentavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset,
Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer ;
Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet,
Sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram.
Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere
Sudoris minimum, sed habet comœdia tanto
Plus oneris, quanto veniæ minus. Adspice, Plautus
Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi,
Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi ;
Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis,
Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco ;
Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc
Securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo.

Horace.

Quod superest, æs atque aurum ferrumque repertum est,
Et simul argenti pondus plumbique potestas :
Ignis ubi ingentes silvas ardore cremarat
Montibus in magnis, cœu cœli fulmine misso ;
Sive quod, inter se bellum silvestrĕ gerentes,
Hostibus intulerant ignem formidinis ergò ;
Sive quod, inducti terræ bonitate, volebant
Pandere agros pingues, et pascua reddere rura ;
Sive feras interficere, et ditescere præda :
Nam fovea atque igni prius est venarier ortum,
Quam sepire plagis saltum, canibusque ciere.
Quidquid id est, quacumque e causa flammeus ardor
Horribili sonitu silvas exederat altis
Ab radicibus, et terram percoxerat igni ;
Manabat venis ferventibus in loca terræ
Concava conveniens argenti rivus et auri,
Æris item et plumbi : quæ quum concreta videbant
Posterius claro in terris splendere colore,
Tollebant nitido capti lævique lepore ;
Et simili formata videbant esse figura,
Atque lacunarum fuerant vestigia cuique.
Tum penetrabat eos, posse hæc, liquefacta calore,
Quamlibet in formam et faciem decurrere rerum,
Et prorsum quamvis in acuta ac tenuia posse
Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo ;
Ut sibi tela parent, silvasque et cædere possint,
Materiemque dolare, ac lævia radere tigna,
Et terebrare etiam, ac pertundere perque forare.

Lucretius.

TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

H. J. ROBY, Esq.

Monday, April 6th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

Society is indeed a contract. Subordinate contracts for objects of mere occasional interest may be dissolved at pleasure, but the State ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico or tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked on with other reverence; because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue, and in all perfection. As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born. Each contract of each particular State is but a clause in the great primæval contract of eternal society, linking the lower with the higher natures, connecting the visible and invisible world, according to a fixed compact sanctioned by the inviolable oath which holds all physical and all moral natures, each in their appointed place. This law is not subject to the will of those who, by an obligation above them, and infinitely superior, are bound to submit their will to that law. The municipal corporations of that universal kingdom are not morally at liberty at their pleasure, and on their speculations of a contingent improvement, wholly to separate and tear asunder the bands of their subordinate community, and to dissolve it into an unsocial, uncivil, unconnected chaos of elementary principles. It is the first and supreme necessity only, a necessity that is not chosen, but chooses, a necessity paramount to deliberation, that admits no discussion, and demands no evidence, which alone can justify a resort to anarchy.

Burke.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

I wandered by the brookside
I wandered by the mill;
I could not hear the brook flow,
The noisy wheel was still;
There was no burr of grasshopper
Nor chirp of any bird;
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

He came not, no he came not,
The night came on alone;
The little stars sat one by one
Each on his golden throne;
The evening air passed by my cheek
The leaves above were stirred;
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Fast silent tears were flowing
Where some one stood behind;
A hand was on my shoulder,
I knew its touch was kind;
It drew me nearer, nearer,
We did not speak a word,
For the beating of our own hearts
Was all the sound we heard.

Milnes.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

REV. DR. MERIVALE.

Tuesday, April 7th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Explain the use of the participle in Grammar. In what respect is the Latin language deficient in participles? Enumerate, with instances, the deponent verbs of which the past participle is used both actively and passively.
2. Give the derivation of the contracted forms:—*ala, anceps, bruma, carcer, contamino, contio, cunæ, exilis, subtilis, imus, summus, mollis, nobilis, olla, otium, solari, stipendium, tandem, vanus, velum.* Explain the word "*macte*" with derivation.
3. Give the names, in order, of the kings of Rome, and illustrate their characters by a Latin quotation for each. What was the power of the king at Rome compared with that of the consul?
4. What was the cause of the first secession of the Plebeians? Give the history of it, with the names of the principal personages concerned in it. What was the apologue of Menenius? What historical difficulties are found in this account? Where is the Mons Sacer, and why so called? To what other hill did the Plebeians sometimes secede?
5. When did Pyrrhus invade Italy, and under what pretext? Whence did he come, and in what part of Italy did he wage war with the Romans? Relate the events of the war. What was the result of it, and what was the end of Pyrrhus? From what sources do we derive our knowledge of these events? Quote from the Latin poets in illustration of the war and the leaders in it.
6. What was the country specially designated "the Province"? Trace the progress of its conquest by the Romans. Give an account of the great victory of Marius in the Province. What speeches of Cicero refer to it? How was it connected with Pompeius? What resistance was made in it to Cæsar? What are the chief ancient cities (with their modern names) in it? Explain the line of Lucan:

   Finis et Hesperiæ promoto limite Varus.

7. Give an account of the battle of Pharsalia, with date. What were the numbers and composition of the armies on both sides? Explain, with a plan, the topography of the spot. What difficulties are there in the common explanation? Where did Pompeius betake himself after his defeat? Trace his further movements to the place of his death.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

8. Explain the fiscal terms: *ærarium, fiscus, manceps, publicanus, tributum, vectigal, census, decumæ, portorium, salinæ, scriptura, usura, versura, salarium, vasarium, honorarium, aurum coronarium.* Distinguish the meaning of *caput* in fiscal and in criminal law.

9. State generally the direction of the rivers Tibris, Alia, Anio, Athesis, Aufidus, Clanius, Liris, Macra, Metaurus, Padus, Ticinus, Trebia, Siler. Mark the quantities of the doubtful syllables in their names, and quote Latin lines for your authority.

10. Which are the most important of the public, and which of the private orations of Cicero? Give an account of some one of each class, with its date, place, and circumstances of delivery. How were such speeches preserved? Had the Romans any system of "reporting"? What was the difference between "oratio" and "declamatio"? What collections of "declamations" have we?

11. In what particulars do the Alcaic and Sapphic metres of Horace differ from the Greek models? What are the different forms of the Asclepiad metre in Horace? Gave an example of each. Have any of the Horatian metres been used by other Latin writers? Give examples of the metres used by Catullus, Martial, Seneca (in the dramas called by his name), Statius, Ausonius, and Prudentius.

12. Compare the shape and appearance of Mount Vesuvius in the first century and at the present time. What other changes of configuration have taken place in that locality? What other forms of the same Vesuvius occur in the Roman writers? How is the mountain described by them? What events of Roman history are connected with it? What volcanoes were known to Virgil?

TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

REV. DR. KENNEDY.

Tuesday, April 7th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate—

Βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἐς θάλαμον, τόν οἱ φίλος υἱὸς ἔτευξεν
Ἥφαιστος, πυκινὰς δὲ θύρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπῆρσεν
Κληῖδι κρυπτῇ· τὴν δ' οὐ θεὸς ἄλλος ἀνῴγεν.
Ἔνθ' ἥ γ' εἰσελθοῦσα θύρας ἐπέθηκε φαεινάς.
Ἀμβροσίῃ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπὸ χροὸς ἱμερόεντος
Λύματα πάντα κάθηρεν, ἀλείψατο δὲ λίπ' ἐλαίῳ
Ἀμβροσίῳ ἑδανῷ, τό ῥά οἱ τεθυωμένον ἦεν·
Τοῦ καὶ κινυμένοιο Διὸς κατὰ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ
Ἔμπης ἐς γαῖάν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἵκετ' ἀϋτμή.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Τῷ ῥ' ἥ γε χρόα καλὸν ἀλειψαμένη, ἰδὲ χαίτας
Πεξαμένη, χερσὶ πλοκάμους ἔπλεξε φαεινοὺς
Καλοὺς ἀμβροσίους ἐκ κράατος ἀθανάτοιο.
Ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιον ἑανὸν ἕσαθ', ὅν οἱ Ἀθήνη
Ἕξυσ' ἀσκήσασα, τίθει δ' ἐνὶ δαίδαλα πολλά·
Χρυσείης δ' ἐνετῆσι κατὰ στῆθος περονᾶτο.
Ζώσατο δὲ ζώνην ἑκατὸν θυσάνοις ἀραρυῖαν,
Ἐν δ' ἄρα ἔρματα ἧκεν ἐϋτρήτοισι λοβοῖσιν
Τρίγληνα μορόεντα· χάρις δ' ἀπελάμπετο πολλή.
Κρηδέμνῳ δ' ἐφύπερθε καλύψατο δῖα θεάων
Καλῷ νηγατέῳ· λαμπρὸν δ' ἦν ἠέλιος ὥς·
Ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα.

Homer.

Ἄ νεότας μοι φίλον· ἄχθος δὲ τὸ γῆρας ἀεὶ
βαρύτερον Αἴτνας σκοπέλων
ἐπὶ κρατὶ κεῖται,
βλεφάρων σκοτεινὸν
φάρος ἐπικαλύψαν.
μή μοι μήτ' Ἀσιήτιδος
τυραννίδος ὄλβος εἴη,
μὴ χρυσοῦ δώματα πλήρη
τᾶς ἥβας ἀντιλαβεῖν,
ἃ καλλίστα μὲν ἐν ὄλβῳ,
καλλίστα δ' ἐν πενίᾳ.
τὸ δὲ λυγρὸν φθόνερον τε γῆ-
ρας μισῶ· κατὰ κυμάτων δ'
ἔρροι, μηδέ ποτ' ὤφελεν
θνατῶν δώματα καὶ πόλεις
ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ κατ' αἰθέρ' ἀ-
εὶ πτεροῖσι φορείσθω.

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εἰ δὲ θεοῖς ἦν ξύνεσις καὶ σοφία, κατ' ἄνδρας
δίδυμον ἂν ἦβαν ἔφερον,
φανερὸν χαρακτῆρ'
ἀρετᾶς, ὅσοισιν
μέτα, καὶ θανόντες.
εἰς αὐγὰς πάλιν ἁλίου
δισσοὺς ἂν ἔβαν διαύλους,
ἁ δυσγένεια δ' ἁπλᾶν ἂν
εἶχε ζόας βιοτὰν,
καὶ τῷδ' ἦν τούς τε κακοὺς ἂν
γνῶναι καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς,
ἴσον ἄτ' ἐν νεφέλαισιν ἄ-
στρων ναύταις ἀριθμὸς πέλει.

Euripides.

Παυσανίης δὲ, ὡς προσέκειτο ἡ ἵππος, πέμψας πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἱππέα, λέγει τάδε· "Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, γῶάνος μεγίστου προκειμένου, ἐλευθέρην εἶναι ἢ δεδουλωμένην τὴν Ἑλλάδα, προδεδόμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων, ἡμεῖς τε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ὑμεῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ τὴν παροιχομένην νύκτα διαδράντων. νῦν ὧν δέδοκται τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν τὸ ποιητέον ἡμῖν· ἀμυνομένους γὰρ τῇ δυνάμεθα ἄριστα περιστέλλειν ἀλλήλους. εἰ μέν νυν ἐς ὑμέας ὥρμησε ἀρχὴν ἡ ἵππος, χρῆν δὴ ἡμέας τε, καὶ τοὺς μετ' ἡμέων τὴν Ἑλλάδα οὐ προδιδόντας Τεγεήτας, βοηθέειν ὑμῖν· νῦν δὲ, ἐς ἡμέας γὰρ ἅπασα κεχώρηκε, δίκαιοί ἐστε ὑμεῖς πρὸς τὴν πιεζομένην μάλιστα τῶν μοιρέων ἀμυνέοντες ἰέναι. Εἰ δ' ἄρα αὐτοὺς ὑμέας καταλελάβηκε ἀδύνατόν τι βοηθέειν, ὑμεῖς δ' ἡμῖν τοὺς τοξότας ἀποπέμψαντες χάριν θέσθε. συνοίδαμεν δὲ ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τὸν παρεόντα τόνδε πόλεμον ἐοῦσι πολλὸν προθυμοτάτοισι, ὥστε καὶ ταῦτα ἐσᾶκούειν."

Herodotus.

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Καὶ μὴν περὶ τοῦ γε μηδὲ Θηβαίους μηδενα τιμᾷν, ἐκεῖν' ἂν ἔχειν εἰπεῖν ἀληθες οἶμαι. μεῖζον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Θηβαῖοι φρονοῦσιν ἐπ' ὠμότητι καὶ πονηρίᾳ ἢ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ φιλανθρωπίᾳ καὶ τῷ τὰ δίκαια βούλεσθαι. μήτ' οὖν ἐκεῖνοί ποτε παύσαιντο, εἰ ἄρ' εὔξασθαι δεῖ, τοὺς μὲν ἑαυτοὺς ἀγαθόν τι ποιοῦντας μήτε τιμῶντες μήτε θαυμάζοντες, τοὺς δε συγγενεῖς, ἴστε γὰρ ὃν τρόπον Ὀρχομενὸν διέθηκαν, οὕτω μεταχειριζόμενοι, μήθ' ὑμεῖς τἀναντία τούτοις τοὺς μὲν εὐεργέτας τιμῶντες, παρὰ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν λόγῳ μετὰ τῶν νόμων τὰ δίκαια λαμβάνοντες. ὅλως δ' οἶμαι τότε δεῖν τοὺς ἑτέρων ἐπαινεῖν τρόπους καὶ ἔθη τοῖς ὑμετέροις ἐπιτιμῶντας, ὅταν ᾖ δεῖξαι βέλτιον ἐκείνους πράττοντας ὑμῶν. ὅτε δ' ὑμεῖς, καλῶς ποιοῦντες, καὶ κατὰ τὰς κοινὰς πράξεις καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν καὶ κατὰ τἄλλα πάντα ἄμεινον ἐκείνων πράττετε, τοῦ χάριν ἂν τῶν ὑμετέρων αὐτῶν ἐθῶν ὀλιγωροῦντες ἐκεῖνα διώκοιτε; εἰ γὰρ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λογισμὸν ἐκεῖνα φανείη βελτίω, τῆς γε τύχης ἕνεκα, ᾗ παρὰ ταῦτ' ἀγαθῇ κέχρησθε, ἐπὶ τούτων ἄξιον μεῖναι. εἰ δὲ δεῖ παρὰ πάντα ταῦτ' εἰπεῖν ὃ δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι, ἐκεῖν' ἂν ἔγωγ' εἴποιμι. οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων νόμους οὐδὲ τοὺς Θηβαίων λέγειν ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς ἐνθάδε λυμαίνεσθαι, οὐδὲ δι' ὧν μὲν ἐκεῖνοι μεγάλοι εἰσί, κἂν ἀποκτεῖναι βούλεσθαι τὸν παρ' ἡμῖν τούτων τι κατασκευάσαντα, διὰ δ' ὧν ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν δῆμος εὐδαίμων, ταῦθ' ὡς ἀνελεῖν δεῖ λεγόντων τινῶν ἐθέλειν ἀκούειν.

Demosthenes.

Τὸ δὲ λυπούμενον αἰσθάνεσθαι ἐπὶ ταῖς αὐτοῦ ἀτυχίαις λυπηρόν. πᾶς γὰρ φεύγει λύπης αἴτιος εἶναι τοῖς φίλοις. Διόπερ οἱ μεν ἀνδρώδεις τὴν φύσιν εὐλαβοῦνται συλλυπεῖν τοὺς φίλους αὐτοῖς, κἂν μὴ ὑπερτείνῃ τῇ ἀλυπίᾳ, τὴν ἐκείνοις γινομένην λύπην οὐχ ὑπομένει, ὅλως τε συνθρήνους οὐ προσίεται διὰ τὸ μήδ' αὐτὸς εἶναι θρηνητικός· γύναια δὲ καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνδρες τοῖς συστένουσι χαίρουσι, καὶ φιλοῦσιν ὡς φίλους καὶ συναλγοῦντας. Μιμεῖσθαι δ' ἐν ἅπασι δεῖ δῆλον ὅτι τὸν βελτίω. Ἡ δ' ἐν ταῖς εὐτυχίαις τῶν φίλων παρουσία τήν τε διαγωγὴν ἡδεῖαν ἔχει καὶ τὴν ἔννοιαν ὅτι ἥδονται ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθοῖς. Διὸ δόξειεν ἂν δεῖν εἰς μὲν τὰς εὐτυχίας καλεῖν τοὺς φίλους προθύμως· εὐεργετητικὸν γὰρ εἶναι καλόν· εἰς δὲ τὰς ἀτυχίας ὀκνοῦντα· μεταδιδόναι γὰρ ὡς ἥκιστα δεῖ τῶν κακῶν, ὅθεν τὸ "ἄλις ἐγὼ δυστυχῶν." Μάλιστα δὲ παρακλητέον, ὅταν μέλλωσιν ὀλίγα ὀχληθέντες μεγάλ' αὐτὸν ὠφελήσειν.

Aristotle.

TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

REV. O. GORDON.

Wednesday, April 8th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into Greek Prose:—

Is the flame quenchless? and are the gates that keep the way indeed passable no more? or is it not rather that we no more desire to enter? For, what can we conceive of that first Eden which we might not yet win back, if we chose? It was a place full of flowers, we say. Well, the flowers are always striving to grow wherever we suffer them; and the fairer, the closer. There may, indeed, have been a fall of flowers: as a fall of man; but assuredly creatures such as we are can fancy nothing lovelier than roses and lilies, which would grow for us till the earth was white and red with them, if we cared to have it so. And Paradise was full of pleasant shades and fruitful avenues. Well: what hinders us from covering as much of the world as we like with pleasant shade and pure blossom and goodly fruit? It was a place of peace, too, we say, and all the animals were gentle servants to us. Well: the world might yet be a place of peace to us, if we wesre all peacemakers, and gentle service should we have of its creature if we gave them gentle masters.

Ruskin.

Translate into Greek Iambics:—

All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens;
Teach thy necessity to reason thus;
There is no virtue like necessity.
Think not, the king did banish thee,
But thou the king; woe doth the heavier sit,
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.
Go say—I sent thee forth to purchase honour,
And not—the king exiled thee; or suppose,
Devouring pestilence hangs in our air,
And thou art flying to a fresher clime.
Look, what thy soul holds dear, imagine it
To lie that way thou goest, not whence thou comest.
For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.

Shakespeare.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

REV. DR. MERIVALE.

Wednesday, April 8th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give the paradigms of the verbs εἰμί, 'I am,' and ἵημι, 'I send.' What is the force of the aorists of βῆμι and ἵστημι?
2. Heyne affirms that "Homer knows nothing of the article, and that ὁ with him is equivalent to αὐτός or ἐκεῖνος." Examine this view, with instances of the use of ὁ in Homer. In what respect do you consider the Homeric use of ὁ to differ from that of the Attic writers?

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3. Distinguish between the ἀρητήρ, μάντις, θεόπροπος, ὑποφήτες, θυόσκοος, οἰωνόπολος, ὀνειρόπολος, in Homer. What is the proper name for a sacrificing priest? By whom were sacrifices performed in the Iliad? Give instances. With respect to priests and temples what difference may be observed between the practice of the Greeks and the Trojans? Which do you consider the elder,—Achilles or Patroclus? Hector or Paris?
4. Give an account of the God Hermes: his parentage, birth, and remarkable legends about him. What were his peculiar functions? What titles or epithets are ascribed to him? Give the meaning and derivation of his Greek and of his Latin name.
5. Give the legendary history of the Dorians. What is the date assigned to their conquest of the Peloponnesus? Compare it with the conquest of England by the Normans. What is the event called the Return of the Heraclidæ? Distinguish between the Σπαρτιῆται, the Περίοικοι, the Εἵλωτες, the Νεοδαμώδεις, and the Μόθωνες. What was the Κρυπτέια?
6. Describe the operations of the Siege of Platæa at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war; and relate the escape of the Platæans. Where was Platæa? and for what other events was it famous?
7. Give an account of the death of Socrates. Compare its date with that of the representation of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes. Do you trace any connection between the two events? On what charge was Socrates put to death? Give instances of religious fanaticism among the Athenians.
8. What is the subject of Xenophon's Anabasis, and the meaning of the title? Give an account of the state of the Persian court which led to the expedition. Where was Cunaxa? What the date of the battle there, and its result? Where was the "Wall of Media"? What was the route of the "Retreat"? Who were Clearchus, Cheirisophus, Phalynus, Tissaphernes, Ariæus?
9. Relate Alexander's campaign in India. What were the Greek names for the great rivers of the Punjab? How far did Alexander penetrate? How did he mark the limits of his progress? By what route did he return, and where to? What kingdoms did the Macedonians found in Asia?
10. Explain the method of dating by Olympiads. What great events in Grecian history took place in the years B.C. 529, 490, 435, 430, 387, 356? Give the corresponding Olympiads. What events occurred in Olymp. 111. 4. and 112. 2.? Give the corresponding years B.C.
11. Describe the Piræus, writing the word in Greek. What derivation would you assign to the word? What were the names of the ports of Athens? What were the Long Walls? their length and width? by whom built? By whom was the Piræus destroyed?
12. Of what Athenian dramatists have we whole plays existing? How many of each? Give the names and subjects of the existing plays of the earliest of them. What was the origin of the Greek drama? What was the dramatic ἀγών? Where were the tragedies performed at Athens, and on what special occasions? What is the meaning of the words τραγῳδία, διθύραμβος, Διωνύσια, χοραγός, τριλογία; σύρμα, κόθορνος, προσῶπον.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

PROFESSOR BAIN.

Thursday, April 9th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. What kind of truths has Logic to deal with, and what not? Are there any debated or ambiguous cases?
2. Explain shortly the following logical terms:—connotative, categorical, copula, accident, distribution, dilemma, illicit process, immediate inference.
3. Give the mnemonic lines of the second and third figures of the syllogism, and explain their meaning and use.
4. Mention the four experimental methods; indicate the canon of each; and give examples of some one of them.
5. State the logical character of the law of causation, and by what evidence it is established.
6. Explain and exemplify the fallacies termed fallacies of simple inspection, or *à priori*.
7. Give the meaning of Common Sense; and state what discussions are related to it.
8. Give an account of the sensations of sight. Mention the chief problems connected with vision, and state the precise points in dispute.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR BAIN.

Thursday, April 9th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. State the cause of Laughter; and give an account of the theories of the Ludicrous, and of Humour.
2. What views have been held to as the mental foundations of benevolent or disinterested impulse?
3. Explain appetite, desire, deliberation, moral inability.
4. Through what instrumentality does the will control (1) the thoughts, and (2) the feelings?
5. What is there that is real, and what factitious, in the controversy respecting the freedom of the will?
6. What is the place assigned to human happiness in those systems that refuse to consider it as the primary end of morality?
7. Review the different modes of classifying the moral duties. How far do they observe any distinction between duties and virtues?
8. Name the intellectual or rational moralists; and give (1) their common, and (2) their special peculiarities.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

COUNT SAFFI.

Monday, April 13th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Show how the *superlative* is formed in Italian:—
   Firstly—the *superlative absolute*.
   Secondly—the *superlative relative*.
   And lastly—the *superlative* of the adverb.

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2. Give examples of the form in which the *personal pronouns* are modified in Italian in the *dative* and the *accusative*, whether placed before the verb or after it.
3. State in what instances the said *pronouns*, in their modified or *conjunctive* form, must follow the verb and be joined with it, and in what others they may not.
4. Does the Italian *possessive pronoun* agree in gender with the possessor, or with the thing possessed?
5. When is the *possessive pronoun* used as a *substantive*, and what is then its meaning?
6. Exemplify the chief variations of the *verb* in Italian, as regards moods and tenses, and give in full the *indicative* and the *subjunctive* moods of the verbs *lavorare* and *scrivere*.
7. Illustrate by some examples the various relations signified by the prepositions *di*, *a*, *da*, with reference to nouns as well as to verbs.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. What Italian works did Boccaccio write besides the *Decamerone*?
2. State what you know of the historian Giovanni Villani, his writings and times.
3. Who were the most celebrated romantic poets of Italy previous to Ariosto, and from what sources did they take the subjects of their stories?
4. What do you know about Vittoria Colonna, her poems, and her friendship for Michelangelo?
5. What was the origin and purpose of the Academy del Cimento in Florence?
6. Give some account of Giuseppe Parini, his works, and the influence he exerted on the restoration of Italian literature in his day.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Through what rival interests did Genoa and Pisa repeatedly struggle together in the days of their mediæval freedom?
2. What were the general causes of the decay of Venice in and after the 16th century?
3. Who was Don Francesco d'Avalos, Marquis of Pescara, and through what events did he become notorious?
4. What was the object and bearing of the *Leopoldine* reforms in Tuscany in the second half of the last century?
5. In what condition was Italy placed by the treaties of 1815, and what were the effects of those treaties on the national tendencies of the Italian people?

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

COUNT SAFFI.

Monday, April 13th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English prose:—

O Genovese,* ove ne vai? Qual raggio
Brilla di speme sulle audaci antenne?
Non temi, ohimè! le penne,
Non anco esperte, degl'ignoti venti?

* Christofero Colombo.

Qual ti affida coraggio
All'intentato piano
Dell'immenso oceàno ?
Senti le beffe dell'Europa ; senti
Come deride i tuoi sperati eventi.

Ma tu il vulgo dispregi. Erra chi dice
Che natura ponesse all'uom confine
Di vaste acque marine,
Se gli diè mente onde lor freno imporre ;
E dall'alta pendice
Insegnògli a guidare
I gran tronchi sul mare,
E in poderoso canape raccorre
I venti, onde sull'acque ardito scorre.

Così l'eroe nocchier pensa, ed abbatte
I paventati d'Ercole pilastri ;
Saluta novelli astri,
E di nuove tempeste ode il rùggito.
Veggon le stupefatte
Genti dell'orbe ascoso
Lo stranier portentoso.
Ei ride : e mostra i suoi tesori ardito
All' Europa, che il beffa ancor sul lito.

PARINI.

Figura, modi e abitudini di Dante.

Fu questo nostro poeta di mediocre statura, e poichè alla matura età fu pervenuto, andò alquanto curvetto, ed era il suo andare grave e mansueto ; di onestissimi panne sempre vestito in quell'abito ch'era alla sua matura età convenevole ; il suo volto fu lungo, e il naso aquilino, e gli occhi anzi grossi che piccoli, le mascelle grandi, e del labbro di sotto eraquello di sopra avanzato ; il colore era bruno e i capelli e la barba spessi, neri e crespi, e sempre nella faccia malinconico e pensoso . . . . . Ne' costumi pubblici e domestici mirabilmente fu composto e ordinato ; e in tutti più che alcun altro cortese e civile . . . . . Niuno altro fu più vigilante di lui e negli studj e in qualunque altra sollecitudine il pungesse . . . . . Rade volte, se non domandato, parlava, e quelle pesatamente e con voce conveniente alla materia di che parlava; non pertanto laddove si richiedeva, eloquentissimo fu e fecondo e con ottima e pronta prolazione.*

Sommamente si dilettò in suoni e canti nella sua giovinezza, e con ciascuno che a que' tempi era ottimo cantore o sonatore fu amico ed ebbe sua usanza ; ed assai cose da questo diletto tirato compose, le quali di piacevole e maestrevole nota a questi cotali facea rivestire . . . . . Dilettossi similmente di essere solitario e rimoto dalle genti, acciocchè le sue contemplazioni non gli fossero interrotte ; e se pure alcuna che molto piaciuta gli fosse gliene veniva, essendo esso tra la gente, quantunque di alcuna cosa stato fosse addomandato, giammai, insino a tanto che egli o formata o damnata la sua immaginazione avesse, non avrebbe risposto al dimandante ; il che molte volte, essendo egli a mensa, o essendo in cammino con compagni gli avvenne.

BOCCACCIO.

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* Pronunzia.

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Perchè le *Parti* non possano degenerare in *Fazioni*, vuolsi primamente che non ritrovino mai la propria utilità, se non se nella utilità della patria. Poi, che le controversie e le accuse sieno liberissime e pubbliche sempre, e diffinite da leggi e da tribunali; affinchè le ire si sfoghino, e la calunnia che attizza più crudelmente i mortali a vendetta, e róde la pietà, e l'innocenza, e il pudore, e quindi tutti i nodi sociali, torni impotente, e sia tosto vituperata e punita; oltre di che, nelle pubbliche controversie, la nazione e tutto il genere umano dànno equa sentenza sulle ragioni de' dissidenti, e costringono chi sosteneva il torto a posarsi. Vuolsi per terzo, che le *Parti* non associno a sè gli eserciti, o il volgo.—I quali tre requisiti parmi si trovino in Inghilterra; nè le *Parti* traligneranno in *Fazioni*, fin tanto che starà mantenitore di quella costituzione l'oceano.

FOSCOLO.

Translate into Italian prose;—

A comparison.

The lapse of time and rivers is the same,
Both speed their journey with a restless stream;
The silent pace, with which they steal away,
No wealth can bribe, nor prayers persuade to stay;
Alike irrevocable both when past,
And a wide ocean swallows both at last.
Though each resemble each in every part,
A difference strikes at length the musing heart;
Streams never flow in vain; where streams abound,
How laughs the land with various plenty crowned!
But time, that should enrich the nobler mind,
Neglected, leaves a weary waste behind.

COWPER.

Taste: how depraved.

Let us consider by what means taste is usually depraved and lost in a nation, that is neither conquered by barbarians, nor has lost the improvements in agriculture, husbandry, and defence, that allow men leisure for reflection and embellishment . . . When people of mean parts, and of pride without genius, get into elevated stations, they want a taste for simple grandeur, and mistake for it what is uncommonly glaring and extraordinary; whence proceeds false wit of every kind, a gaudy richness in dress, an oppressive load of ornament in building, and a grandeur overstrained and puerile universally. I must observe, that people of bad taste and little genius almost always lay a great stress on trivial matters, and are ostentatious and exact in singularities, or in a decorum in trifles. When people of mean parts appear in high stations, and at the head of the fashionable world, they cannot fail to introduce a false embroidered habit of mind, and at length solitary taste, adorned only by noble simplicity, will be lost in the general example.

Also when a nation is much corrupted, when avarice and love of gain have seized upon the hearts of men, then decency, elevated principles, and greatness of soul expire, and all that remains is a comedy or puppet-show of elegance, and the mind is understood to have no part in the drama of politeness, or else to act under a mean disguise of virtues which it is not possessed of.

USHER.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

OPEN COMPETITION 1868.

Professor BUCHHEIM.

Tuesday, April 14th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

Die Lebensart eines Barbarenvolks, das sich von der Jagd oder der Viehzucht nährt, bei dem noch kein Landeigenthum des Einzelnen eingeführt ist, ist allerdings für die Wanderungen gewissermaßen am geschicktesten. Den Nomaden fesselt nichts an sein Vaterland; er findet es wieder in dem andern Lande, sobald es nur Weiden für sein Vieh enthält. Mag es daher Mangel, mag es wahrer oder vermeinter Druck sein, der ihn antreibt, er wird nicht lange anstehen, sein Land zu verlassen, und sich neue Wohnsitze in der Fremde zu suchen. Der Nomade, von seinen Herden, unter seinen Gezelten lebend, ohne Häuser, ohne eigene Ländereien nur im Besitz beweglichen Eigenthums, führt, wenn er wandert, Alles mit sich, sein Weib, seine Kinder, seine Herden, seine Habe, was könnte er zurücklassen? Seine Züge, selbst seine Kriegszüge, sind daher Völkerwanderungen im eigentlichen Sinne. Sie blieben aber auch nicht bloße Wanderungen, sie führten ganze Nationen in den bleibenden Besitz von entfernten Ländern; und diese Wanderungen waren es, die, indem sie zu Eroberungen wurden, die Schicksale von Europa in früheren Jahrhunderten, die von Asien in frühern und spätern, und wer mag es sagen, in wie fern nicht auch die von Afrika und Amerika?–bestimmt haben. Aus ihnen gingen große und mächtige Reiche hervor.

HEEREN.

II.

Der Stillstand alles staatlichen Lebens an dem deutschen Einheitspunkte und in Oesterreich, die Stockung der ständischen Dinge in den meisten norddeutschen Staaten, die Verzögerung und voraussichtliche Vereitlung der preußischen Verfassung schien über ganz Deutschland hin eine völlige politische Erstarrung breiten zu müssen. Diesem äußersten Unheile vorgebeugt zu haben, ist ein Verdienst der süddeutschen Regierungen, Stände und Stämme, dem die Anerkennung und Würdigung in der Nation nicht gefehlt hat. Es waren die einzigen Staaten, die die Gunst der Zeiten napoleonischer Herrschaft erfahren hatten, ohne die Ungunst der Zeiten von Napoleons Fall erfahren zu müssen; mit Ausnahme des Adels war hier Niemand, weder Volk noch Fürst, gegen die fremden Einrichtungen verbittert, nachdem nun vollends die Last des fremden Patronates weggefallen war.

G. G. GERVINUS.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

III.

Saul und David.

Der König ſitzt auf ſeinem Throne bang,
Er winkt den Sohn des Iſai zu rufen:
Komm, Knabe, komm mit Deinem Harfenklang!
Und jener läßt ſich nieder auf den Stufen.

Der Herr iſt groß! beginnt er feierlich,
Geſchöpfe ſpiegeln ihres Schöpfers Wonne;
Der Morgen graut, die Wolken theilen ſich,
Und wandelnd ſingt ihr hohes Lied die Sonne.

Die ſchwere Krone löſe dir vom Haupt,
Und tret' hinaus in reine Gotteslüfte!
Die Lilie prangt, der Buſch iſt neubelaubt,
Die Reben blühen und verſchwenden Düfte.

Zwar bin ich nur ein ſchlichter Hirtenſohn,
Doch fühl' ich bis zum Himmel mich erhoben:
Was mußt du fühlen, König, auf dem Thron,
Wie muß Dein Herz den Gott der Väter loben.

Doch deine Wimper neigſt du thränenſchwer,
Daß ſie des Auges ſchönen Glanz verhehle
Wie groß iſt Jehova! o blick' umher!
Und welche Ruhe füllt die ganze Seele!

So laß dein Herz an Gott, ſo laß dein Ohr
An meiner Töne Harmonie ſich laben!
Allein der König ſpringt in Wuth empor,
Und wirft den Spieß nach dem erſchrocknen Knaben.

PLATEN.

Translate into German:—

(*German characters should be used.*)

Till the middle of the eighteenth century Germany was, in one important respect, singular among the great nations of Christendom. She had attained a high rank in Europe by discoveries and inventions, by science, by abstract speculation as well as positive knowledge, by the genius and the art of war, and above all by the theological revolution which unfettered the understanding in one part of Europe, and loosened its chains in the other; but she was without a national literature. The country of Guttenberg, of Copernicus, of Luther, of Kepler, and of Leibnitz had no writer in her own language whose name was known to the neighbouring nations. German captains and statesmen, philosophers and scholars, were celebrated; but German writers were

unknown. A great revolution, however, at length began, which in the course of half a century terminated in bestowing on Germany a literature, perhaps the most characteristic possessed by any European nation. It had the important peculiarity of being the first which had its birth in an enlightened age.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Professor BUCHHEIM.

Tuesday, April 14th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Translate and decline in the singular and plural: *the deep valley; a stranger; the German; the better time.*
2. How is the relative superlative of adverbs formed, and in how many ways can the absolute superlative of adverbs be expressed in German? Give examples.
3. What verbs are conjugated in German with ſein?
4. Which parts of speech admit of the modification of the vowels a, o, u? Enumerate all the cases in which this modification can take place, illustrating each case by an example.
5. Translate the distinctive numerals: *secondly, thirdly, fifthly;* the variative numerals: *of six kinds, of three kinds, of two kinds;* the multiplicative numerals: *simple, fourfold, hundredfold:* and express in words the meaning of 2/3, 4/5, 9/10, 3/37, 1868.
6. Translate the following sentences: *he was appointed general; the prince electors elected Francis I. Emperor of Germany; I do not consider this day lost; I rely upon your coming to see me; we took a drive this morning; he writes in the evening;* and state the grammatical reason whenever you deviate from the English construction.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Give an analysis of the most important German poem which refers to the *Gral-Sage.* When did the author of that poem live, and what do you know of his other productions?
2. Describe the origin, progress, and character of the *Sturm-und Drangperiode.* How far did it exercise a beneficial influence on German literature? What *Dichterbund* is chiefly mentioned in connexion with that period? Which poets did the members of that *Dichterbund* particularly revere, and the tendencies of which poet did they combat?
3. State the results of the intellectual intercourse between Goethe and Schiller. In how far did they mutually benefit each other, and which is the most important production of their joint activity?
4. State the names of the German writers who have in the present century distinguished themselves as biographers and historians, giving not only the titles, but describing also the nature of their principal works.
5. Characterise the productions of two of the following poets: *Uhland, Rückert, Heine, Lenau* and *Freiligrath.*

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HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the reign of the *Ottonen*, more particularly that of *Otto the Great*. What services did he render to Germany? And which of his achievements turned out in its ultimate consequences injurious to the German empire?
2. Give a brief sketch of the Peasants' War in Germany, and state the causes which produced it.
3. When and by whom was the *Pragmatic Sanction* promulgated, and for what purpose was this edict issued?
4. Describe the life and reign of Joseph II., and state the reason why he failed in his reforms.
5. In consequence of which treaty of peace did the great mediatization of German princes take place? What was Napoleon's chief object in bringing it about? Was it ultimately productive of any good?

GERMAN COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects, using the German character:

1. Eine hiſtoriſche Parallele zwiſchen Karl dem Großen und Friedrich dem Großen.
2. Getheilte Freud' iſt doppelt Freude,
   Getheilter Schmerz iſt halber Schmerz.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

Wednesday, April 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Compare the structure of a *bird* with that of an *insect;* pointing out (1) their fundamental differences, and (2) their corresponding adaptations to like conditions of existence.
2. Give a general account of the metamorphosis of a *tadpole* into a *frog*, with especial reference to its skeleton, its locomotive organs, and its circulating and respiratory apparatus. Describe briefly the permanent state of these parts in any type of *perennibranchiate amphibia* with which you may be acquainted.
3. Describe the general plan of structure of a *barnacle*, and show how its true place in the animal scale is determined by the study of its development.
4. To what group of animals is the *phosphorescence of the sea* chiefly due? Describe some typical form of that group; and give examples of animal luminosity from other classes.

BOTANY.

1. Give an account of the structure, composition, and life-history of a typical *plant-cell;* and describe the chief varieties of vegetable cellular tissue.

2. Describe the chief varieties in the structure and position of the *ovarium* of flowering plants, which furnish distinctive characters in classification; giving an example of each type. OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.
3. What are the essential characters of the natural order *gramineæ*? Give a sketch of its geographical distribution; compare the forms under which it presents itself in different regions; and enumerate the most important products which it yields.
4. Describe the (so-called) fructification of a *fern*; its true generative apparatus; and its developmental history.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Wednesday, April 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT).

1. In what respects does atmospheric air resemble a chemical compound? Show that it is, nevertheless, not formed in accordance with the general laws of chemical combination, stating precisely each law to which your argument refers.
2. Describe the common mode of making sulphuric acid, as practised in this country, and explain the chemistry of it. What are the commonest impurities in that acid? Show whence they arise, and how they may severally be detected.
3. Describe and explain the phenomena of ebullition; taking account of the several circumstances which modify the same.
4. Give an account of the processes of smelting and desilvering lead, explaining the principles involved.
5. The analysis of a mineral gave,

   Arsenic 72·24 per cent.,
   Iron 11·71 „
   Cobalt 16·05 „

   calculate a formula for it, taking the combining weights of arsenic, iron, and cobalt as 75, 56, and 59 respectively. Also explain how to make such an analysis.
6. Describe a mode of determining the vapour density of ether, pointing out the several corrections which have to be applied, but without detailing the mode of applying them. Show the bearing of this determination on the formula to be assigned to ether.
7. State and explain the mode of preparing acetic acid and acetic anhydride. Give a general formula for an acid of the series homologous with acetic acid. Explain what is meant when it is said that acetic anhydride is formed on the type of a molecule of hydrogen; and show that there is evidence of the existence in other compounds of such a radicle as is implied in that statement.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

1. State the law of variation of the attraction between two electrified bodies when the distance and charges are varied; and explain how this law is verified.

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2. Give an account of the distribution of the electricity in a circular insulated plate of metal. Show that this may be explained as the result of induction independently of any theory as to the nature of electricity.
3. Classify the different modes in which electricity may be generated, giving examples of each class. To which class do you refer the charging of a leyden lar by means of an electrophorus, and for what reasons? Show whether a condenser can be used so as to increase the quantity of electricity obtained from any source, and if so, show to which class such a generation of electricity is to be referred.
4. Give an account of the variation of the declination of the compass as you travel over the earth.
5. Describe the tangent galvanometer and the chemical voltameter, and explain the principles of them. Show how far the indications they give are the same, pointing out the circumstances which make a difference in the indications of the one and the other.
6. Explain the grounds on which the use of the terms positive and negative as applied to electricity is justified apart from theory. Compare the phenomena of the discharge of positive with that of negative electricity as regards the facility of discharge, the appearance, the temperature, and other effects on the electrode, both in ordinary and in rarefied air.
7. A straight copper wire of some length is placed midway between the poles of a horse-shoe magnet in a line perpendicular to the axis of the magnet: investigate the electric effects arising from (1) moving the wire so as to approach the N. pole of the magnet; (2) moving it in the direction of its length. State the principles which guide you in answering this question.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor MORRIS.

Wednesday, April 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. Indicate on a rough outline map of England the general geographical distribution of the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic rocks.
2. Draw up a table showing the general succession of the Palæozoic rocks, and state their chief mineral characters.
3. Mention some of the chief genera of fossils which are found in the Silurian system.
4. Describe the origin of a volcanic cone, and mention the chief substances ejected during a volcanic eruption.
5. Enumerate the principal coal-fields of Great Britain, and explain the meaning of the term "Coal-field."
6. State the mean density of the mass of the globe, and that of the principal rocks composing the crust.

MINERALOGY.

7. Define the term "Crystal," and state the different conditions under which crystallization may take place.
8. What metals are obtained from Galena, Cinnabar, Calamine, Blende, and Hematite; and with what substances are the metals combined in each of these minerals?
9. Give examples of sulphides and sulphates in minerals, and state how you would distinguish a sulphide and sulphate by means of the blow-pipe.
10. What is understood by uniaxial and biaxial crystals? Name the systems of crystallization to which they respectively belong.
11. Name the minerals which represent the different degrees of hardness.
12. Give the chief mineral constituents of the bodies known as "Meteorites," and state what substances have sometimes been mistaken for them.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

Wednesday, April 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Compare the structure of a *Whale* with that of a *Fish*; stating (1) their characters of fundamental agreement; (2) their chief points of difference.
2. Describe the general structure of a *Cephalopod Mollusk*; and show how this is modified in (1) the *Argonaut* or *Paper Nautilus*, and in (2) the *True* or *Pearly Nautilus*.
3. Give a general description of the external conformation and internal structure of a *Lobster*; show how the same plan of structure is modified in a *Crab*; and sketch the developmental history of the last-named type.
4. Describe the structure of a *Sea Anemone*; and explain the relation of this animal to the *Anthozoa* by which coral reefs are formed.

BOTANY.

1. What *Organic Compounds* are common to Plants generally; what are their respective Components; and how are these obtained by Plants from the Soil and the Atmosphere?
2. Describe the general effects of *Cultivation* upon the structure of Plants; distinguishing especially the changes in their *Vegetative*, and in their *Reproductive* organs; and giving characteristic examples.
3. Give an account of the distinguishing characters of the Order *Compositæ*; and shew how these are modified in its principal Subdivisions, giving examples of each group from the British Flora.

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4. Give an account of the structure and development of the *Ovule* of a Flowering-Plant, the process of Fertilization, and the formation of the *Seed*; and specify those diversities in the structure and arrangement of the parts of the latter which furnish distinctive characters in classification.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Wednesday, April 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT).

8. A certain quantity of air has a given volume at 0° C; find the increase of this volume arising from burning in it sufficient carbon to convert the oxygen into carbonic oxide, and from the increase of temperature due to the chemical action; the pressure being constant, the heat due to the conversion of one gram of carbon into carbonic oxide being sufficient to raise 1,485 grams of water 1° C, and the specific heat of carbonic oxide being ·245.

9. Trace the steps by which the equivalent weights of carbon and iron respectively are arrived at; distinguishing between matters of fact determined by experiment, inductive reasoning founded on such facts, and probabilities arising from analogy.

10. Examine by the blowpipe the substance A; and find the acid and each of two bases in B.

In answering this question note every experiment tried, the result of it, and the conclusion drawn from it, and finally the conclusion arrived at on the whole.

11. Explain the action of chlorine upon sulphuretted hydrogen, solution of soda, olefiant gas, alcohol, and ferro-cyanide of potassium respectively. Also of ammonia upon oxalic and cyanic ether.

12. Show by examples that the particular compounds which result from any chemical reaction are determined not merely by chemical affinity, but partly by the physical circumstances in which the reagents are brought together; giving six cases to illustrate the effect of variety of circumstances.

13. What relation exists between the radiation and absorption of heat by the same body, as to quantity and quality? Describe some experiments in confirmation of your statement; and explain the bearing of this relation on the method of spectrum analysis applied to the sun and stars.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

8. Describe a gold leaf electroscope. If the rod which carries the leaves be passed through a glass tube, and the glass tube through a shorter brass tube fixed in the cover of the instrument and connected with the earth, the leaves will retain a charge communicated to them much longer than those of an ordinary instrument: explain this, and show whether the sensibility of the instrument to the approach (without discharge) of an electrified body will be affected by such an arrangement.
9. Explain how resistance is measured in electricity. Show how to find (1) the electro-motive force, (2) the internal resistance of any given voltaic cell.
10. To a telegraph wire, by which a message is passing from A to B, is attached, at an intermediate point, a wire of the same material, but of $\frac{1}{10}$th its diameter and 20 yards long, which is passed round a telegraph needle and attached again to the larger wire at a point five yards from the former point: compare the intensities of the currents in the large and small wires.
11. What are meant by the lines of magnetic force? Show that they are due to the resultant action of the poles upon polarized bodies. State and explain the behaviour of a freely suspended bar of bismuth in different positions near a straight bar magnet.
12. In a Ruhmkorff's coil explain (1) the difference of intensity in the direct and inverse secondary currents; (2) the use of the condenser; stating the general principles on which your explanation is based.
13. Explain the rotation of an electric discharge through rarefied air about a solenoid, showing why the solenoid must extend beyond the discharge in order to produce the rotation.
14. Describe a mode of measuring the velocity of the passage of electricity through metallic conductors.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor MORRIS.

Wednesday, April 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. Illustrate by diagrams or describe the terms *intrusive*, *overlying*, and *interbedded* igneous rocks, and state the inferences deducible from such modes of occurrence.
2. What is understood by a "Delta"? Name the geological formations which are comparable to modern deltas.
3. Describe the occurrence of coal and the associated strata in the coal measures.
4. Give the subdivisions of the Cretaceous rocks, and mention some of the characteristic fossils.
5. Name any six species of fossils which are considered to be characteristic of six separate and distinct formations.
6. Define the origin of slaty cleavage, and mention the geological strata in which this structure has been observed in Great Britain.

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MINERALOGY.

7. What is a mineral vein or lode, and in what class of rocks are they usually found?
8. Name the mineral substances which give off vapours or sublimates before the blowpipe, and state how they may be distinguished by the odour or other characters.
9. What is understood by the law of Symmetry in Crystallography? Explain the law of Symmetry in the *Rhombic* or in the *Cubical* system.
10. Give the approximate composition and names of some of the principal ores of iron.
11. Enumerate the principal species or varieties of Felspar, and mention the different rocks of which they form a constituent part.
12. Give the crystalline form and composition of six of the following minerals: Quartz, Augite, Aragonite, Fluor-spar, Heavy-spar, Cassiterite, Malachite, Beryl, Garnet, Graphite, and Orthoclase.

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, &c.

Professor COWELL.

Thursday, April 16th, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ALL Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

दूह + ऋषिः,

ये + अमू (neuter),

अविभः + ऋषिः,

तैः + रथैः,

तान् + लोकान् + तस्य,

हे + भगवन् + अत्र,

सः + गच्छति,

प्रक् + स्यामि (fut.),

वस् + स्यामि (fut. 'to dwell')

लभ् + तुम् (inf.).

2. Give the nominative and genitive dual of अग्नि, भ्रातृ, and वारि (neut.).
3. Give the nominative and accusative plural of स्वसृ and मातृ.
4. Give the genitive singular and plural of श्री and नदी.
5. Give the nominative in the three numbers of सखि.

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6. Give the nominative instrumental and locative plural of अवाच् in the masculine.

7. Give the locative singular and plural of पेतिवस्, हविस्, and सुपिस्.

8. Give the nominative and accusative plural, in the feminine, of the participles तिष्ठत्, अदत्, and क्रीणत्.

9. Give the accusative singular and plural of गो.

10. Give the nominative plural of त्रि in the three genders.

11. Give the genitive in the three numbers of अस्मद्.

12. Give the ablative singular and plural of दृदम् in the feminine.

13. Give the nominative plural, masculine and feminine, of अदस्.

14. Give the third person dual and plural of the imperative parasmaipada of हु (जुहोति), and सु (सुनोति).

15. Write out the singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of रुध् (रुणद्धि).

16. Give the second person singular of the imperative parasmaipada of सु क्री (क्रीणाति), and ग्रह (गृह्णाति).

17. Give the second person singular of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of श्रु, स्था, and पच्.

18. Give the third person singular and plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of सु and क्री.

19. Give the third person singular and plural of the reduplicated âtmanepada of कृ and लभ्.

20. From what roots do the following aorists come: अयाचम्, अत्याचम्, अयुचि and अवाचम्? Give the third person dual of each.

21. Give the third person singular of the present passive of कृ and कृञ्. Distinguish between बुध्यते and बोध्यते

22. Give the third person plural of the intensive, with य, of चिप् and दा, and without य, of हु.

Translate into Sanskrit:—

(*a.*) The king said to his chief minister, 'my mind is disturbed by a great fear; what is now to be done?'

(*b.*) By wealth every one is powerful, by wealth he becomes learned; he who has riches has friends, but the poor man is helpless.

(*c.*) As the streams of rivers go on and return not, so always (go on) night and day, having taken away the life of mortals.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, &c.

Professor COWELL.

Thursday, April 16th, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate :—

I.

यद्ददाति यदश्नाति तदेव धनिनो धनम् ।
अन्ये मृतस्य क्रीडन्ति दारैरपि धनैरपि ॥
यद्ददासि विशिष्टेभ्यो यच्चाश्नासि दिने दिने ।
तत्ते वित्तमहं मन्ये शेषं कस्यापि रक्षसि ॥

तदिदानीं याति । किमतिक्रान्तोपवर्णनेन । यतः ।

नाप्राप्यमभिवाञ्छन्ति नष्टं नेच्छन्ति शोचितुम् ।
आपत्स्वपि न मुह्यन्ति नराः पण्डितबुद्धयः ॥

तत्सखे सर्वदा त्वया सोत्साहेन भवितव्यम् । यतः ।

शास्त्राण्यधीत्यापि भवन्ति मूर्खाः यस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् ।
सुचिन्तितं चौषधमातुराणां न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगम् ॥

Hitopadeśa.

II.

पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे दीपो ऽन्धकारागमें
निर्वाते व्यजनं मदान्धकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै शृणिः* ।
दृत्यं तद्गुवि नास्ति यस्य विधिना नोपायचिन्ता कृता
मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः ॥

संजीवकः पुनर्निश्चस्याह । कष्टं भो कथमहं शस्यभक्षकः सिंहेन निपातयितव्यः । यतः ।

द्वयोरेव समं वित्तं द्वयोरेव समं बलम् ।
तयोर्विवादो मन्तव्यो नोत्तमाधमयोः क्वचित् ॥

केनायं राजा ममोपरि विकारितः । न जाने । भेदमुपगताद्राज्ञः सदा भेतव्यम् । यतः ।

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* A hook.

मन्त्रिणा पृथिवीपालचित्तं विघटितं क्वचित्
वलयं स्फटिकस्येव को हि संधातुमीश्वरः ॥
वज्रं च राजतेजश्च द्वयमेवातिभीषणम् ।
एकमेकत्र पतति पतत्यन्यत्समन्ततः ॥

Hitopadeśa.

III.

सुग्रीव उवाच ।

भार्यावियोगजं दुःखं न चिरात् त्वं विमोक्ष्यसे ।
अहं तामानयिष्यामि नष्टां देवश्रुतीमिव* ॥
रसातलेऽ† वा वर्तन्तीं वर्तन्तीं वा नभःस्थले ।
अहमानीय दास्यामि तव भार्यामरिंदम ॥
इदं तथ्यं मम वचस्त्वमवेहि च राघव ।
त्यज शोकं महाबाहो तां कान्तामानयामि ते ॥
अनुमानात् तु जानामि मैथिली सा न संशयः ।
ह्रियमाणा मया दृष्टा रक्षसा रौद्रकर्मणा ॥
क्रोशन्ती राम रामेति लक्ष्मणेति च विस्वरम् ।
स्फुरन्ती रावणस्याङ्के पन्नगेन्द्रवधूर्यथा‡ ॥
आत्मना पञ्चमं मां हि दृष्ट्वा शैलतले स्थितम् ।
उत्तरीयं तथा त्यक्तं शुभान्याभरणानि च ॥
तान्यस्माभिर्गृहीतानि निहितानि च राघव ।
आनयिष्याम्यहं तानि प्रत्यभिज्ञातुमर्हसि ॥
तमब्रवीत् ततो रामः सुग्रीवं प्रियवादिनम् ।
आनयस्व सखे शीघ्रं किमर्थं प्रविलम्बसे ॥

Rámáyaṇa.

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* श्रुतीमिति दीर्घ आर्षः ।

† The infernal regions.

‡ पन्नगेन्द्र the king of the snakes.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

IV.

अधर्मदण्डनं लोके यशोघ्नं कीर्तिनाशनम् ।
अस्वर्ग्यं च परत्रापि तस्मात् तत्परिवर्जयेत् ॥
अदण्ड्यान् दण्डयन् राजा दण्ड्यांश्चैवाप्यदण्डयन् ।
अयशो महदाप्नोति नरकं चैव गच्छति ॥
वाग्दण्डं प्रथमं कुर्याद्धिग्दण्डं तदनन्तरम् ।
तृतीयं धनदण्डं तु वधदण्डमतःपरम् ॥

Manu.

Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.

1. Give some account of the Sáma Veda. How is it connected with the Ṛig Veda?
2. Give a short account of Manu's Institutes. Distinguish between Śruti and Smṛiti.
3. What are the twenty-five principles (*tattwa*) of the Sánkhya philosophy? Who is the reputed founder of the system?
4. Explain the following sentence from Śankara's commentary on the Bṛihad Áraṇyaka repanishad:

   'This knowledge of Brahman is called upanishad, because it completely annihilates the world, together with its cause (ignorance), to those who are intent on it; for this is the meaning of the root *sad* preceded by *upa* + *ni*.'

ARABIC LANGUAGE, &c.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, April 17th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Explain the following terms of Arabic grammar; giving an example of the use of each; viz.

   سكون and جزم مشدد مضموم مكسور مفتوح

2. Decline the nouns فتى, a youth; عروس, a bride; and مدينة, a city.
3. Write down the aorist and the active and passive participles of the verbs—

   استعمال and تمارض ارسال سمع نصر ضرب

4. Describe the peculiar properties as to sense of the under-mentioned conjugations of increased triliteral verbs; viz.

   اجتهاد مفارقت تجاهل استقبال

5. Describe the division of Yemen or Arabia Felix, mentioning its boundaries, chief cities, climate, and productions; with any other particulars worthy of note.
6. State what you know of the invasion of Arabia by the Abyssinians.
7. Mention some of the more remarkable and extraordinary miracles alleged to have been performed by Mahommed.
8. Give some account of the four Abyssinian kings who reigned in Yemen between the years 529 and 601 of the Christian era.

Translate into Arabic :—

Accordingly when the Friday prayers were ended, they both went forth from the mosque, and mounted immediately and went to hunt. They proceeded until they came to the desert, and the Prince of the Faithful and the Vizier were riding upon two coursers, and while they were engaged in conversation the troops advanced before them. The heat had become oppressive, and a violent thirst had affected both; so the Prince cast his eyes around, and saw a distant object faintly appearing upon a high mound; so he said to the Vizier, "Dost thou "see what I see?" and the Vizier answered, "I behold a distant "object, which is either the keeper of a garden or the porter of a "dwelling, and in either case I will go to him and bring thee some "water." The Prince replied, "My steed is more swift than thine, "therefore stay thou with the troops, and I will go to the station of "this person." So he urged on his horse, and arrived in the twinkling of an eye at that place, where he beheld a fisherman of horrible form, with dishevelled hair, resembling an ifreet or a lion.

ARABIC LANGUAGE, &c.

* Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, April 17th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate :—

انه كان في بني اسرائيل رجل من خيارهم وقد اجتهد في عبادة
ربة و زهد في دنياه و ازالها عن قلبه و كانت له زوجة مساعدة له
على شانه مطيعة له في كل زمانه و كانا يعيشان من عمل الاطباق
و المراوح يعملان النهار كله فاذا كان آخر النهار خرج الرجل بما
عملاه في يده و مشي به يمرّ على الازقة و الطرق يلتمس مشتريا
يبيع له ذلك و كانا يديمان الصوم فاصبحا في يوم من الايام و هما
صائمان و قد عملا يومهما ذلك فلما كان آخر النهار خرج الرجل
على عادته و بيده ما عملاه يطلب من يشتريه منه فمرّ بباب احد

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

ابناء الدنيا و اهل الرفاهية و النجاه و كان الرجل وضيء الوجه جميل الصورة فرأه امرأة صاحب الدار فعشقته و مال قلبها اليه ميلا شديدا و كان زوجها غائبا فدعت خادمتها و قالت لها لعلك تتحيلين على ذلك الرجل لتأتي به عندنا فخرجت الخادمة اليه و دعته لتشتري منه ما بيده و ردته من طريقه و قالت ادخل فان سيدتي تريد ان تشتري من هذا الذي بيدك شيأ بعد ان تختبره و تنظر اليه فتخيل الرجل انها صادقة في قولها و لم يرفي ذلك بأسا فدخل و قعد كما امرته فاغلقت الباب عليه و خرجت سيدتها من بيتها و جذبته و ادخلته و قالت له كم ذا اطلب خلوة منك و قد عيل صبري من اجلك و هذا البيت مبخر و الطعام محضر و صاحب الدار غائب في هذه الليلة و انا قد وهبت لك نفسي و لطالما طلبتني الملوك و الرؤساء و اصحاب الدنيا و لم التفت لاحد منهم و طال امرها في القول و الرجل لا يرفع رأسه من الارض حياء من الله تعالى و خوفا من اليم عقابه كما قال الشاعر

وَرُبَّ كَبِيرَةٍ مَا حَالَ بَيْنِي ... وَبَيْنَ رُكُوبِهَا إِلَّا الْحَيَاءُ
وَكَانَ هُوَ الدَّوَاءُ لَهَا وَلَكِنْ ... إِذَا ذَهَبَ الْحَيَاءُ فَلَا دَوَاءُ

4. PAPERS SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Rev. J. E. T. ROGERS.

Tuesday, 9th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I. Under what circumstances does emigration relieve population?
II. What are the economical effects of a trades' union?
III. Is there a limit to largeness as well as to smallness in the probable success of commercial enterprize?
IV. What causes a 'commercial crisis'?
V. Trace the effect of the 'agricultural system' in the theory of Adam Smith.
VI. The economical effects of a lax bankruptcy or insolvency law.
VII. Under what circumstances are taxes paid by the consumer, the producer, the landowner?
VIII. The views of Smith, McCulloch, and Mill on primogeniture, as far as regards the *economical* effect of the custom.
IX. The economical effects of slavery.
X. What is the funding system? What is a sinking fund?
XI. What is the consequence of issuing a paper currency on the security of public debts or land? Illustrate.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Rev. J. E. T. ROGERS.

Tuesday, 9th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

I. In what sense does an increase of the currency 'quicken industry'? Illustrate by examples.
II. Under what circumstances can the largest revenue be raised—when wealth is accumulated in few hands, or when it is distributed among many persons?
III. In what way is the price of commodities in the United Kingdom varied by the character of its foreign trade?
IV. What is the use of a banker? How does he obtain his profit?
V. Peasant proprietorship. Is the expediency of encouraging this form of tenure affected by the character of different agricultural operations?
VI. Criticise Mr. De Quincey's theory of supply and demand in their effect upon prices.
VII. 'All taxation is an evil.' In what sense is this statement true?
VIII. What constitutes the capital of a country?
IX. What is communism? Can you give any illustrations of it from the social life of communities?
X. What was the 'colonial system'? What is the present economical value of her colonies to the United Kingdom?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Wednesday, 10th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Write a short account of Buddhism. Where are Buddhists still found in our Eastern Empire?
2. Write a short sketch of Sivaji's early history down to his reception at Delhi.
3. Give an account of the events which led to the battle of Pánipat in 1761. What other important events happened about the same time in other parts of India?
4. Write an account of Chanda Sahib from his first connection with the French.
5. Who were the Rohillas? Write a sketch of their history down to their conquest by the Nabob Vizier. What became of Fyzoollah Khan?
6. Write an account of Hastings' administration from Francis' departure in 1780. For what special transactions was he subsequently impeached?
7. Write some account of Aliverdi Khan, Morari Rao, and Sir D. Ochterlony.
8. Give a geographical account of the principal states of Rajputana. What was their political condition at the death of Aurangzib? Compare their condition in 1807 and 1817.
9. If a straight line be drawn from Madras to Lahore, over what rivers will it pass? Name them in order.
10. Name in order the principal towns on the western coast of India.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Thursday, 11th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1.30 P.M.

1. Describe the state of the different powers of India at the commencement of Lord Wellesley's government.
2. Describe Lord Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances. What states accepted them?
3. Describe the circumstances which led to the last war with the Peshwa, and give a sketch of the struggle.
4. Write a sketch of the Afghan war from the arrival of Lord Ellenborough.
5. Who were the Sikhs? Write a sketch of the first Sikh war.
6. Give a geographical account of Sinde. What principal events happened there during the Muhammadan period of Indian history? Give a short history of its annexation in 1843.
7. Where are the following places situated:—Gaur, Champanir, Dindigul, Cachar, Baraset, Deeg, Ambala, Hansi, Asirghur, and Sadras? Mention anything remarkable connected with any of them.
8. Trace the course of the Nerbudda, Goomtee, and Mahanuddy.
9. What parts of India respectively produce indigo, tea, coffee, and coal?
10. Give some account of the mountaineer tribes of India; and,
11. Give some account of the Sunderbunds and the Concans.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Friday, 12th June, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

a. What are the Persian or Arabic plurals of سال , عالم , نبي , موجودہ , عاقل , حکم , ساقي , صوبہ ?

b. How are 'a score,' 'by tens,' 'double,' and 'ninefold' expressed ?

c. Give words exemplifying six terminations of abstract substantives.

d. Translate 'one or other,' 'some one or other,' 'many a one,' 'in exchange,' 'round about,' 'repeatedly,' 'alternately,' 'successively.'

e. Particularize the several functions of the aorist.

f. Specify instances of the idiomatic use of the present for the future, and of the past for the same tense.

g. Explain the expressions—

بیٹھي بڈھائي میں ـ پکا پکایا ـ بني بنائي

h. What are the proper compellations for a Rajput, a banker, and a schoolmaster ?

II.

For retranslation into Urdû :—

a. Do not grieve on account of the feebleness of this race ; since the Creator, who produced them, and gave them sustenance, always takes care of them. Just as parents show kindness and affection to their offspring, so does He compassionate their condition. For, when God created the animals, and bestowed on them various forms, He made some powerful and others feeble, some great and others diminutive ; yet, in His bounty and munificence, He is the same to all. He endowed the elephant with great stature and immense strength, and gave him two long tusks with which to defend himself from the onset of ravenous beasts. The gnat He has made minute in body ; but He has provided him with two very delicate wings, by means of which he flies, and saves himself from his enemies. In these benefits, from which they derive advantage, and by which they are secured from evil, small and great are alike.

b. The chiefs of the beasts always exhibit affection and friendliness for their subjects. Similarly, the governors of the ants and of the birds occupy themselves with the welfare and control of their people ; and for this they expect nothing in return. Nor do they count on any recompence from their young, for rearing them. On the other hand, men, for bringing up their children, exact service from them.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Friday, 12th June, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

For translation into English :—

a. تب اُس نے مُسکُراکر کہا کہ اجی کیا کہوں * جِس وقت مَیں گھر سے باہر نِکلی اُس وقت میری پیچھے ایک بَیل ڈکارتا ہُوا دوڑا * اُسکی ڈر سی مَیں بھاگی * اُسی صدمے سے مَیں گِری اَور پَیسے بھی میری ہاتھ سے گِر پڑے * لوگوں کی شرم سے ڈھونڈھ نہ سکی * پھر ریت اُٹھاکر لی آئی ہوں * پَیسے اُس میں ہونگے تُم نِکال لو * اَور مَیں نِہایت تھکی ماندی ہوں * کہو تو قدرے سی رہوں * یہہ بات سُنتے ہی اُسکی خاوند نے اُسکو گلے لگایا اَور مچھیان لی لیکر کہا اگر پَیسے گِر پڑے تھے بلا سے گِر پڑے تھے * تُم ریت کیوں اُٹھا لائی * حاصِلِ کلام اُس عورت نے ایسا بے تامّل اپنے خاوند کو جواب دیا کہ مُطلق وہ اُس پر خفا نہ ہُوا بلکہ اَور مہربانی کرنے لگا ۞

b. قاز کہنے لگا کہ مَیں نے سُنا ہے دیبپور شہر مَیں ایک پارسناتھ دھوبی تھا * قضاکار اُسکے گدھے کے پیٹھ پر یونہیں ایک زخم سا نمود ہوا * کوّوں نے چونچیں ایسے ماریں کہ گدھا نِپٹ مجروح ہو گیا یہاں تک کہ کھانا پینا چھُٹ گیا اور نِہایت دُبلا ہو گیا * دھوبی نے دیکھا کہ دو تین روز جو اور اِسکے پیٹھ کھُلے رہتے ہے تو کوّے اِسے مار ڈالینگے * دھوبن سے کہا کوئی کپڑا ہو تو دے اِسکے گھاو کو چھپاؤں * وہ بولی کہ شیر کا چھالا مُدّت سے ہمارے گھر میں یونہیں پڑا ہے * کہو تو نِکال دوں * اُسے اُسکے کمر پر ڈال دو * دھوبی نے خوش ہوکر گدھے کے پیٹھ پر گھاو کے حِفاظت کے لئے باندھ دیا وونہیں اُسکی شکل شیر کی سی دِکھائی دینے لگی * تب وہ گدھا گھر سے نِکلکر کھیتوں میں چر چُگکر کھانے لگا ۞

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

c. بادشاہ نے پوچھا اِسکا کیا سبب کہ بڑي جِسموالي احمق اور چھوٹي جِسم کي عاقِل ہوتي ہين * اِس مين کیا حِکمتِ اِلٰہي ہي * کہا خالِق نے جب کہ اپني قُدرتِ کامِلہ سي معلوم کِیا کہ جِن حَیوانون کي جِسم بڑي ہین وي رنج اور مشقّت کي قابِل ہین * پس اگر اُنکو نفسِ قوي عطا کرتا ہرگز کِسي کي تابع نہ ہوتي * اور چھوٹي جِسموالي اگر عاقِل و عالِم نہ ہوتي تو ہمیشہ رنج اور تکلیف مین رہتي * اِسي واسطے اُنکو نفسِ ذلیل اور اِنکو نفسِ عاقِل عطا کِیا * بادشاہ نے کہا اِسکو مُفصّل بیان کر * اُس نے کہا ہر ایک صُنعت مین خُوبي یہہ ہي کہ صانِع کِي صُنعت کِسي پر معلوم نہ ہو کہ کِس طرح بناتا ہي * جِس طرح مکّھي بغیر مِسطر اور پُرکار کي اپني گھر مین انواع و اقسام کی زاویي اور دائري بناتي ہي * کُچھ دریافت نہین ہوتا کہ کیونکر بناتي اور یہہ موم و شہد کہان سے لاتي ہي * اگر جِسم اُسکا بڑا ہوتا تو یہہ صُنعت اُسکي ظاہِر ہو جاتي * اِسي طرح ریشم کي کیڑي کہ اُنکا بھي تنّا بُنّا کِسي کو معلوم نہین ہوتا * یہي حال دیمک کا ہي کہ اُسکي مکان بناني کِي حقیقت کُچھ نہین کھُلتي * یہہ نہین دریافت ہوتا کہ کِس طرح مِٹّي اُٹھاتي اور بناتي ہي *

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Saturday, 13th June, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English :—

a. جنگ کي حالت اب بہت تنگ اور اُسکي زندگي نہايت تلخ ہو گئي * اُسکو برابر يہہ دھشت ہوئي کہ کسي حيلي سي پکڑا اور مارا جاؤں * اس واسطے آدميون کي صحبت سے جدا ہوکر پہاڑون اور جنگلون مين پھرنے لگا * اُسکے دشمنون نے اُسکے پکڑنے کے واسطے بہت تدبير کي اور وہ ايک جگہہ سے دوسري جگہہ مين اور ايک جنگل سے دوسري جنگل مين بھاگتا رہا اور غارون اور درندون کي مانند مين آپ کو چھپاتا * پر ايسے مقامون مين بھي شنکھ کي بڑي دشمني سے بچنا مشکل تھا * ايک وقت شنکھ نے بڑي فوج کے ساتھہ جنک اور اُسکے ساتھيون کو گھير ليا اور اُسي غار مين جہان وہ چھپا تھا جاکر آرام کيا * پر نہين جانتا تھا کہ جنک ايسا نزديک ہي کہ جنک کے ہمراہيون نے اِسي بات کو غنيمت جانکے اُسکو اُسکايا کہ شنکھ کو مار ڈالکے بادشاہت کو قبضہ مين لاوے ۞

b. وہ بادشاہت اڑھائي سو برس تک جاري رہي * اور اس عرصے مين اُسکا تخت جسکي بنياد بغاوت مين ڈالي گئي بيدين اور سخت‌دل اور دغاباز بادشاہون کي نشست سے لعنتي ہوا * اور بندشون کے باعث ہميشہ بيقرار رہا کيونکہ اُنيس بادشاہون مين سے نو شخص دست‌درازون کے ہاتھہ سے مارے گئے اور اُنکا ملک لڑائيون اور چڑھائيون سے تباہ ہوتا گيا * آخرکار وہ تمام قوم ملک دراز مين اسير کي گئي اور اس طرح اپني بدي کے عوض جو انھون نے سچے اور قدوس اور واحد خدا کي روحاني عبادت کو ترک کرکے گردنواح کي غير قومون کي ناپاک و بيہودہ بت‌پرستي کو اختيار کيا تھا واجبي سزا پائي ۞

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C. کہتے ہیں کہ جب جمیلہ خاتون نے شہزادي کو ہوا پر پھینکا تب وہ ایک دریاے عظیم میں جا پڑا اور اسکے تلاطم سے تہ و بالا ہونے لگا * کبھي موتي کي مانند نیچے جاتا اور کبھي کفِ دریا سا پاني پر تر آتا * بعد چند روز کے کنارے پر پہنچا * سچ ہي کہ عاشقوں کي جان تلک عزرائیل کا ہاتھ یک بہ یک نہیں پہنچتا اور موت کا پنجہ اُسکے مُرغِ روح کي گردن دفعتہً مروڑ نہیں سکتا * کوئي رمق جانِ بیقرار باقي رہي تھي * تري سے خشکي میں آیا * آفتاب کي گرمي سے ہاتھ پاؤں کھلے * حرکت کے قابل ہوئے اور بدن میں زور پیدا ہوا * اُٹھکر ٹک آگے بڑھا * سامھنے ایک جزیرہ دکھائي دیا * اُس میں جا وارد ہوا * اقسام میوہدار درخت اُس میں تھے * اِدھر اُدھر پھرنے لگا * اتنے میں ایک ایسا باغ نظر آیا کہ اُسکے درختوں کے پھل آدمیوں کے کلّے تھے * جون ہي اُن سے دو چار ہوا وے کھلکھلاکر ھنس پڑے * پھر سب کے سب زمین پر گرے * بعد ایک ساعت کے اور کلّے اُن شاخوں میں پیدا ہوئے *

II.

For translation into Urdû :—

The passions beckon the mind aside; but conscience seeks to draw it back to the road, whenever it is swerving. Often does passion call too loud, and conscience whisper too softly and too late. Such is the fate of man. His reason can but counsel, while his vices drag him violently along. The one has only lessons and remedies to suggest; the others offer pleasures and conceal dangers. This is not the apology, but the cause, of our errors. Accordingly, no mortal can wholly escape; and the man who attains the proper end of his being is not so much he who excels in wisdom, as he who falls short in absurdity. No one follows constantly and without deviation the true path; but those are the happiest who the least frequently stray.

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JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, ESQ.

Monday, 15th June 1868. 10 A.M.— 1 P.M.

1. Explain the meanings of the word "Sovereign," and define briefly the constitutional position of a King or Queen Regnant in England. Where was sovereignty lodged in the Roman Republic? Where is it lodged in the United States? Who is or are sovereign in India?
2. What is Local Allegiance? If it denotes an obligation, who are subject to the obligation, and what is the true foundation of it?
3. What are the prerogatives of the Crown in matters relating to Foreign States and intercourse with foreigners, and under what restraints are they exercised?
4. What are the constituent parts of a Parliament, and the peculiar powers and duties of each part?
5. How did the Romans distinguish between Private and Public Law? What has Public Law been held to include? Of the portions of the laws of England and of India that are within your course of reading, which appear to belong to Public Law?
6. Into what different classes, and by what class distinctions, was society divided under the Roman Commonwealth? What is meant by "status"?
7. Give a summary of Bentham's discussion of the question, whether, and how far, the law should admit "forced exchanges."
8. Give a brief history of the Privy Council. State exactly what is the judicial authority described as "the Queen in Council." What is the jurisdiction of that authority?
9. State the points of contrast between the English Law of Master and Servant and the Roman Law of Slavery in its latest stage?
10. What are the uses of the institution of Private Property? What are the theoretical limitations of it? Why should we not expect to find it in the earliest stages of human society?
11. What appeals, or remedies of the nature of an appeal, were allowed in Civil Cases by Roman Law?
12. What are the sanctions of an Act of Parliament to the breach of which no express penalty is attached?

JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, ESQ.

Monday, 15th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Why is it just that a seller should be held bound by an obligation of warranty? What was the nature of that obligation in Roman Law?
2. What reasons are there for the legal doctrine that rights may be created, transferred, or barred, by lapse of time? In what modes was this principle applied by Roman Law? What are the general conditions under which lapse of time should be held to produce these effects?
3. What is the technical meaning of "duress" in English Law? Why should coercion invalidate a contract?

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4. In what respects do the Roman law of Tutela and Curatela, and the English law of Guardian and Ward, coincide with, or differ from, Bentham's theory of a law of Guardianship?
5. Explain the original meaning of "Equity," and the meanings it has subsequently borne. State what is meant by the equitable construction of a law, and give examples.
6. Within what limits may "superior need" or "anterior service" be recognised by law as founding a claim to receive services or advantages from others? Give examples from Roman and English Law.
7. "Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio." In what senses has this maxim been understood? Give reasons for it.
8. Test each of the following examples by the standard definition of a law, and point out in what respects they do or do not coincide with it:—
   a. The Rescript of Antoninus respecting the slaves who had fled to the Emperor's statue;
   b. A private Act of Parliament enabling the sale of a settled estate;
   c. An Order in Council prohibiting the importation of ox hides;
   d. By-laws of a Railway Company;
   e. A rule of the Roman Catholic Church against eating meat in Lent;
   f. The Articles of War.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

Tuesday, 16th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. It is material to discover the meaning and legal effect of a document alleged to be lost, of the contents of which secondary evidence is propounded. Explain the respective functions of the judge and the jury in ascertaining the legal result of the proof thus offered.
2. Give the law on the subject of judicial and extrajudicial confessions.
3. "Questions as to what is or is not a reasonable time for the performance of an act are generally for the decision of the judge." Explain the rule of English Courts on this point more fully, and say how far you consider the above statement of it accurate. Show how far the jury is judge in other questions of "reasonable"-ness.
4. Explain what is meant by a negotiable instrument. Describe a bill of exchange, and define the legal relations created between those who become parties to the bill. State what must be proved by the plaintiff in an action on a bill of exchange by—
   payee v. acceptor;
   indorsee v. acceptor;
   drawer v. acceptor;
   payee v. drawer;
   indorsee v. drawer;
   indorsee v. indorser;
   and what defences are available between these several parties.

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5. State the principles which regulate the measure of damages in actions for breach of contract.

(α) A contracts to deliver to B 100 quarters of wheat in good condition on the 1st January at 50 shillings a quarter. A delivers 50 quarters only on the day specified, of which 30 are in good condition, 20 not. On the same day B sells 10 quarters of the good at a profit of 5*s.* a quarter, and also sells 10 of the bad at 30*s.* a quarter. During January the price of wheat rises, and on the 1st of February B sells the remainder of the 50 quarters delivered by A, at 70*s.* a quarter for the good, and 36*s.* a quarter for the bad. Find the damages which B is entitled to recover from A for the breach of contract.

(β) In expectation that the above contract would be duly performed by A, B had contracted to deliver a certain quantity of wheat to C, which he has accordingly failed to deliver. C brings an action against B for non-delivery, and recovers £20 damages. Can B recover this sum as extra damage from A, in addition to the damages measured by the facts as stated in (α)?

6. It is necessary to prove by whom a document has been written or signed. Class in order of strength, and of admissibility, the various descriptions of evidence available for giving this proof.

Why should any larger proof be required of genuine execution by the person whose signature is alleged in the case of a will, than in that of any other document involving legal consequences? State the rules for the proof of wills, and analyze the contents of the ordinary attestation-clause attached to them.

7. Go fully into the topic of hearsay.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

Tuesday, 16th June 1868. 3 P.M.— 6 P.M.

1. Enumerate the various defences that can be set up to an action on simple contract: classing separately those by which the obligation is denied to have arisen, and those by which the obligation is alleged to have been extinguished. Give a specific illustration in any kind of contract you please.

2. Under what head of evidence do you class estoppels? What is meant by the rules—

Estoppels must be certain to every intent:
Estoppels must be reciprocal:

and how are such rules reasonable?

State the chief conclusive presumptions laid down by the law with respect to infants.

3. Mention disputable presumptions of law attaching to partnership,
to the ostensible relation of marriage,
to the proved relation of marriage,
to contracts under seal,
to bills of exchange.

4. Examine the conditions under which evidence is allowed to be given of a declaration, that has been made in the course of business by a person who is not put into the witness box.

A in the course of his office or business has made a written entry of a fact on the information of B, in whose particular

department it lay to ascertain the existence of such fact. Would such an entry be available towards the judicial discovery of the truth of the fact (as a declaration made in the course of business, or otherwise)—

during the joint lives of A and B ?
during A's life if he survives B ?
during B's life if he survives A ?
after the death of both ?

Give the reasons for your answers.

5. A business entry is made by a principal in the business. Explain under what circumstances the sanction which makes the entry of a subordinate admissible as evidence applies to the entry of the principal.
6. Evidence is given of an act done by A (party to the suit) or by B (A's agent in the transaction out of which the suit has arisen) bearing on the main issue, but equivocally, until explained. Show by positive and negative instances the limits within which evidence of statements made by A, or by B, will be admissible to fix the intention with which such act was done.
7. State what the party who calls upon a Court of Error to grant a new trial, on the ground of the wrongful admission, or wrongful rejection, of evidence by the Court below, must be prepared to show.

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Wednesday, 17th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. When a police officer is engaged in making an enquiry into an offence, for which he may arrest without warrant, what record of his proceedings is he required to keep, and what is to be done with the record so kept ? On the completion of the enquiry to whom is the result to be reported, what is the report to contain, and with what is it to be accompanied ? Is the officer who made the enquiry required to give an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused person ? If he consider that there is not sufficient proof for the conviction of the accused, has he any discretionary power as to releasing him ? Quote the general rule of the Code in respect to the discharge by the police of persons accused of offences, who may have been apprehended with or without warrant.
2. What is the duty of a police officer on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person within the limits of his jurisdiction ? May the duty be performed by all police officers, or only by officers in charge of police stations ? In the latter case, what is to be done in the event of the absence of the officer in charge of the station ?
3. May a magistrate interfere with a view either to prevent any person from performing a particular act, or to compel him to take order in respect of any property in his possession, or under his management ? Have all magistrates this power, if it exists,

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or only particular and what classes? How is the power to be exercised, and on what grounds?

4. In the preliminary enquiry in a case in which the accused is charged with culpable homicide, he claims the benefit of the general exception contained in the Code under the head of intoxication. The magistrate, not satisfied that the degree of intoxication under which the accused was labouring when he committed the act charged was such as to relieve him from criminal responsibility, or that the intoxication was caused against his will, determines to send him for trial before the Court of Session. Must the charge upon which the accused is committed set forth the circumstances which, in the opinion of the magistrate, show that the case is not within the exception relied upon by the accused, or formally allege that the case does not fall within that exception, or what is the rule on the point? Is the prosecutor required to prove at the trial in the first instance the absence of such circumstances? If he should not do so, and the accused should adduce evidence of their existence, may evidence be adduced on the part of the prosecutor to rebut it?

5. In trials before the Court of Session, what written evidence other than that taken by or in the presence of the Judge, holding the trial, is admissible, whether on the part of the prosecution or for the defence? Does such evidence require to be proved before it can be received?

6. *A* having fired a gun at *B* and wounded him so severely as to endanger his life, is tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to *B*, and is sentenced to the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence. Shortly after, *B* dies, and the result of a post mortem examination leaving no doubt that his death was the consequence of the wound inflicted by *A*, *A* is again put on his trial on the charge of murder. In bar, he pleads that under the Code a person who has once been tried for an offence, and convicted, is not liable to be tried again for the same offence, or any act connected therewith. Would this be a good defence in the case as put, and exempt *A* from being tried a second time? Would the answer be the same or different if *A* had been acquitted for want of proof on the first trial?

7. When a trial by a Jury is to be held, how are the persons who are to constitute the Jury to be chosen? In trials held with the aid of Assessors is the rule as to their selection the same? What are the grounds on which objection may be taken to a Juror? Is the number of challenges limited, or may the whole of the Jurors be objected to? Must the verdict be unanimous for conviction or acquittal? If not, will a bare majority be sufficient, or what must be the proportion if the Jury consist of five, seven, or nine persons? If the majority for conviction or acquittal consist of less than the prescribed number, what is to be done?

8. What powers does the Code give in order to the removal of local nuisances, and by what Courts or Officers may those powers be exercised? What are comprehended within the term "local nuisances"; and what is the procedure to be followed in cases in which it may appear proper to order the removal of any such nuisance?

9. When a person is convicted by a Civil Court under the chapter of the Code relating to contempts and disobedience of orders, is

the conviction open to appeal? If so, to what Court does the appeal lie, and to what rules is it subject?

10. What are the powers of the High Courts as Courts of Revision, and for what purpose have those Courts also been constituted Courts of Reference?

LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

1. In what respects does the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction vested in the High Courts by the Letters Patent differ from their ordinary original civil jurisdiction?
2. Are the High Courts, in the exercise of their civil jurisdiction, required to regulate their proceedings by the Code of Procedure which governs the proceedings of the Courts in India not established by Royal Charter? If not, by what rules are the High Courts required to regulate their proceedings:

   1st. In the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

   2nd. In the exercise of their extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

   3rd. In the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction; and

   4th. In the proceedings coming before them in the exercise of the other jurisdictions with which they are invested?
3. Who may appeal to the Privy Council from final judgments, decrees, or orders of the High Courts on the civil side? Does such appeal lie from decisions and orders passed by the High Courts in the exercise of their appellate as well as of their original civil jurisdiction, or is it confined to the latter? Is the appeal allowed as of right in all cases, or is it dependent upon any and what conditions? In the latter case may an appeal to the Privy Council be allowed in any case notwithstanding that it does not fall within any of the prescribed conditions? If so, what is necessary in order to the appeal being allowed in any such case?
4. Do the provisions contained in the Letters Patent relating to appeals from interlocutory or preliminary judgments or orders of the High Courts correspond with or differ from the Code of Procedure by which the Civil Courts in India not established by Royal Charter are required to regulate their proceedings? If they differ, in what does the difference consist?
5. To what extent does the criminal jurisdiction exercised by the High Courts correspond with the criminal jurisdiction exercised by the late Sudder Courts whose places the High Courts have taken; and in what respects does the criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts differ from the criminal jurisdiction of the late Sudder Courts?
6. What criminal law is administered by the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original criminal jurisdiction? Is the same or a different law administered by the High Courts in the exercise of their extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and by what law are they required to be governed in the exercise of their criminal appellate jurisdiction?
7. Have the High Courts, on the criminal side, an appellate jurisdiction corresponding to that which they exercise on the civil side in respect of decisions and orders passed by single Judges, or Division Courts composed of two Judges of the Court, in the

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exercise of their original civil jurisdiction? If not, do the Letters Patent contain any other and what provisions for the revision, either in the way of appeal or otherwise, of the decisions and orders of the High Courts, in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, on points of law or on the evidence?

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Wednesday, 17th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. If in a suit for land situate on the borders of the local jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, the defendant object to the hearing of the suit in that Court on the ground that the land is not within the limits of its jurisdiction, has the Court power to determine the point, and, if it overrule the objection, to proceed with the suit without reference to the Court, in whose jurisdiction the defendant alleges the land to be situate, or any other authority? Is the rule contained in the Code on this point subject to any and what proviso?
2. Has a defendant the right in any and what description of suits to set off a sum claimed to be due to him by the plaintiff against the claim of the plaintiff? In what form is the defendant's claim to a set-off, if admissible, to be preferred? If in a case in which a defendant may claim a set-off, the amount of his claim exceeds the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, may the defendant include his entire claim, or only so much of it as may equal the claim of the plaintiff, or may be within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court, and institute a separate suit for the rest, or what is required of him in such case in order that the Court may enter into the merits of his claim? Where cross decrees may be given between the parties, what is the course to be followed in their execution?
3. If any plaint, written statement, or declaration in writing, which is required by the Code to be verified, contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, to what punishment is he liable? May the punishment be awarded by the Court in which such averment is made? If not, how is such Court to proceed in order that the offender may receive the punishment to which he is liable?
4. Does the Code require that oral evidence shall invariably be taken by or in the presence of the Judge of the Court in which a suit is pending, or does it allow any deviation from the general rule on this point? In the latter case, under what circumstances is a deviation allowed, and, when it is permitted, how is the evidence to be taken? What power has the Court of causing a local investigation, or an examination of disputed accounts, by some agency other than that of the Judge of the Court, and what is the procedure to be observed when such local enquiry, or examination or adjustment of accounts, is ordered?

5. How are claims to property attached before judgment under the rules applicable to such attachments, or objections to the sale of property in execution of a decree, whether attached before or after judgment, to be enquired into and determined? Do the same rules apply to both moveable and immoveable property, and are they subject to any and what proviso? Is the order passed by the Court in the case open to appeal? If not, has the party against whom the order is given any other and what remedy?

6. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the point or points at issue between them, and are willing that the suit shall be determined according to the decision of the Court upon such point or points, does the Code make any provision to enable the Court to act upon such agreement? If so, what, in such case, is required of the parties, and how is the Court to proceed?

7. *A* brought a suit against *B* to restrain him in the commission of a wrongful act, and obtained a decree; *B* threatens to repeat the act, or to commit some act of a like kind in respect of the same property. In order to restrain him from carrying his threat into execution, is it necessary for *A* to institute a second suit, or has he any other and what remedy? Should *B* persist in setting the order of the Court at defiance, how may obedience to the order be enforced?

8. If in the execution of a decree for land or other immoveable property the officer executing the decree is resisted or obstructed by any person, how is such resistance or obstruction to be dealt with? Describe generally the procedure to be observed when the resistance or obstruction is offered by the person against whom the decree was passed, or some other person at his instigation, and when the resistance or obstruction proceeds from some person other than the defendant claiming bonâ fide to be in possession of the property on his own account, or on account of some person other than the defendant.

9. If in an appealed suit the Court of first instance shall have disposed of the case upon any preliminary point of law, such as limitation or the like, and the Court hearing the appeal shall be of opinion that the decision of the Court below on such point is erroneous, must it remand the case to the Court which passed the decision appealed against? If so, what instructions should it give to that Court? Or may the appellate Court proceed to decide the appeal on some ground other than that on which it was decided by the Court below? In the latter case, what would warrant the appellate Court in determining the case in appeal, instead of remanding it to the Court of first instance?

10. Are all decisions, passed on regular appeal, open to a further or special appeal? If not, what decisions are excepted? What are the grounds on which a special appeal, when allowable, may be granted; and as regards decisions not open to a special appeal, does the Code make any and what provision for the further consideration by a superior court of any question of law, or usage having the force of law, involved in the decision, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case?

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HINDU LAW.

1. Mention some of the principal points on which the law of inheritance as current in the schools of Benares and Bengal differs.
2. Are all the schools agreed as to the right of daughters' sons to inherit in default of qualified daughters? If not, which of the schools recognise the right of such sons, and which of them do not recognise it? If there be sons of more daughters than one, does the same principle of succession apply to those who are entitled to inherit, as to sons' sons, or is the distribution regulated by a different principle? In the latter case, how should the distribution be made?
3. What is the law as current in Bengal and Benares in respect to the right to property acquired by one of several brothers living together as a joint undivided family on the ancestral landed property and sharing its profits; as also in respect to improvements of joint property, effected by one of several brothers, living together as above?
4. What are the rules applicable to a partition before the death of the head of the family according to the law as current in Bengal, and in what respects does the law relating to such partitions, recognised in the other schools, differ from that of Bengal?
5. A father, whose elder son is alive, makes a gift to his younger son of all his ancestral and acquired property, both moveable and immoveable. According to the law as current in Bengal, is such a gift valid? If not valid, must it be set aside? Give the reasons for the answer.
6. Does the Hindu law fix any limit as to the age at which adoption may take place? If not, does it impose any other and what restrictions of a cognate character?
7. At what age may betrothal take place between two persons of the Hindu persuasion? Are any and what ceremonies prescribed to be observed on the occasion as essential? If a contract of marriage should not proceed beyond the betrothal of the parties, could either of them claim release from the contract? Should the betrothed man die before the consummation of the marriage, what would be the effect of his death on the woman? Would she inherit his property in the same manner as if the marriage had been consummated, and would she be regarded as a widow and be liable to the disabilities imposed by the Hindu law upon that condition of life?
8. When any question may arise as to the manner in which the *Stridhun* of a married woman should descend, what are the points which require to be considered in determining the question?
9. There were three uterine brothers, who during the lifetime of their father caused him to make a partition of his entire estate among them. From the time of the partition one of the three brothers lived by himself apart from the others. The other two brothers lived together. Subsequently to the death of the father one of the two brothers, living together, died leaving no issue. His exequial rites were performed by the brother who was living apart, the other brother being absent at the time of his death. Are the surviving brothers equally entitled to the property of the deceased, or does either of them take the entire property to the exclusion of the other? If so, which of the brothers succeeds? Give the reasons for the answer.

10. What are the modes under the Hindu law by which one person may become the slave of another? Does the law contain any provision whereby a slave may obtain his freedom? Is the Hindu law relating to slavery administered in the courts established under the British Government, or has it undergone any and what modification?

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INDIAN LAW.

SIR H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Thursday, 18th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

1. Describe the relations who are legal sharers and those who are residuaries. Does any peculiarity attend the allotments of legal sharers and residuaries? If so, state in what it consists. Give instances as mentioned by Macnaghten.
2. Where there are numerous claimants of an estate, upon what do the rules for regulating the distribution amongst them depend?
3. To what extent does the Schia doctrine of inheritance coincide with that recognised by the Sunnis? Mention some of the principal points on which the two schools differ.
4. Who may claim partition of an estate which has devolved on two or more persons by inheritance? Under what circumstances may a partition of such an estate be granted without the consent of all the co-heirs, and in what mode should the partition, when allowed, be made?
5. Define *Hiba ba Shart ul Iwaz* and *Hiba bil Iwaz*, and state in what respects these two descriptions of gifts differ from ordinary gifts.
6. Certain lands were possessed by a Hindoo and a Mohammedan. The heirs of the latter sold a portion of the lands to a stranger. The Hindoo co-parcener objected to the sale, and claimed, in the manner provided in that behalf in the Mohammedan law, the right of pre-emption. Is such claim admissible? Give the reasons for the answer.
7. What are the conditions essential to a contract of marriage, and what is the effect on the contract of the absence of any of those conditions? Is the contract rendered thereby void, or only voidable?
8. A Mohammedan executed a deed of sale to his wife, by which he transferred to her, in lieu of dower, in addition to the lands and houses specified in the deed, his household property, together with everything acquired by him by inheritance, and all the property of which he might be possessed until the time of sale. The husband continued in possession of the whole of the property until his death, which did not occur for several years after the execution of the deed of sale. Is such sale, notwithstanding the husband's continued possession of the property, valid, and does the property, on the death of the seller, belong to his widow, or is it to be taken as the estate of the deceased, and is it divisible as such amongst his heirs? In the latter case, on what ground might the heirs of the seller contest the validity of the sale, and claim to have it set aside, and the property distributed amongst them?
9. Should a man, to whom a legacy is left by will, become entitled before the death of the testator to a share of his inheritance,

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could he claim both the legacy and the share of the inheritance? If not, may he elect as to which he will take? What would the answer be supposing the person to be an heir of the testator at the time of the execution of the will containing a legacy to him, but afterwards to become excluded from the inheritance?

10. What is the general rule as regards the observance of the conditions on which property may have been endowed, and the injunctions of the appropriator? Are there any exceptions to the rule? If so, describe them.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865.

1. If a person, dying intestate, leaves lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons, through whom the more remote are descended from him, are dead, what rule should govern the division and distribution of his property? State a case, and apply the answer.
2. *A* died intestate, leaving a grandfather, a grandmother, two uncles and aunts, and a nephew by a deceased brother. To whom will his property go, and in what proportions? Give the reasons for the answer as regards both those who inherit and those, if any, who are excluded.
3. A person of the age of 18, domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England, to which *C* is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to *C*, and, subject thereto, he devises and bequeaths to *B* all his property whatsoever and wheresoever. Two years after making this will the testator dies. In this case does the doctrine of election apply, or may *C* claim his legacy without relinquishing the real property in England to which he is heir-at-law? State the reasons for the answer, whether in favour of or against *C* taking both the legacy and the real property.
4. What is meant by the term "ademption of legacies" as used in the Act? State in each of the following cases whether the legacy is adeemed or not, and give in each case the reason for the answer:

(*a*) *A* bequeaths to *B* all his household goods which, at the time of his death, shall be in a particular street in Calcutta. Shortly after he gives up that house, and removes the furniture, &c. to another house in a different street, where he dies.

(*b*) *A* bequeaths to *B* all the furniture then in his house in Calcutta. *A* has a second house at Chinsurah. He lives sometimes in one house and sometimes in the other, but having only one set of furniture he takes it with him to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

(*c*) *A* bequeaths to *B* all his household goods which shall be in his dwelling house in Calcutta at the time of his death. The goods are shortly after removed from the house to save them from fire, and *A* dies before they are brought back, or during *A*'s absence on a journey the goods are removed from the house, and *A* dies without having sanctioned their removal.

(*d*) *A* bequeaths to *B* the debt due to him by *C*, amounting to rupees 10,000; *C* pays to *A* before he dies rupees 5,000, being one half of the debt.

(*e*) *A* bequeaths to *B* all his 3 per cent. consols which are sold without his knowledge by his agent, who purchases East India Stock with the proceeds.

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5. How may a mistake in a will in the name or description of a legatee be corrected; and when any question arises as to the object or subject of a will, what are the "points" into which enquiry should be made with a view to determine the same?
6. State some cases falling under the head of "conditional bequests" in which the bequest by reason of the nature of the condition is void.
7. If a legacy is given to two or more persons, and one of them dies before the testator, or if a legacy is given to two or more legatees in words which show that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, and one of them dies before the testator, what in each case would become of the legacy to the person so deceasing?
8. What is to be understood by the term "vesting of legacies," and when in a case within the definition is a legacy said to be "vested in interest"? State a case, and apply the answer.
9. *A* dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of rupees 5,000, and immoveable property to the value of rupees 10,000; he also leaves debts on instruments under seal to the amount of rupees 10,000, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The creditors, on instruments under seal, receive half of their debts out of the proceeds of the moveable estate. Are they entitled to receive the balance due to them out of the proceeds of the immoveable estate before any part of those proceeds can be applied to the satisfaction of the claims of the other creditors? If not, how should the proceeds of the immoveable property be distributed? Quote the rules applicable to the case.
10. The Act provides for the revocation or annulment for just cause of the grant of probate or letters of administration, and defines the words "just cause" under four heads. Describe them.

INDIAN LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Thursday 18th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

PENAL CODE.

1. The Code declares that when an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it. Is the rule absolute, or is it subject to any and what proviso?
2. When under the section of the Code, which contains the provision quoted in the first question, the abettor is liable for an act done, though not intended by him, and such act is committed in addition to the act abetted and constitutes a distinct offence, is the abettor liable to be punished for each of the offences? Give an illustration of the answer if in the affirmative.
3. What is the character of the offences a second conviction for which renders the offender liable to transportation for life, or double the amount of imprisonment to which he would otherwise have been liable? Is the rule general as regards all such convictions, or is it subject to any and what exceptions, and is there any and what limit to the term of imprisonment which may be awarded in cases falling within the rule?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

4. Are there any offences relating to the army and navy which, when committed by persons not subject to the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War, are punishable under the Code? If so, describe them.

5. Under the Code it may be an offence to cause the disappearance of any evidence of an offence which has been committed, or to give information touching an offence which the person giving the same knows or believes to be false. In order to a conviction in a case falling under this part of the Code, what must be established against the accused? Into how many grades does the Code divide the offence which it so makes punishable, what are they, and what is the object of the division?

6. What have the offences of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property in common? How is the one offence distinguishable from the other, and in what respects do both offences differ from theft? How, again, are the offences of theft, extortion, robbery, and dacoity distinguishable the one from the other?

7. Give an illustration of each of the three provisoes, to which the exception contained in the Code, which declares that "Culpable "homicide is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the "power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes "the death of the person who gave the provocation, or of any "other person, by mistake or accident," is made subject.

8. Are any and, if so, what classes of persons liable to a criminal prosecution and, on conviction, to punishment under the Code who, having contracted to perform a particular service, refuse or omit to perform the service for which they may have so contracted? What points require to be established on the part of the contractor in order to a conviction; and the contract being admitted by the other party, and its non-fulfilment not denied, what would be a good defence on his part?

9. What is necessary to constitute a public nuisance punishable under the Code? Give some instances falling within the definition?

10. Has any and what offence, punishable under the Code, been committed in each of the following cases? Give the reason for the answer in each case:

(*a*) *A* publishes a paper in which he denounces the Government of India for imposing a licence tax, and calls upon the people to oppose its collection.

(*b*) *A* pulls a bung out of a cask of beer in *Z*'s cellar without *Z*'s knowledge, intending to take some of the beer, but he is disturbed in the act, though not until a small quantity of the beer has been spilt on the ground.

(*c*) *A* dictates his will to *Z*, who intentionally writes down a different legatee from the legatee named by *A*. *A*, believing that the will has been prepared by *Z* according to his instructions, signs it.

(*d*) *A* having no pretence for entering *B*'s house enters *B*'s house against his will, and refuses to quit when desired by *B* to do so. *B*, using no force or violence beyond what the occasion calls for, proceeds to eject *A*. *A* resists, and in so doing inflicts a blow on *B* which causes his death.

(*e*) Or *B* in ejecting *A* who, as in the case last supposed, had entered his house, and refused to leave it when ordered to do so, uses unnecessary violence, and thereby causes *A*'s death.

(*f*) *A* falsely tells *B* who is a public servant, having an

office at his disposal, that *Z* whom *B* intends to nominate to the office will not accept it, and *B* in consequence gives the office to another person.

(*g*) *A* enters *B*'s house, and laying hold of *B* takes money and jewels from his clothes without his consent.

(*h*) *A* offers *B* a sum of money if he will give *C* a beating, not intending that he should cause *C* serious hurt. *B* does as asked. *C* from neglect or unskilful treatment dies in consequence.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Friday, June 19th, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give the Nominative Neuter, Dual and Plural, of the Present Participles Parasmaipada of अद् (अत्ति), शास् (शास्ति), भृ (बिभर्ति), and कृ.

2. Give the cases in which the declension of वृद्धस् (masc.) differs from that of गरीयस्. What other words follow the declension of participles in *vas* in the cases whose terminations begin with a consonant?

3. Give the Third Person in the three numbers of the two forms of the Present Parasmaipada of विद् 'to know.'

4. Give the First Person Singular and Plural of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of भी, त्यज्, दृह्, and Átmanepada of कृ and ईक्ष्.

5. From what roots do the following Aorists come: अस्राक्षम्, अवात्सम्, अभुक्षि and अधिक्षम्? Give the Third Person Singular and Dual of each.

6. Give the Infinitive of रुद्, सह्, दृह् and वस् 'to dwell.'

7. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present and Aorist Passive of कृ, स्था and स्तु.

8. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present of the Intensive, with य, of गम् and कृ, and, without य, of भू and लिह्.

9. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

a. There is only one friend who follows even in death; but everything else goes to destruction with the body. Those men who abstain from all injury and endure all things, are the refuge of all and go to heaven. When one eats at any time the flesh of another, see the difference of both; of the one there is a momentary pleasure, the other is deprived of his life.

b. On the one hand the king's confidence is lost, on the other hand my friend; what shall I do? Where shall I go, fallen into a sea of sorrow? As one sunk in the sea, having found the support of a serpent, does not let go and does not take hold, so am I now bewildered.

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10. *Translate into English:*

रामस्य वनवासेन प्रजाः परमपीडिताः।
श्रीदकानीव सत्त्वानि ग्रीष्मे सलिलसंक्षयात्॥
पीडया पीडितं सर्वं जगदस्य जगत्पतेः।
मूलस्येवोपघातेन* वृक्षः पुष्पफलोपगः॥
मूलं ह्येव मनुष्यानां धर्मसारो महाद्युतिः।
पुष्पं फलं च पत्रं च शाखास्त्वितरे जनाः॥

Rámáyaṇa.

* *Upagháta*, injury.

SANSKRIT.

Saturday, June 20th, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:

I.

उदीरितोऽर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते हयाश्च नागाश्च वहन्ति चोदिताः।
अनुक्तमप्यूहति पण्डितो जनः परेङ्गितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः॥
आकारैरिङ्गितैर्गत्या चेष्टया भाषणेन च।
नेत्रवक्त्रविकारेण लक्ष्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः॥
अत्र भयप्रस्तावे प्रज्ञाबलेनाहमेनं स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि।
यतः। प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं सद्भावसदृशं प्रियम्।
आत्मशक्तिसमं कोपं यो जानाति स पण्डितः॥
करटको ब्रूते। सखे त्वं सेवानभिज्ञः। पश्य।
अनाहूतो विशेद्यस्तु अपृष्टो बहु भाषते।
आत्मानं मन्यते प्रीतं भूपालस्य स दुर्मतिः॥
दमनको ब्रूते। भद्र कथमहं सेवानभिज्ञः। पश्य।
यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तेन तेन हि तं नरम्।
अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत्॥
अन्यच्च। को ऽत्रेत्यहमिति ब्रूयात्सम्यगादेश्येति च।
आज्ञामविचलां कुर्याद्यथाशक्ति महीपतेः॥

II.

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वने ऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति रागिणां गृहे ऽपि पञ्चेन्द्रियनिग्रहस्तपः ।
अकुत्सिते कर्मणि यः प्रवर्तते निवृत्तरागस्य गृहं तपोवनम् ॥
यतः । दुःखितो ऽपि चरेद्धर्मं यत्र कुत्राश्रमे रतः ।
समः सर्वेषु भूतेषु न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणम् ॥
उक्तं च । वृत्त्यर्थं भोजनं येषां संतानार्थं च मैथुनम् ।
वाक् सत्यवचनार्थाय दुर्गाण्यपि तरन्ति ते ॥
तथा हि । आत्मा नदी संयमपुण्यतीर्था सत्योदका शीलतटा दयोर्मिः ।
तत्राभिषेकं कुरु पाण्डुपुत्र न वारिणा शुध्यति चान्तरात्मा ॥
विशेषतश्च । जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुतम् ।
संसारमिममुत्पन्नमसारं त्यजतः सुखम् ॥
यतः । दुःखमेवास्ति न सुखं यस्मात्तदुपलक्ष्यते ।
दुःखार्तस्य प्रतीकारे सुखसंज्ञा विधीयते ॥

III.

a. ब्रह्मावर्तं जनपदमधश्छायया गाहमानः
क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं* कौरवं तद्भजेथाः ।
राजन्यानां शितशरशतैर्यत्र गाण्डीवधन्वा
धारापातैस्त्वमिव कमलान्यभ्यवर्षन्मुखानि ॥

b. तस्मिन् काले जलद यदि सा लब्धनिद्रासुखा स्यात्
तत्रासीनः स्तनितविमुखो याममात्रं सहेथाः ।
मा भूदस्याः प्रणयिनि मयि स्वप्नलब्धे कथञ्चित्
सद्यः कण्ठच्युतभुजलतान्थि गाढोपगूढम् ॥

* What are the meanings of *piśuna*? Explain the commentator's note, अद्यापि शिरःकपालादिमत्तया कुरुपाण्डवयुद्धसूचकमित्यर्थः ।

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IV.

दण्डः शास्ति प्रजाः सर्वा दण्ड एवाभिरक्षति।
दण्डः सुप्तेषु जागर्ति दण्डं धर्मं विदुर्बुधाः॥
सर्वो दण्डजितो लोको दुर्लभो हि शुचिर्नरः।
दण्डस्य हि भयात्सर्वं जगद्भोगाय कल्पते॥
देवदानवगन्धर्वा रक्षांसि पतगोरगाः।
तेऽपि भोगाय कल्पन्ते दण्डेनैव निपीडिताः॥
दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः।
सर्वलोकप्रकोपश्च भवेद्दण्डस्य विभ्रमात्॥
यत्र श्यामो लोहिताक्षो दण्डश्चरति पापहा।
प्रजास्तत्र न मुह्यन्ति नेता चेत्साधु पश्यति॥

Manu.

BENGALI.

JOHN MARSHMAN, ESQ.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. How is the feminine formed from the masculine; exemplify it in the case of হরিন, ভেড়া, গাধা, হস্তী.
2. How is the locative formed, as in the case of "he was seated on the throne;" "he judged in his mind?"
3. Decline তুমি and মুই in the seven cases in the singular.
4. Write out the days of the week, and the first six months of the Bengali year, beginning with April বৈশাখ.
5. Write in Bengali, "it is necessary for me to go;" "it was necessary for me to go;" "it will be necessary for me to go."
6. Translate these adverbs of place: there; on all four sides; without; before; in the presence of.
7. Translate "upon my saying this, he was angry."
8. How are these sentences to be translated, "he caught her;" "he is reading a book?"
9. How many seer to a maund; how many chittaks to a seer; and what is the word used to denote a quarter of a seer?
10. Translate into Bengali:—

    Come to me to-morrow.
    You tell me one thing; he says another; whom shall I hear?
    There is no one in the house.
    He ordered me to do it three times.
    There was a great fire last night, and three houses were burnt.

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Re-translate into Bengali :—

(*a.*) Narud, the monee, on hearing this kind of reply from Savitri, became exceedingly rejoiced, and having given her his blessing, went to his own place. After that the raja gave his daughter much good counsel. But Savitri would on no account consent to forsake Sutyuban.

(*b.*) Under the impression that the revenue might be augmented by degrees, the lands were let out for five years. But it became apparent in the first year that the zemindars had taken leases for a greater amount than they were able to pay. The revenue consequently fell into arrears.

BENGALI.

JOHN MARSHMAN, ESQ.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

সীতা উচ্চৈঃস্বরে ক্রন্দন করিতে করিতে রাম লক্ষ্মণকে ডাকিতে লাগিলেন মনে মনে কহিলেন হায়, কেন লক্ষ্মণকে পাঠাইলাম, তিনি নিকটে থাকিলে কখন এরূপ দুর্গতি হইত না। অনন্তর, রাম লক্ষ্মন তাঁহার উদ্দেশ পাইতে পারেন এই অভিপ্রায়ে স্থানে স্থানে অঙ্গাভরণ নিক্ষেপ করিতে লাগিলেন.

রাবণ সীতার ক্রন্দনে কর্ণপাত না করিয়া তাঁহাকে একবারে সাগরপারে লঙ্কায় লইয়া গেলেন। তথায় যাইয়া তাঁহাকে নানারূপে বুঝাইতে লাগিলেন এবং তাঁহারে চরণ ধারণ পূর্ব্বক বলিলেন, হে দেবি, তুমি মিছা কেন বিলাপ কর, আমি লঙ্কার ঈশ্বর, তুমি আমার ঈশ্বরী হইয়া আমার অন্তঃপুরে পরম সুখে বাস কর.

II.

রাজা যুধিষ্ঠির এই সংবাদে অত্যন্ত দুঃখিত হইয়া ভীম ও অর্জুন দুই ভ্রাতাকে বলিলেন চিত্ররথ দুর্য্যোধনকে এই প্রকারে লইয়া গেলে আমাদের বংশের কলঙ্ক। অতএব তোমরা উভয়ে যাইয়া তাঁহাকে চিত্ররথের হস্ত হইতে উদ্ধার করিয়া আন। ভীম ও অর্জুন এই আজ্ঞায় ক্রুদ্ধ হইয়া বলিলেন কি, যে দুর্য্যোধন হইতে আমাদের এই দুর্গতি তাহার উদ্ধারার্থ আমাদিগকে যুদ্ধ করিতে আজ্ঞা কর.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

III.

ইংলণ্ডস্থ হুতন ভারতবর্ষীয় সেক্রেটারি লার্ড ক্রান্বোরণ পদস্থ হইলে পর আমরা শুনিলাম, তিনি অভিজাত দলের এক জন অগ্রণী, তাঁহার শিক্ষা ও সংস্কারাদি ঐ দলের সমুচিত। এই শুনিয়া অবধি তিনি লার্ড ডেলহাউসির সম্প্রদায়ভুক্ত কি না, এই সংশয়ে চিত্ত আন্দোলিত হইতেছিল, সম্প্রতি তিনি যে একটী বক্তৃতা করিয়াছেন, তদ্দ্বারা কেবল যে আমাদিগের সংশয় অপনীত হইয়াছে এরূপ নয়, তাঁহার রাজনীতিও বিকশিত হইয়াছে.

IV.

মহাসভার এদেশীয় প্রতিনিধি নিয়োজিত হইলে এতাবন্মাত্র লাভ নয়, আর একটী মহালাভ আছে। ব্রিটিশ জাতির রাজত্বকে ভিন্নদেশীয়ের ও ভিন্ন জাতীয়ের রাজত্ব বলিয়া এদেশীয়ের যে সংস্কার আছে, ক্রমে তাহার হ্রাস হইয়া আসিবে। তখন ক্রমে মমতাভিমান জন্মিবে.

V.

সারজন ও তাঁহাদের সঙ্গী লোকদিগের কয়েদ হইবার সংবাদ সুপ্রীমকোর্টে পঁহুছিবামাত্র, জজেরা অতিশয় ক্রুদ্ধ হইয়া, প্রথমতঃ কোম্পানির উকীলকে, তুমি সংবাদ দিয়াছ তাহাতেই আমাদের লোক সকল কয়েদ হইল, এই বলিয়া জেলখানায় পুরিয়া, চাবি দিয়া রাখিলেন। পরিশেষে, গবর্ণর জেনেরল ও কৌসিলের মেম্বরদিগের নামেও এই বলিয়া সমন করিলেন যে, আপনারা কাশীনাথ বাবুর মোকদ্দমা উপলক্ষে, সুপ্রীমকোর্টের লোকদিগকে রুদ্ধ করিয়া, কোর্টের হুকুম অমান্য করিয়াছেন। কিন্তু হেষ্টিংস সাহেব স্পষ্ট উত্তর দিলেন, আমরা আপন পদের ক্ষমতা অনুসারে যে কর্ম্ম করিয়াছি, তদ্বিষয়ে সুপ্রীমকোর্টের হুকুম মান্য করিব না। এই ব্যাপার ১৭৮০ সালের মার্চ্চ মাসে ঘটে।

এই সময়ে কলিকাতাবাসী সমুদয় ইঙ্গরেজ ও স্বয়ং গবর্ণর জেনেরল বাহাদুর, সুপ্রীমকোর্টের অত্যাচার হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইবার প্রার্থনায়, পার্লিমেণ্টে এক আবেদন পত্র প্রেরণ করিলেন। এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ বিবেচনা হইয়া হুতন আইন জারী হইল। তাহাতে সুপ্রীমকোর্টের জজেরা সমুদয় দেশের উপর কর্ত্তৃত্ব চালাইবার নিমিত্ত যে ঔদ্ধত্য করিতেন, তাহা রহিত হইয়া গেল.

BENGALI.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

JOHN MARSHMAN, ESQ.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

কিছু দিন পরে, ইয়ুরোপ হইতে এই সংবাদ আসিল, অল্প কালের মধ্যে, ফরাসিদিগের সহিত, ইঙ্গরেজদের যুদ্ধ ঘটিবার সম্ভাবনা হইয়াছে। তৎকালে, ফরাসিরা করমণ্ডল উপকূলে অত্যন্ত প্রবল ও পরাক্রান্ত ছিলেন; আর, কলিকাতায় ইঙ্গরেজদিগের যত ইয়ুরোপীয় সৈন্য ছিল, চন্দননগরে ফরাসিদের তদপেক্ষায় দশগুণ অধিক থাকে। এই সমস্ত কারণে, কলিকাতাবাসী ইঙ্গরেজেরা আপনাদের দুর্গসংস্কার করিতে আরম্ভ করিলেন। এইব্যাপার, অনতিবিলম্বে, অল্পবয়স্ক উদ্ধতস্বভাব নবাবের কর্ণগোচর হইল। ইঙ্গরেজদিগের উপর তাঁহার অত্যন্ত দ্বেষ ছিল, এজন্য, তিনি ভয়প্রদর্শনপূর্ব্বক ড্রেক সাহেবকে এই পত্র লিখিলেন, আপনি নূতন দুর্গ নির্ম্মাণ করিতে পাইবেন না, বরং পুরাতন যাহা আছে ভাঙ্গিয়া ফেলিবেন, এবং অবিলম্বে কৃষ্ণদাসকে আমার লোকের হস্তে সমর্পণ করিবেন.

II.

মীর কাসিম, এই হল্লাকাণ্ড সমাপন করিয়া উদয়নালাস্থিত সৈন্য সহিত মিলিত হইলেন। অক্টোবরের আরম্ভে, ইঙ্গরেজেরা নবাবের শিবির আক্রমণ করিয়া তাঁহাকে পরাজয় করিলেন। পরাজয়ের দুই এক দিবস পরে, তিনি মুঙ্গেরে প্রতিগমন করিলেন। কিন্তু ইঙ্গরেজদিগের যে সৈন্য তাঁহার পশ্চাৎ পশ্চাৎ যাইতেছিল, তাহা নিবারণ করা অসাধ্য বোধ করিয়া, সৈন্যসহিত পাটণা পলায়ন করিলেন। যে কয়েক জন ইঙ্গরেজ তাঁহার হস্তে পড়িয়াছিল, তিনি তাঁহাদিগকেও সমভিব্যাহারে লইয়া গেলেন.

III.

সম্প্রতি গবর্ণর জেনরল এদেশীয় রাজাদিগের রাজ্য দিয়া ডাক গমনাগমনের বিষয়ে যে কয়েকটী নিয়ম করিয়াছেন তাহাই অদ্য আমাদিগের এ উত্তেজনা প্রবৃত্তির কারণ। প্রথম, ডাক ও পুলিন্দার পথে কোন উৎপাত না ঘটে রাজগণকে তদর্থ দায়ী হইতে হইবে। দ্বিতীয়, যে স্থলে

FINAL EXAMINATION CANDIDATES OF 1866.

পুলিষের ভাল বন্দোবস্ত না থাকাতে ডাক লুঠ হইবার সম্ভাবনা আছে, সেখানে রাজাদিগকে যথেষ্ট সংখ্যক প্রহরী রাখিতে হইবে। তাঁহারা না রাখেন, ব্রিটিশ গবর্ণমেণ্ট নিজে তাহা রাখিয়া তাঁহাদিগের নিকটে ব্যয় লইবেন.

Translate into Bengali:—

Mr. Vansittart went down quickly to Calcutta to bring the matter before the Council. But Meer Cossim, without waiting for the debates in Council sent orders to his collectors of customs to exact from the English a duty of nine per cent. on all articles. The English did not assent to the payment of it, and placed the Nabob's officers in confinement. The heads of the factories in the interior leaving their posts, proceeded in haste to Calcutta. The proposal made by Mr. Vansittart regarding the duty of nine per cent. was despised and rejected by all the members of Council, except Mr. Hastings. They all said that they would only pay two and a half per cent on salt.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Grammatical and Idiomatic Questions.

1. Translate and explain the grammar and idiom of—

(*a.*) દશ વાગતે — જતી વેલા — હું આવું તયાંસુધી.

(*b.*) કેટલાએક છોકરાએ શરમાઇ જઇને નીચું જોયું.

2. How are dates as to day, month, and year expressed?
3. Give words for—
   (*a.*) Presidency—province—post-office.
   (*b.*) Ocean—gravitation—earthquake.
   (*c.*) Star—sun—planet—eclipse—telescope.
4. State the names of the four cardinal points.
5. Translate and parse as to idiom :—
   (*a.*) "There are many kinds of trees."
   (*b.*) "In five days Joseph recovered."
   (*c.*) "In the regions round India."
   (*d.*) "He conquered them completely."
   (*e.*) "He allowed them to return."

For re-translation into Gujaráti:—

1. On the northern bank of the river Narmadá on a high elevation there is a city called Broch. On this account it is visible some three or four *kos* on all sides. From the opposite bank of the river its appearance is very pleasing, for there is a wall around the city; and upon it bungalows and other houses are located.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

2. Thus the generous boy did, for his own father, and his little brothers; and when the king heard this, he was much surprised; and having called Santáji to him, he said: Your boy is very pious, therefore I shall support him as an adopted son. I have ordered my minister, and he will give him 500 rupees every year. Lakshman and your other boys may learn what trades they please. I shall bear the expense of their instruction; and if they walk in a proper way, I shall make them prosperous.

3. Snow is of two kinds. When there falls much cold on the ground, the water of ponds, &c. congealing, becomes like stone. The people of this country (India), by a mistake, call it snow. Sometimes the rain-clouds send down congealed rain; and that also is called snow. But these two are different, therefore it would be well if they had different names. It will answer the purpose to call the former, according to the Persian, *yakh*, and the latter *baraf*.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

એક ઘણો ગરીબ સંતાજી એવે નામેં મજૂર હતો. તેનેં ન્હાનાં ન્હાનાં ક્ર છોકરાં હતાં. તેમનું પેટ ક્યમ ભરાશે માટે એક દાઢો તેનેં ઘણી ચિંતા થઈ; તેમાં બિજું એવું થયું જે, તે વર્ષમાં અન્ન સારું પાક્યું નહીં માટે આગલા વરસ કરતાં દાણો બમણો મોંઘો થયો. સંતાજી રાત દાહાડો મેહેનત કરે તોપણ છોકરાને જાડો પાતળો રોટલો પેટ ભરીને ખવડાવવાને પુરા પૈસા તેનેં મળે નહીં. એવો તે ઘણા દુ:ખમાં પડ્યો, એક દિવસ તેણે, પોતાના સઘળાં છોકરાંને પાસે બોલાવ્યાં, અને આંખોમાં આંસૂ આણીને કેહેકે, 'અરે મારાં વ્હાલાં છોકરાં, અણ દાણો મોંઘો ઘણો કે; હું આટલી મેહેનત કરું છું તો પણ, તમારાં પેટ ભરાય એટલો દાણો મનેં મળતો નથી; એવી મારી અવસ્થા કે.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

II.

એશીઆની ઊતરમાં દરીઓ છે, તેમાં ઘણી ટાઢને લીધે સદા બરફ રહે છે. તયાં ઘણાં અઠવાડીઆંસુધી સુરજ ઊગતો નથી, તથા રાતો બહુ લાંબી હોય છે. સુરજ ઊગે નહીં તેથી અંધારૂં રહે એવું કોઈને લાગે પણ છેક તેમ નથી, ચંદ્રમાનું અને તારાનું અજવાલું પડે છે તેથી, તથા ગગનમાં એક જાતનું તેજ જગજગે છે તેથી પણ અજવાલુ પડે છે, માટે લોકને અડચણ પડતી નથી. એશીઆના એ ભાગમાં સઈબીરીઆ દેશ છે, તયાંના લોકને શીઆલાની રતમાં અતીશે ટાઢ પડે છે, તયારે ભોંયમાં ભોંયરાં કરીને રહે છે ને તેમાં તાપવાને દેવતા રાખે છે. સઈબીરીઆ તથા એશીઆની ઈશાન ખુણમાં કામશચાટકા કરીને દેશ છે, તયાંના ભાઈડા બાઈડીઓ ઠીગણાં, કદરૂપાં, અને બહુ ગંદાં છે.

III.

એ ભાગમાં શીઆલાની રૂતુમાં અતીરાય ટાઢ પડે છે, માટે લોક ઘરમાંના ઘરમાંજ રહે છે. રસતા બધા બંધ પડી જાય છે, અને બહાર જુએ તો બરફજ બરફ દેખાય છે. જયારે તાપ પડવા માંડે છે તયારે બરફ ઓગઝીને તેના કકડા પહાડની બાજુપરથી છુટા થઈને ધસી પડવા માંડે છે તથા દટાએલા જરણ ઘણા જોરથી વેહેવા લાગે છે. એ બરફના ઢગલા એકદમ એવા તો ધસી પડે છે કે તેથી વખતે ગાલીઓમાં રહેનારા સરવ લોક, ઘર, ઠોર વગેરે દટાઈ જાયછે.

IV.

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આલપસપર ચઢવું હોય તો ઘણો શરમ વેઠવો જોઈએ. મથાક્રાપર ટાઢ એટલી છે કે કંઈ પાકતું નથી. આખેથી ઊજ-ક્રા ઊજક્રા દેખાયા કરે છે. એપરનો બરફ ભર ઊના-ક્રામાં પણ ઓગક્રતો નથી. એ પહાડની તક્રેટીમાં માણસો ઝુંપડીઓ બાંધી રહે છે. તેનાં છાપરાં બહુજ ઢક્રતાં અને ભીતથી બહાર પડતાં ઘણાં રાખે છે, તેથી આજુબાજુ પડેલી જેવું થઈ રહે છે. ઝુંપડીને આસપાસ જરખા જેવું હોય છે, તેપર ચઢવાની સીઢી કરે છે. તેનાં છાપરાંતક્રે મકાઈનાં ડુંડાં ટાંગી રાખે છે. એ તેમના ખાધામાં આવે છે. એ દેશની છોકરીઓ પરાલની બનાવેલી પોહોળી ટો-પીઓ પાલે છે, તથા ખાસી લાલ ચોળીઓ અને ઠુંઠા પાયરા, અને પાયરાની નીચે રંગીત જોજ પેહેરે છે તેથી તે ઘણી સુંદર દેખાય છે. એ દેશનાં લોક બકરાં બહુ પાક્રે છે ને તેનું દુધ ખાધામાં લે છે.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

રેશમના કીડા કોઈ જાણે કે એક્ર કે કીડા જેવા હશે, પણ છેક તેવા નથી. એક પતંગીઉં સુમારે તરણુંસેં ઈંડાં મુકે છે. તે જયારે પુરાં સેવાય છે, તયારે એક એકમાંથી એક એક કીડો નીકક્રે છે, તે શેંતુરનાં પાંદડાં ખુબ ખાઈને જબરો થાય છે. જે મુલકમાં રેશમ થાય છે તયાં શેંતુરના ઝાડોની નીપજ ઘણીજ થાય છે. એ પાંદડાં ખાઈને કીડો જીવે છે એટલુંજ નહીં પણ તે પોતાના શરીરમાંથી એક

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જાતનો પારદરશક સરેશનેવો ચીકણો પદારથ ભેગો કરે છે. એ પદારથ જયારે બહાર નીકળે છે તયારે કઠણ થઈ જાય છે.

II.

તેઓએ સંપ કરીયો કે સરકારી નીશાળનાં આપણા છોકરા મોકલવા નહીં. નાનું ગામ એને લોકોનો આવો સંપ તાં મેહેતાજીને કેટલી હરકત પડે તેનો વીચાર વાંચનારેજ કરી લેવો. પણ ધન પેલા શાણંદના મામલતદારને કે તેણે આવી વાત જાણી કે તુરત તાં જઈ લોકોને સમજાવી કેટલાકને ધમકાવી નીશાળના છોકરા મોકલવા કબુલ કરાવીયું ને નીશાળ ચાલું કરી. બધે ઠેકાણે આવી રીતે મામલતદાર મદદ કરેતો કેટલું સારૂં, કેટલો ફાયદો—અમે સાંભળ્યું છે કે મજકુર મામલતદાર એના તાબાની બધી નીશાળોમાં એજ પરમાણે મદદ કરેછે એ સંતોષ કારી છે.

III.

ગામડાઓમાં અદેખા કે સતરૂ અથવા બારવટીઆ માણસો લોકોનાં દાણા રૂ કે ઘાસ સળગાવી મુકેછે એ ઘણુંક દુખકારકછે આખા વરસની મેહેનત એક ઘડીમાં સાફથઈ જાયછે દુષટ કામથી ભલા માણસોએ હમેશ દુર રહેવું જોઈએ.

વીલાયતમાં જેમ લોકો ઘરનો વીમો ઉતરાવેછે તેમ આપણા દેશમાં ચાલ નથી પણ એ ચાલ જરૂર થવો જોઈએ ને આપણા લોકો વીલાયતની માફક ઘરનો વીમા ઊતરાવે તો ઘણુજ સારૂ.

Translate into Gujarâti:—

1. The King of Prussia arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. His Majesty was received with enthusiastic cheering from the crowds that assembled. The town is brilliantly decorated; and fine weather prevails.

2. If, appropriating to their own use government paper, pens, and other articles, they represent this as government expense, in this there are two kinds of misdemeanor: the one is theft, the other falsehood. So, if any one be toiling at a business, then to form an intimacy with him, and by getting into his secret, and cheating him, to carry on the same trade, and thus to render his labour fruitless,—in this there is a breach of faith.

3. Through the Saracenic conquests, and the influence of the Korán, the Arabic language has been diffused over a very large portion of the habitable world. It extends to the Philippine Islands, which is 2,000 miles eastward from India. It prevails in Turkey, and along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, and throughout a very large portion of the African continent.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Write the Sanskrit letters most frequently used in Tamil, with the Tamil equivalent of each.
2. What are the six heads under which all the principal combinations and changes of Tamil letters are included?
3. What are the (ten) principal parts of the Tamil verb? Give an example of each of these parts, translating it into English.
4. What is the signification of the particle ஓம் when added to the first verbal participle (or gerund), and what is its meaning when added to the second (or subjunctive in ஆல்).
5. Illustrate by examples the modification of sense caused by adding severally the verbs படு, இரு, கொள், விடு, போடு, and வரு, to another verb as auxiliary to it; and translate each example into English.
6. What are the (eleven) defective verbs most frequently used in Tamil?
7. In what respects must the nominative case agree with the verb? Explain the difference between the Tamil rule for this concord and the English rule.
8. When there are several nominative cases, all being of the same person; how must the verb terminate?
   Translate into Tamil:—"The horses, the bullocks, and the men all arrived in the same ship."
9. When several nominatives of different persons govern one verb how is it terminated?

Re-translate into Tamil:—

I have written earnestly begging your honourable presence that, having made the requisite inquiries, you will cause the pension to be paid to me, until I arrive at the age that appears in my pension certificate.

A householder having appropriated a Pariar as a slave, asked him, "What is your name?" He said, "Sir, my name is Perumal," which

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is another name of Vishnu. The householder was a worshipper of Vishnu, and therefore being unwilling to call a Pariar Perumal, asked him, "Will you take another name?" He said, "I may take another name, but it will involve a little expense." The householder replied, "Say how much it will involve." The Pariar said, "When my father was alive he expended thirty-five rupees and ten measures of rice in a festival to four Pariar villages to give me this name. To take this name away and give another would cost twice as much."

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Monday, 22nd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

புதிதாய் வந்த மகா இராயஸ்திரி அசிஸ்டாண்ட் ஜட்ஜி துரை அவார்கள் "ஈளவ — ம் நம்பரில் என் தங்கள் மாரிபத்தில் அப்பீல் ஆன்சர் கொடுக்கவில்லை" என்று பிரஸ்தாபித்தார்கள். "ஆன்சர் தேவையில்லை" என்கிற தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பதினாலே, ஆன்சர் வேண்டியதில்லை என்று டிசம்பர் மீ அவ— அறிவித்துக்கொண்டேன்.

II.

நீர் என் திகில் பட்டு இருக்கிறீர்? பயப்பட வேண்டாம். தலை எழுத்தை எவர்கள் தப்பித்துக் கொண்டார்கள்? முன்னே பிர்ம்ம தேவர் சிரசு ஈஸ்வரருடைய கையினாலே கிள்ளப் பட்டுப் போக இல்லையா? மகா பலிச் சக்கிரவர்த்தி சிரீ மகா விஷ்ணுவினுடைய பாதத்தின் கீழ்ப் பட்டு, பூமியின் கீழே அடங்கிப் போக இல்லையா? சூரியர் சந்திரர்களீ நிமிஷ மாத்திரம் ஆகிலும் நிற்காமல் அலைய இல்லையா? தேவேந்திரர் குருவாசர் கையிலே என்

ன பாடு பட்டார்? அப்படி இருக்கிற போது குறை மனுஷர்கள் எம்மாத்திரம்? சுகம் வந்த போது சந் தோஷப் படுவார்கள். துக்கம் வந்த போது விசா ரப் படுவார்கள். இது நியாயம் அல்ல. சுக துக் கம் இரண்டும் சமமாக அனுபவிக்க வேணும்.

III.

கல்விப் பொருளிலுஞ் செல்வப் பொருளிலுங்கு றைவில்லாதவர்களுக்குறைவிடமாயிருக்கிற பாட லிபுரமென்னுமொரு பட்டணமுண்டு. அந்தப் பட்டண த்திற் சகல சுகுணங்களோடுங்கூடியிருக்கிற சுதரி சனனென்னும் அரசனொருவனிருந்தான். அந்த அரசன் தன் பிள்ளைகள் படியாமல் மூடர்களாயிருக்கின்ற தைக்கண்டு, வெகு விசனத்தோடுமாலோசிக்க த்தொ டங்கினான்; கல்வியுந்தர்மகுணமுமில்லாத பிள்ளைக ளிருந்தாவதென்ன? பால் கொடாதவெருமைகளைக் காப்பாற்றினற் பலனுண்டா? வேத சாஸ்திரமறி ந்தவனையோபிள்ளையிருந்தாலவனலே குடும்பமெல் லாஞ்சுகமடையும். இப்படிக்கில்லாத பிள்ளைகள் கர்ப்பத்திலேயழிந்தாலும், அழியாவிட்டாற் பிறந்த வுடனேயிறந்தாலும் போகிறது நல்லது.

IV.

சேவகரால் ஆசர்ப்படுத்தின — ய — நபர்களி ல், முதல் அரூருக்கு அர்ஜி எழுதின அரசப்பரூபக ரவிசாரணைப்பண்ணதில், மாஜிஜமீனதார்தம்முடை யஜமீனதாரிக்கு இவருக்குப்பட்டங்கட்டி வைத்துப் போனதாகவும், பட்டங்கட்டினபின்பு அவருக்குச்சரீரம் ஸ்வாகிறது போல்விருந்ததினலே, அவருக்கு அதுமு

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ழுதுரு சொஸ்தமானபின்பு, அவர் இந்தக்காரியத்தைக்குறித்து சர்க்காருக்கு த்தெரியப்படுத்தலாமென்றிருந்ததாகவும், அவர் இறந்து போகிறது அவருக்கு நதெரியாமல் இறந்து போயவிட்டதாகவும், அதனல் இதைச் சர்க்காருக்கு அவர் தெரியப்படுத்தவிலலை யெனறும், அவரிருக்கையில் அவரைமிஞ்சித்தாம் அதைச் சர்க்காருக்கு த்தெரியப்படுத்தகூடாதென றிருந்ததாகவும், அவர் இறந்து போகவே அவருக்கு சசெய்யுரு சடங்குகளைச் செய்துபோட்டு, இதை உடனே சர்க்காருக்கு த்தெரியபடுதினேனென்றும், அதற்கு இன்னாரினனர் சாட்சியிருகிறர்களென்றும் வாக்குமூலமெழுதி வைததார்கள்.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.*

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

பணத்திலாசையில்லாதவொருசந்நியாசிகாட்டின்வழியேபோகும்போதுங்கே யொருபணப்புதயலக்கண்டுபயந்தோடினன் — அப்போதெதிராகவொருவேலக்காரனுடனேகூடவந்தவிரண்டுசந்நியாசிகளிவனைப்பார்த்து நீ யேனோடுகிறயென்றார்கள் — அங்கேயாட்கொலலியைப்பார்த்துப் பயந்தோடுகிறேனென்றன் — பிறகவர்கள்பணத்தைக்குறித்தாட்கொல்லியென்று சொல்லுகிறனிவன்முட்டாளென்றுநினைத்துங்கேபோயந்தப்பணத்தையெடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோனார்கள் — இவர்களுடையவேலக்காரனிவர்களைக்கொன்றுபோட்டாலந்தப்பணத்தைத்தானெடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று நினைத்தவர்

களுக்குச் சமைக்கிறசோற்றில் விஷங்கலந்து சமைத்துவைத்தான் — சந்நியாசிகளிருவரும் வேலைக்காரனுருவேஷத்தங்களைப் பங்குகேட்பானென்று நினைத்துக்குளத்திலேகுளிக்கும்போதவனைத்தண்ணீரிலமிழ்த்திக்கொன்றுவிட்டுவந்து. பிறகவன் சமைத்தசோற்றைத்தினறிவர்களுமிறந்தாட்கொல்லியெனகிறவார்த்தையை நிசமாக்கினர்கள்.

மதுரைத்தேசத்திலிருந்து பூர்வத்தில் ராசரிகம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தபாண்டியர்களென்றராசாக்களிலே, கடைசியாகவிருந்தபாண்டியனுடனேயொருதுலுக்கராசன்சண்டைசெய்து, அவனதேசத்தைப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டான். அதினுலவன்நதக்காலத்திலானைகொந்தியென்றபட்டணத்திலிருந்து, சர்வாதிகாரம்பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருந்தராயரென்றவரிடத்திற்குப்போய், அந்நதக்காரியத்தையவருக்கறிவித்து, தாங்களிதுகாரியத்திலெனக்குச்சகாயஞசெய்து, எனனுடைய தேசத்தைவாங்கியெனக்குக்கொடுக்கவேணுமென்றவரைவேண்டிக்கொண்டான். அந்தராயரிந்தப்பாண்டியனுடைய பெரியோர்களுடையபெருமையைநினைத்து, அவனிடத்திலேமிகவுந்தயவுண்டாய, அப்படி யேநாமுமக்கொத்தாசைசெய்வோம, நீர்பயப்படவேண்டாமென்றவனுக்குத்தருந்தவாதரவு சொல்லி, பிறகுதம்முடையசேனைபதிகளாலேநாகப்பநாயகனென்றவனையழைப்பித்து, அவனைப்பார்த்து, நீருமமுடையசேனையுடனேகூடவிந்தப்பாண்டியராசருக்குச்சகாயமாகப்போய், இவருடையதேசத்தையிவர்க்குவாங்கிக்கொடுத்து விட்டுவாருமென்றனுப்பினர்.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

II.

Translate into Tamil:—

1. When some one advised Philip to expel from his dominions a man who had spoken ill of him, Philip replied "I will take care not to do so, for he will then go everywhere and speak ill of me."

2. Do you ask me whether I would help a slave to gain his freedom? I answer, I would help him with heart and hand and voice. I would do for him what I shall wish I had done when, having lost his dusky skin, he shall stand with me before our Master, who will say, "Inasmuch as ye did it to him, slave as he was, ye did it to me."

3. It may be the subject of serious consideration, whether those who are accustomed only to acquire instruction through the medium of amusement may not be brought to reject that which approaches under the aspect of study; whether those who learn history by the cards, may not be led to prefer the means to the end; and whether, were we to teach religion in the way of sport, our pupils might not thereby be gradually induced to make sport of their religion.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Wednesday, 24th June, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

a. How are adjectives of intensity formed from verbs?

b. Specify eight verbs, passive in meaning, but not so in form.

c. Give a full account of the adjunct से, in its various senses, with examples.

d. Construct sentences to exemplify repetition.

e. In what cases is the sign of the genitive idiomatically omitted?

f. Translate 'with respect to,' 'by reason of,' 'perhaps,' 'in truth,' 'according to,' 'in comparison with.'

g. What words and terminations are evolved from the verb करना, or its Sanskrit prototype कृ?

h. What traces does the Hindî retain of an ancient system of inflexion?

II.

For retranslation into Hindî:—

a. There was a certain bard, exceedingly poor and unfortunate. He wandered about to the kings of all the earth, but did not get the profit of a single shell from any of them. Once, on returning home, he found that his daughter had come to be of marriageable age. He was grieving at this, when his wife said: "You have roamed over all countries: tell me what you have gained." He replied: "Riches are not in my destiny."

b. Having received this order, they all prostrated themselves, and then departed. Coming into the city, they sought, and seized, and

proceeded to bind. No one whom they found, whether eating, drinking, standing, sitting, sleeping, watching, going, or returning, did they spare. They encircled them, and brought them to one place, and tortured and slew them all, by burning, and drowning, and dashing to pieces. Assuming the guise of fearful forms, they explored city after city, town after town, street after street, and house after house, and in this wise destroyed the race of Yadu.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Wednesday, June 24th, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

For translation into English:—

a. यह सोभा बन उपवन की निरख हरष प्रभु सब समेत मथुरापुरी में पैठे। वह पुरी कैसी है कि जिसके चहुं ओर तांबे का कोट औ पक्की चुआन चौड़ी खाईं स्फटिक के चार फाटक। तिन में अष्टधाती किवाड़ कंचन खचित लगे हुए। औ नगर में बरन बरन के राते पीले हरे धौले पंचखने सतखने मंदिर ऊंचे ऐसे कि घटा से बातें कर रहे जिनके सोने के कलस कलसियों की जोति बिजली सी चमक रही। ध्वजा पताका फहराय रहीं। जाली झरोखों मोखों से धूप की सुगंध आय रही। द्वार द्वार पर केले के खंभ औ सुबरन कलस सपल्लव भरे धरे हुए। तोरन बंदनवार बंधीं हुईं। घर घर बाजने बाज रहे। औ एक ओर भांति भांति के मनिमय कंचन के मंदिर राजा के न्यारे ही जगमगाय रहे। तिनकी सोभा कुछ बरनी नहीं जाती। ऐसी जो सुंदर सुहावनी मथुरापुरी तिसे श्रीकृष्ण बलदेव ग्वालबालों को साथ लिये देखते चले।

b. मुहम्मद गोरी के कोई लड़का न था। उस ने अपने दासों में से बड़े बुद्धिवानों को सुशिक्षित किया और उनकी बुद्धिवानी के अनुसार उनको अच्छे २ अधिकार दिये। सब में एक नामी कुतुबुद्दीन ईबक था जिस ने पहले ही पहल हिंदुस्थान में मुसलमानी राज्य स्थापन किया। वह मुहम्मद के संग हिंदुस्थान में उस समय आया था जब कि उस ने सिंध नदी के पार उतरकर चढ़ाई की

FINAL EXAMINATION, CANDIDATES OF 1866.

थी जैसा कि हम ने वर्णन किया है और मुहम्मद अपनी राजधानी को फिरा। तब उस ने उसकी वीरता और बुद्धिवानी के पारितोषिक में उसको दिल्ली के निकट की सेना का अधिपति किया। थोड़े ही दिनों पीछे दिल्ली उसके हाथ लगी और उसकी राजधानी हुई। उस ने अपने स्वामी की इच्छा पर हिंदुओं की स्वाधीनता दूर करने के लिये इस भांति परिश्रम किया कि हिंदुओं की सामर्थ मुहम्मद की बीरतापूर्वक चढ़ाइयों की अपेक्षा इसकी दृढ़ और लगातार चढ़ाइयों से अधिक घट गई। यद्यपि वह बड़ा पराक्रमी था और एक जयवंत सेना उसके आधीन थी और अपने बादशाह की दृष्टि से बहुत दूर था फिर भी उसकी आधीनताई में पक्का रहा। परंतु यह बात निस्संदेह है कि वह स्वाधीन होने का अच्छा अवसर ताकता था।

c. तैमूर अत्यंत निर्दई और बड़ा बादशाह मुग़लों के कुलीन कुल में था। उसके कुल ने चिरकाल तक चंगेज़ख़ां की संतान की सेवा की थी। सत्ताईस बरस की अवस्था में वह अपने स्वामी की बहुत सेवा में रहा था जो ख़ुरासान और मावरुलनहर का बादशाह था। इस लिये उस ने अपनी बहिन का बिवाह इस से कर दिया। चार ही बरस के मध्य में उस ने आज्ञा माननी छोड़ दी और अपने साले के मरने के पीछे राज्य का स्वामी हो गया और समरकंद में रहने लगा। वह ऐसे समय में बादशाह हुआ था जब आसपास के राजाओं के नष्ट होने से एक उद्योगी मनुष्य नवीन राज्य स्थापन कर सकता था। तैमूर ऐसा महाउद्योगी पुरुष था कि उस ने बड़ी बड़ी जय करने का बिचार किया और उनको प्राप्त किया। इस से सब शत्रु उसके आधीन हुए और एशिया और यूरप उसके डर से थर्राने लगे। वह मनुष्य कटा करने में पशुओं की भांति प्रसन्न होता था और कभी कभी बड़ी कटा के पीछे आदमी के सिरों का एक ढेर बनाके पशुओं की भांति अपने चित्त को प्रसन्न करता था।

HINDI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.
Thursday, June 25th, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

FINAL EXAMINATION CANDIDATES OF 1866.

I.

For translation into English:

a. जो गरमी दिन को पृथ्वी की पृष्ठ पर पड़ती है उस में की बऊत सी सूर्य के अस्त हो जाने के पीछे रात को वायु में चढ़ती है और इस कारण से पृथ्वी की पृष्ठ वायु की अपेक्षा अधिक ठंढी हो जाती है। ज्यों ही वह यथेष्ट ठंढी होती है त्यों ही गरम वायु में से कुछ अदृश्य भाफ उस पर एक ठौर होती है ठीकी ठीक जैसे ठंढे कांचपात्र पर एकत्र होती है जब उसे अकस्मात किसी गरम कोठरी में ले जाते हैं। पानी की बूंदें जो निर्मल रातों को इस रीति से भूमि पर एकट्ठी होती हैं वे ओस के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं। सूखी ऋतु में जब न तो बादल और न वृष्टि हो सकती है तब ओस मिट्टी में कुछ आर्द्रता करने के काम आती है। बादल की रातों की अपेक्षा निर्मल रातों में वह अधिक पड़ती है क्योंकि तब पृथ्वी की गरमी आकाश की ओर बिना रोक चढ़ती है। ऐसी गणना भई है कि बरसभर में इङ्गलण्ड की भूमि पर इतनी ओस पड़ती है कि जिस ठौर पड़े वहां से यदि कुछ भी स्थानान्तर न हो जाय तो उस देश की सम्पूर्ण पृष्ठ पांच इंच गहिरे पानी से भर जायगी।

b. पानी द्रव होता है। सुराही में से उसे उझिल सकते हैं। जिन छोटे कणों का यह बना रहता है सो ऐसे ढीले होते हैं और उन में आकर्षण सम्बन्ध ऐसा सूक्ष्म रहता है कि वे आपस में अनायास इधर उधर फिसला करते हैं। सघनतुषार को सुराही में से नहीं उड़ेल सकते। वह ठोस होता है और उसके छोटे कणों के पोढ़े सम्बन्ध से उनका एक कठिन ढेर हो जाता है। वे एकट्ठे सिमटे रहते हैं और सुराही में बने रहते हैं वा एक साथ सब के सब उस में से गिर पड़ते हैं। यही कारण है कि जिस से ठोस पदार्थों को टूक टूक करना कठिन होता है और द्रववस्तु अनायास धारारूप बहती हैं वा बूंद बूंद हो जाती हैं। एक अवस्था में कण बऊत पोढ़े एकट्ठे मिले रहते हैं और दूसरी अवस्था में तो वे ऐसा थोड़ा मिले रहते हैं कि थोड़ा सा धक्का वा झटका उनको चीरकर बिलगा सकता है।

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c. देवदत्त किसी धुंयें की नाव के कप्तान को एका एकी बिना अपने कसूर अथवा असावधानी के ऐसा योग आ पड़ा कि जब तक अपनी नाव को रोके हो रोके तब तक रामबान नाम नाव को जिस में बीस अथवा तीस मुसाफ़िर थे अवश्य टक्कर लगती जान पड़ी। और टक्कर बचाने का केवल यही उपाय था कि देवदत्त अपनी नाव का मुहं दूसरी ओर को फेर देता और मुहं फेरने से जोखिम इस बात की थी कि एक और नाव रुद्रशर नाम को जिस में केवल दो ही मुसाफ़िर थे टक्कर लगती परन्तु उसका बच जाना भी सम्भवित था। यहां कदाचित देवदत्त अपनी नाव का मुहं रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर देने के प्रयोजन बिना और रामबान नाव के मुसाफ़िरों को टक्कर लगने की विपत्ति से बचाने के निमित्त शुद्ध भाव से फेर देता तो किसी अपराध का अपराधी न गिना जाता यद्यपि उसके इस काम से जिसको वह जानता था कि इस से रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर लगनी अति सम्भवित है रुद्रशर को टक्कर भी लग जाती कदाचित यह बात निश्चय पाई जाती कि जिस विपत्ति के बचाने के प्रयोजन से उस ने यह काम किया वह ऐसी थी कि रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर दिलाने की जोखिम उठानी क्षमा के योग्य है।

II.

For translation into Hindî :

One can easily believe that the primitive folk who first chanted the old Vaidik melodies were something of an enigma to their unhistorical descendants from whom they stood divided by a hundred and fifty generations. But, for all that, the school of Sâyaṇa had the consciousness of Hindus; and their daily religious life was governed by written and oral traditions derived to them from their remote forefathers, and of which they must have apprehended much of the significance. With our acquaintance with the modes of thought and expression that obtained among other early races, we are, of course, better qualified, in some respects, than the commentators of whom we speak, to unlock the Vaidik riddles. On the other hand, we are constrained to admit, that, in some respects, they possessed advantages which we cannot recall. Very probably, nay, quite certainly, they are often in the wrong. Yet we cannot, with any prudence, venture to guess what the *Rigveda* means, until we have taken counsel with them, and pointed out wherein they went amiss.

TELUGU.

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J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Wednesday, 24th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Give the inflected form and the nominative plural of the following irregular nouns:

   పెరడు — *a yard.*

   గూడు — *a nest.*

   నాగలి — *a plough.*

   మన్ను — *sand.*

   బళ్లు — *the body.*

   రాయి — *a stone.*

   చేను — *a field.*

   కోడలు — *a daughter-in-law.*

2. Give in a tabular form the principal parts of the verbs వినుట — *hear;* చేయుట — *do;* చచ్చుట — *come.*

   i.e., give the infinitives in *a*, in *damu*, in *ēdi:* the aorist participle: the negative in *ka:* the negative relative participle: and the negative verbal noun.

3. Give two short sentences in which the negative in *mi* is used as a noun.

4. Translate the following sentences, and state what you see in them as bearing on idiom.

   పంపేది పంపనిది తెలియదు.

   గుర్రమును పంపనిది తెలుసును.

5. Show how the root in *a*, joined to another verb, is used adverbially in the following words:

   To knock *down.*
   To break *in pieces.*
   To throw *away.*
   He read *to the end.*

6. Translate the following, using the aorist of the verb, and give two examples yourself of this use of the aorist:

   He will come to-morrow.
   It may perhaps be so.
   Can it be so?

7. Give two or three short sentences showing how the impersonal verbs "it seems," "it ought," are rendered in Telugu; and translate the following:

   Is it fit to do so? It is.—It is not.

8. Give an example of each of the following verbs, showing how they are used as auxiliaries.

   నేరుచుట — *to be able.*

   ఓపుట — *to be able — to be possible.*

   కూడుట — *to be fit — to be possible.*

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9. State shortly the effect of reiteration in Telugu, and translate the following in illustration :

Room by room.
He went to every village.
Very little children.
When the different people came.
He came of his own accord.
The property remained as property (that is, it remained safe or undisturbed).

10. Give the following in the Telugu numerals :

125,000 — 6,570 — 8,900¼ — 4,334¾ — 1,260½.

For re-translation into Telugu :—

I. When you are ruling the kingdom, without oppressing the people, inquire who are rich and who are poor, and protect the latter by giving them food and raiment from time to time. Thus you will obtain an extended reputation. But however much you bestow on the rich, no fame will accrue to you.

II. Do the dry lands require constant irrigation? No, sir, they require no other moisture than the falling rains. When does the cultivation of the dry grains commence, and when are the crops generally ripe?

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Wednesday, 24th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

For translation into English :—

I.

యిప్పుడు తమరు శెలవుయి స్తే నేను వెళ్ళి ఆసంగతి తెలుసుకొని వస్తానని చెప్పగామంచిది వెళ్ళి తెలుసుకొనిరమ్మని అతణ్ణి పంపించి అతడెక్కడికిపోతాడో చూతామని గొంగడి కప్పుకొని అతనికి తెలియకుండా అతని వెంబడి రాజున్ను పోయెను.— అంతట అతడు పట్టణము వెలపలికిపోయి అక్కడ నొక స్త్రీతల విరియబోసుకొని వొక దుర్గుడిదిగ్గిర కూర్చుండి లో ధనము చేస్తూపుండగాచూచి నీవు యెవరవు యెందుకు యేడుస్తున్నావని అడుగగా, నేను కుంతిభోజుని రాజ్యలక్ష్మిని యీ రాజు యింకా మూడు దినములలో మృతిపొందుతాడు గనుక, యికనేనెవరివద్దికిపోదును నన్ను యెవరు రక్షింతురని యేడుస్తున్నానని పలికెను — అయితే యీరాజును బతికించేటందుకు

యేమయినా ప్రపాయముకద్దా అని ఆడితియుక్తు అడుగగా నీ కొమారుణ్ణి యీదుర్గకు బలియిస్తే యీరాజు యింకా బహుదినములు బ్రతికిపుంటాడని ఆస్త్రీచెప్పెను — మంచిది నేను యింటికివెళ్లి నాకుమారుణ్ణి పిలుచుకొనివచ్చి అప్రకారమే బలియిస్తానని చెప్పి తనయింటికిపోయి కుమారునితో యీసమాచారము చెప్పగా అతడు తండ్రినిచూచి నీవు యీక్షణమే నన్ను పిలుచుకొనిపోయి ఆదుర్గకు బలియిచ్చి రాజుప్రాణము కాపాడవలసినది ఆయన బ్రతికిపుంటే ఆయనవల్ల బహుమంది జీవింతురని చెప్పెను — అప్పుడతడు తనకుమారుణ్ణి దుర్గుడికి పిలుచుకొనిపోయి ఖడ్గము దూసుకొని అతణ్ణి తల కొట్టబోయెను — అప్పుడాదుర్గ అతనికి ప్రత్యక్షమయి అతనిచెయ్యి పట్టుకొని నీసాహసమునకు నేను మెచ్చినాను నీకుమారుణ్ణి చంపవద్దు నీవు వేడిన వరము లిచ్చెదనని పలుకగా యీపట్టణమునకు రాజయిన కుంతిభోజునికి వచ్చిన అపమృత్యువుతప్పి ఆయన బహుకాలము రాజ్యపరిపాలన చేస్తూ సుఖముగావుండేలాగున వరమియ్యమని అతను దుర్గను వేడుకొనెను — ఆలాగే రాజు సుఖముగావుంటాడని వరమిచ్చి దుర్గ అంతర్ధానమయిపోయెను.

II.

ఇంద్రుడు తనసారథియైన మాతలియనేవాణ్ణి పిలిచి, నీవుశీఘ్రముగా రథము ఆయత్తము చేసుకొని భూలోకమునకు విక్రమార్కునిదగ్గరికి తీసుకొనిపోయి, నేను పిలుచుకొనిరమ్మన్నాన్ని అని మహా వినయముగా చెప్పి, అతణ్ణి యిక్కడికి పిలుచుకొని రమ్మనిచెప్పెను. అప్పుడు సారథి ఆప్రకారముగా భూలోకమునకు వచ్చి, విక్రమార్కుణ్ణి చూచి, అయ్యా దేవేంద్రుడు నిన్ను తనదగ్గరికి పిలుచుకొని రమ్మని చెప్పినాడు అనగా, విక్రమార్కుడు చాలా సంతోషించి, అతనికి సకల బహుమాన

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మలుచేసి, ఆ దేవేంద్రుడి రథముమీద నెక్కి, మాతలి రథము తోలగా, దేవేంద్రసభకు వచ్చెను. అప్పుడు దేవేంద్రుడు ఈ రాజును చూచి, చాలాసంతోషించి లేచి, ప్రత్యుత్థానముచేసి, అర్ధాసనముమీద కూర్చుండ బెట్టుకొని, నీవు బ్రాహ్మోత్త ములవల్ల సకల విద్యలు గ్రహించినావు; మహా బుద్ధిమంతుడవు; రంభ ఊర్వసి యిద్దరు నాట్యమాడుతూ ఉండగా చూచి, వారి యిద్దరిలో తారతమ్యము చెప్పవలెను అని, రంభకున్ను ఊర్వసినిన్ని నాట్యమాడ నియమించగా, వారినాట్యము విక్రమార్కుడు చూచి సంతోషపడి, యింద్రుణ్ణి చూచి, యిద్దరున్ను బాగానేర్చినవారే; అయినప్పటికిన్ని, రంభకంటే ఊర్వసి కొంచెమధికురాలు అని చెప్పెను.

III.

సుమారు నెలరోజుల కిందట వొకరోజు పగలు రెండు ఝాముల వేళ, నాయింటి తలవాకిట్లో నేనున్ను, కొండెబోయిన వెంకటేశమున్ను, కూర్చుండి మాట్లాడుతూ వుంటిమి. అప్పుడు, యేటికనకయ్య, వాడి భార్య, తల్లి, యీ ముగ్గురున్ను యింకా ముగ్గురు మగవాండ్లున్ను జుమలా ఆరుగురున్ను కలిసి, సదరు శేషమ్మయింటికి పోయి, అది ధాని మిద్దిమీద మన్ను పోసుకొంటూ వుండేటప్పుడు, కనకయ్య మిద్దిమీదికి యెక్కి శేషమ్మను పట్టయిచ్చి చెప్పవాకిలితో తొక్కి పట్టి మితిలేని దెబ్బలు కొట్టుతూ వుండగా, నేను, సదరు వెంకటేశం, యిద్దరమున్ను, మా వాకిట్లోనుంచే చూచినాము. మా వాకిటికిన్ని శేషమ్మను కొట్టిన మిద్దికున్నపది బారల యెడమే అయినందున, బాగా కనుపడ్డది. యేమి హేతువుచేత కొట్టినాడో నాకు తెలియదు. కనకయ్యమాత్రము మిద్దియెక్కి శేషమ్మను కొట్టినాడు. కడమ అయిదుగురు శేషమ్మ యింటికి రావడము మాత్రమేగాని, అక్కడ నిలవలేదు. వాకిట్లోనుంచి తిరిగి వెళ్ళినారు.

TELUGU.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Thursday, 25th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

తర్వాత విక్రమార్కుఁడు బలిచక్రవర్తి అంపినమనిషితో కూడా భూలోకమునకువచ్చి, ఆ మనిషికి శెలవిచ్చిపఁపి, తనపట్నము ధోవబట్టి వచ్చుచుండగా, నొక ముసలిబ్రాహ్మణుడు తొంభై యేండ్లవాడు తనకొమారుణ్ణి పిలుచుకొని, విక్రమార్కుని వద్దికి రావలెనని వస్తూ, ధోవలో విక్రమార్కుణ్ణి చూచి, అయ్యా విక్రమార్కుడుండే పట్టణమింకా ఇక్కడికెంతదూరమున్నది? అని, అడుగగా, నేనేవిక్రమార్కుణ్ణి; ఎందుకువచ్చినావు? అని అడిగెను. అయ్యానాకు లేకలేక నొకకొమారుడు గలిగినాడు; వీడేను; నేనవృద్ధానయినాను; వీనికి పెండ్లిచేసి కన్నుల చూడవలెననే అపేక్షచాలాగానున్నది; అయితేమహా దరిద్రుణ్ణి; నానాటికిభోజనమునకు సంపాదించుకోవడ మేవయాస; పెండ్లిచెయ్యడమునకు ఎక్కడానొక ద్రవ్యమయినాధొరకలేదు; పెండ్లిఖర్చుకు సంపాదించుకొంటే పిల్లలనిచుట్టకు అనేకమంది సిద్ధము గానున్నారు; నీవేమైన నీకార్యమునకు కొద్దిగొప్పలసహాయపడగలవా? అనే కమందికి నీవు చాలాగానిచ్చినావని వినివచ్చినాను.

II.

For translation into Telugu :—

I have lived in this town from the days of the Mogul government, and have carried on trade; never before was such oppression seen. Douceurs (dallālē) are practised in every town, and not in this town alone. I am ready to prove all I have written above by many

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merchants and many accounts. Therefore I pray that you (your honor) will consider this petition, and on inquiring personally into it, it will be clear that the officials are troubling merchants like myself, acquiring daily two or three rupees as fees on goods. In the event of your not personally instituting an inquiry into this, certainly I cannot stay in this town.

III.

Of those who are here there is no one who desires my welfare. There is no acquaintance between me and the person who has newly arrived. As there is now an opening to high employ and a path to it, I make the following request. This newly arrived person has read Telugu, and is fond of the Telugu language. One or two persons are coming here who hope to get employ. If I can obtain a recommendation from you, I imagine that the person I have mentioned will not fail to give me the employment I desire. Anything that you may now write regarding me will be most beneficial.

MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Friday, 26th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Decline सासरा m., गाडी f., and पाप n.
2. Decline together the words ती चांगली बायको.
3. Tell the cardinal numbers in Marathi from seventy to a hundred.
4. Decline the pronoun मी.
5. Give the past tense in full of the verb आहे in the indicative.
6. Define and illustrate briefly the three prayogs.
7. Give the 3rd person singular past indicative of the following verbs :

   लागणें and its causal; सांगणें; येणें; जाणें; बसणें; करणें.

8. Give all the participles of the verb कळविणें.
9. Translate into Marathi the following expressions:—
   (*a.*) The grass on the hill is burnt up; the fishes in the lake are all dead; the pain in his belly has stopped.
   (*b.*) By making due preparation the work is rendered easy. It will be known by going thither. I know it from its having been told to me.
   (*c.*) How long is it since you came to Poona?
   How long is it since your sister was married?
   How long is it since he began this work?
   (*d.*) Tell him he should not do so. Had we not come we should not have seen him alive. What does your father mean to make of this wood?

[*If there is time,* (c) *and* (d) *sentences may be also expressed in Roman characters.*]

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To be re-translated into Marathi and written in Balbodh and Mod characters.

A.

An ox was one day grazing in a meadow. Some very little frogs were playing there. One of them was crushed to death under the ox's feet. The other [little] frogs went home and reported this [sad] news to their mother. They said, "Mother, we never saw such a large "animal." Hearing this the [mother] frog puffed out her belly greatly and asked, "Was he as big as this?" They said, "Very much "bigger than that, mother." Again having puffed out her belly a little more she said, "Is it so large?" They said, "Mother, though "you should puff your belly out until it burst, yet you would never "reach to an equality with it." Hearing this she in [her] pride proceeded to puff herself out still more, and died by the bursting of her belly.

B.

Some time after, Akbar pitched his camp in the town of Ajmīr, and made all ready for an engagement with Pratāpsing. At that time for the greater part all the kings and chieftains were on Akbar's side. One or two of them had given their daughters [in marriage] into his family. As they were Rajputs and the [emperor] himself a musalmān, he gave them some territory in consideration of their having given their daughters into his family. Through that greed of [increase to their territory] some of the remaining kings came over to him. Yet Pratāpsing was not at all daunted. He had never had any connection with him, nor had he ever had any connection with those who were connected with him. I will write below a story that the people tell of him, and from it it will be understood, how much Pratāpsing disliked those who had formed affinity with Akbar.

MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Friday, June 26th, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate:

A.

पूर्वी मोठमोठीं युद्धें करावीं लागलीं त्यांत दारूगोळा व शिपायांचे पोषाक ह्यांत अतोनात द्रव्य खर्चावें लागलें. तो दारूगोळा उडून गेला; व ते पोषाक वापरून नाहींसे झाले, आणि कर्ज काढिलें तें माच रयतेच्या शिरावर बसलें, हें वाईट झालें. परंतु आतां कांहीं जरी केलें तरी झालेलो गोष्ट परत येत नाहीं. खर्च व्हावयाचा तो होऊन गेला. इतकें एक बरें आहे. कीं

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युद्धांकरितां काढलेल्या पैक्याच्या व्याजावद्दल सरकारी उत्पन्नाच्या जमेंतून जो पैसा जातो तो सर्वच देशाबाहेर जात नाहीं; तर ज्या कितीएक लोकांनीं सरकारास कर्ज दिलें आहे त्यांच्या घरांत कांहीं येतो. म्हणजे रयतेच्या घरांतून जातो आणि रयतेच्याच घरांत येतो, त्यापचीं देशास ती बूड नव्हे; बाहेर जातो ती मात्र बूड होय. आतां सरकार देणें देणाऱ्या लोकांस आणि व्याजाऐवजीं पेढीवरून वर्षासनें घेणाऱ्या लोकांस हा सूक्ष्म विचार समजत नाहीं.

B.

कोणी एका शाळेंतला मुलगा, पारंग्याचीं वाहिलें कमरेस बांधून; नदींत पोंहावयास शिकत असे; एके दिवशीं त्यास वाटलें. कीं, आपणास पोहतां आलें, आतां ह्या लांकडांचें काय प्रयोजन आहें? ह्मणून त्याने तीं लांकडें कांठीं ठेवून नदींत उडी घातली. तो ओघाचा लोटाने ओंड पाण्यांत गेला; आणि गचकळ्या खाऊं लागला. दैवयोगाने एक वृक्षाची डाहाळी नदींत झोंकावली होती, तेथें तो लोटत लोटत गेला; तेव्हां तीस गच्च धरून बुडतों रे, बुडतों, ह्मणून हाका मारितो आहे, अशासमयीं त्याचा पंतोजी नदीचा कांठीं सहज गेला होता त्याचा कानीं ते करुण शब्द पडले; तो पुढें जाऊन पाहतो तों मुलगा संकटांत दृष्टीस पडला. तेव्हां तीं लांकडें त्याने मुलाकडे फेंकिलीं. त्यांस धरून तो कांठीं आला; त्यासमयीं पंतोजीने त्यास हा उपदेश केला. अरे मुला, अजून पुढें तुला ही संसार महानदी तरून जायाचें आहे; तूं स्वतंत्रपणें वागायास अद्यापि प्रौढ नाहींस; ह्यासाठीं तुजहून वडील आहेत त्यांचीं वचनें नदींत तरायाचा लांकडासारिखीं मानून, त्यांचा तूं आदर कर.

C.

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आपलादुर्गुणलावितीपराला ॥ नेणतीआपुलागुणकांहीं ॥
आंधळ्यासिजनसारेचीआंधळे ॥ आपणासी डोळेदृष्यनाहीं ॥
रोगियासीविषतुल्यहेंमिष्टान्न ॥ तोंडासिकारणचवीनाहीं ॥
तुकाह्मणेशुद्धनाहींजोआपण ॥ तयाचिभुवनअवघेंखोटें ॥

दुष्टाचियेसंगेंदुष्टचिजाहला ॥ विसरूनीगेलाआपणासी ॥
ढेंकणाचेसंगेंहिराजोभंगला ॥ कुसंगेंनाडलासाधुतैसा ॥
वोढाळाचेसंगेंसात्विकनाडलें ॥ क्षणांतनासलेंसमागमें ॥
तुकाम्हणेधरासत्संगहाबरा ॥ चुकेलतोफेराचौऱ्यांशीचा ॥

MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Saturday, June 27th, 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate:

A.

आठव्या हेंरीच्या वेळेस दुसरें काय काय घडलें तें लिहितों. हेंरी सिंहासनावर बसला त्या काळीं याचें वय अठरा वर्षांचें होतें हा अव्यवस्थित असें, आणि यास ख्याली खुशाली आवडे, म्हणून याच्या बापाने जें द्रव्य सावधपणाणें मिळवून ठेविलें होतें, तें हा आपल्या छंदाफंदांत उधळूं लागला. योर्क प्रांतींचा जो धर्माध्यक्ष तो याचा मुख्य प्रधान आणि मंत्री झाला.

B.

एका दिवशीं एका गृहस्थाचा चाबुकस्वार घोडीवर बसला आणि तो तिला वारंवार चाबूक मारूं व लगामाला हिसके देऊं लागला. हें फार क्रूरपण आहें. माझे घोडीला तें आवडलें नाहीं. तो असें करीत गेला म्हणून ती फार रागावली. मग घोडी व स्वार हीं एकमेकांस आपल्या कब्जेत आणण्याचा यत्न करीत असतां, शेवटीं घोडीने स्वाराला आपल्या मानेवरून फेंकून दिल्हें, आणि धांवत धांवत ती आपल्या तबेल्यांत गेली. चाबुक-स्वाराला कांहीं लागलें नाहीं, परंतु तो शिपाई अट्टल बसणार होता, म्हणून तो फार लाजला, आणि आपल्या धन्याला म्हणाला कीं, ती घोडी मोठी हरामी आहे; जो कोणी तिजवर बसेल, त्याला ती धोक्यांत घालील.

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C.

इ॰ सं॰ १६१२ ह्या वर्षी दिल्लीचा बादशाह जहानगीर ह्यानें इंग्लिश कंपनीस सुरत, अहमदाबाद, खंबायत येथें वखारी घालण्यास परवानगी दिली. पुढें दहा वर्षांच्या आंत कोरोमंडल किनाऱ्यावर आणखी कांहीं वखारी घातल्या. इ॰ सं॰ १६४० ह्या वर्षांत मद्रासपत्तन येथील वखारीच्या भोंवतीं तटबंदी व बुरूज करण्याविषयीं तिकडच्या राजाकडून परवानगी मिळाल्यावरून इंग्लिशांनीं तेथें किल्ला बांधिला. त्या किल्ल्यास त्यांनीं फोर्ट्सेंट्जार्ज हें नाम दिलें. त्याच वेळेच्या सुमारास हुगळी येथें वखारी घालण्यास शहाजहान ह्याने परवानगी दिली. दुसरा चार्ल्स नावाचा इंग्लंदचा बादशाह ह्यानें पोर्तुगीज राजाची कन्या आपल्यास बायको केली, तेव्हां त्या राजाकडून ह्या बादशाहास आंदणांत जें मुंबई बेट मिळालें होतें तें बादशाहानें इ॰ सं॰ १६६८ ह्या वर्षी कंपनीस दिलें.

For translation into Marathi:

A.

A certain man, while he was passing along near the king's palace, was robbed by thieves. This fact he went and reported to the king. The king said, 'Why were you not on your guard?' He said [replied], 'Sire, I did not suppose thieves would rob [one] under the eaves of the royal palace.' The king answered, 'How [comes it] you have not heard this proverb, "[Just] under the lamp there is darkness."'

B.

When Humayun had reached Shal, about 130 miles south of Candahar, a horseman, sent by one of his own adherents, galloped up to his tent, sprung from his horse, and, without quitting the bridle, rushed into the tent, and announced that Mirza Askari was close at hand, with a design of making Humayun prisoner. So little was he prepared for this intelligence, that he had only time to place his queen on his own horse, and was obliged to leave her child to the compassion of his uncle. Mirza soon after arrived. He pretended to have come with friendly intentions, treated his infant nephew with affection, and removed the whole party to Candahar [Dec. 14, 1543]. Meanwhile Humayun, accompanied by forty-two followers, escaped to the Garmsir, and thence to Sistān, which was then under the Persian government. He was received with great respect by the governor, and sent on to Herat, to wait the orders of the King of Persia. At the latter city he was joined by several of his partisans from Candahar.

PERSIAN.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 26th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

ملک گفت اي قبره ازين کلمات درگذر که تو مرا بجاي فرزندي بلکه عزيزتر و انسي که مرا با تست با هيچکس از خويشان و متعلقان نيست کسي به نسبت کسان خود بد نينديشد و با مخصوصان در مقام انتقام و مخاصمت نباشد قبره گفت حکما در باب اقربا سخني گفته‌اند و حال هريک بتفصيل باز نموده و برين منوال فرموده که مادر و پدر بمثابهء دوستانند و برادران بمثابهء رفقا و ياران و خال و عم در مرتبهء آشنايان و زن در مقام هم‌صحبتان و دختران در موازنه خصمان و سائر خويشاوندان در مرتبهء بيگانگان اما پسررا براي بقاي ذکر خواهند و با نفس و ذات خويش يکتا شناسند و ديگريرا در حرمت و عزت با او شريک نسازند و من هرگز ترا بجاي پسر نتوانم بود و بر تقديز آنکه مرا بجاي فرزند داري در وقت نزول بلا و هجوم آفت و عنا جانب مرا فرو خواهي گذاشت که هرچند کسي کسيرا دوست دارد و گويد که ترا بر خود ايثار ميکنم و بجان در مقام مضايقه نيستم ع

جان چه چيز است که بهر تو فدا نتوان کرد

ليکن وقتي که فتنه حادث گردد و کار بدان رسد که از سر جان بر بايد خاست بي‌شبهه خودرا از مضيق آن خطر بعرصهء سلامت خواهد کشيد و بهيچ نوع نقد هستيرا نثار ديگري نخواهد کرد ۞

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

Parse and analyze the following words :—

متعلقان - مخصوصان - مخاصمت - رفقا - بیگانگان - نسازند

II.

* شنیدم که مردي براه حجاز * بهر خطوه کردي دو رکعت نماز *
* چنان گرم رو در طریق خداي * که خار مغیلان نکندي زپاي *
* بآخر زوسواس خاطر پریش * بسند آمدش در نظر کار خویش *
* بتلبیس ابلیس در چاه رفت * که نتوان ازین خوبتر راه رفت *
* گرش رحمت حق نه دریافتي * غرورش سر از جاده بر تافتي *
* یکي هاتف از غیب آواز داد * که اي نیک بخت مبارک نهاد *
* میندار کر طاعتي کردهء * که نزلي بد ین حضرت آوردهء *
* باحساني آسوده کردن دلي * به ازالف رکعت بهر منزلي *

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 26th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Persian :

I.

After much delay we moved to a place near the centre of the town, when the camel drivers made a dead halt, and refused to proceed. Upon inquiry, the leaders, with much abuse, let me know that they had received no money, and would not move without their hire. The truth then came out. The Darogha had made the requisition for beasts of burden a pretext for levying a contribution on the inhabitants of the town, and we were told he had already collected more than a hundred rupees for excusing such as had animals, but who did not wish to have them thus employed. Of all this not one farthing had reached the men. So I was forced to pay the money out of my own pocket, and then we moved on without further delay. I mention this occurrence because it illustrates the true character of Persian generosity. When a stranger applies for assistance, he finds his cause espoused with an alacrity which leads him to hope everything ; the great man swears by his eyes, by your head, by his own, that all you require shall be granted ; that he will frank you through his territories ; but here the matter generally rests : he never thinks of enforcing, if indeed he ever thought of giving the necessary orders ; his servants, at all events, make these orders a pretext for extortion. You are ill served, and bitterly cursed, and those forced to serve you are wretchedly, if at all paid.

II.

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I regret much that I did not follow your advice.
He will be obliged to repay the sum which he has borrowed.
How long has this regulation been in force?
I find that I misunderstood what you said to me, when we were travelling to the North-West Provinces.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 30th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

جبل طور هارون جبل مشرف علي قبلي بيت المقدس وانما
سمي طور هارون لان موسي عم بعد قتل عبدة العجل اراد
لمضي الي مناجاة ربه فقال له هارون احملني معك فاني لست
آمن ان يحدث ببني اسرائيل بعدك حدث اخر فتغضب علي
مرة اخري فحمله معه فلما كانا ببعض الطريق اذهما برجلين
يحفران قبراً فوقفا عليهما وقالا لمن تحفران هذا القبر فقالا لاشبه
الناس بهذا الرجل واشارا الي هارون ثم قالا له بحق الهك الا
نزلت وابصرت هل هو واسع فنزع هارون ثيابه ودفعها الي موسي
ونزل ونام فيه فقبضت روحه من ساعته وانضم القبر فانصرف
موسي باكياً حزيناً علي مفارقته ورجع الي بني اسرائيل ومعه ثياب
هارون فاتهمت بنو اسرائيل موسي بقتله فدعا الله تعالي حتي
اراهم تابوته بين الفضاء علي راس ذلك الجبل ثم غاب عنهم
فسمي الجبل طور هارون ۞

II.

قال الاصمعي رأيتُ سعدون المجنون جالساً عند رأس شيخ
سكران يذبّ عنه الذباب فقلتُ له مالي اراك جالساً عند رأس
هذا الشيخ قال انه مجنون فقلت له انت المجنون ام هو قال

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بل هو قلتُ من اين قال لانّي صلّيتُ الظّهر و العصر في جماعة
و هو لم يُصلّ جماعةً و لافُرادي قلتُ و هل في
ذلك قلتَ شيئاً قال نعم

شعر

تركتُ النّبيذَ لاهل النّبيذ * و اصبحتُ اشرب ماءً قَراحا
رأيتُ النّبيذَ يُذلّ العزيزَ * و يُذْوي الوُجوهَ المِلاحَ الصّباحا
فان كان ذاجايز للشبابِ * فما العُذْرُ فيه اذا الشّيبُ لاحا
فقلتُ له صدقتَ و انصرفتُ ۞

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 30th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

To be translated into Arabic:—

I.

He performed the Friday prayers, and returned to the palace, and taking a leathern bag or purse, he filled it with jewels and gold, and the value of the jewels was thirty thousand pieces of silver. He then waited until morning, and went forward, not having informed any one; and he overtook a caravan and saw an inhabitant of the desert, and said to him, O uncle, what distance is between me and Baghdad? He replied, O my son, where art thou, and where is Baghdad? Verily between thee and it is a space of two months' journey. And the youth said to him, O uncle, if thou wilt conduct me to Baghdad I will give thee a hundred pieces of gold and this mare that is beneath me, the value of which is a thousand pieces of gold. Upon this the man replied, God is witness of what we say. But thou shall not lodge this night save with me. So the youth assented, and when daybreak appeared they proceeded quickly by the nearest way, and they ceased not to journey until they arrived at the walls of Baghdad, when the guide said, Praise be to God for safety! O my master, this is Baghdad. The young man then rejoiced exceedingly, and alighted from the mare, and gave her to the man, with the money which he had promised.

II.

I am now going out, I will speak with you on my return.
He is now in great prosperity.
The king and queen were both present.
In the book which you gave me are many excellent precepts.

7. PAPERS SET AT THE PRIZE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Rev. J. E. T. ROGERS.

Wednesday, 10th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I. Discuss the budget of December 1852.
II. Under what circumstances, according to Ricardo, will foreign trade raise the profits of stock?
III. The various effects of short and long bills.
IV. What are the effects of an export duty on gold?
V. Expound the fluctuations in the American exchanges during the early part of the year 1861.
VI. What is the justification of a commercial treaty?
VII. State, in outline, the cause of the 'free trade movement,' and the reform of the tariff.
VIII. What are 'bills in blank,' and how does the negotiation of them affect the foreign exchanges?
IX. What is Mr. Ricardo's criticism of M. Say's theory of 'value' and 'riches'?
X. What kinds of foreign trade, according to Mr. Göschen, are most likely to affect the rate of exchange, and how are the effects in question obviated?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 11th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give a sketch of the rise and history of Odipore and Bhopal.
2. Compare Akber's policy and method of administration with those of the British Government.
3. To what causes do you ascribe the failure of the French to establish an empire in India? Illustrate your answer by facts from the books you have read.
4. Give a sketch of Hyder's transactions with the Mahrattas.
5. Compare the political state of the different parts of India at the death of Akber, the death of Hyder Ali, and the close of the first Sikh war.
6. Trace the gradual growth of our Indian empire between 1786 and 1836, as forced on by circumstances against the will of the Company.
7. Give the history of the removal of the restrictions on the press. Can you trace the influence of public opinion under the Mogul empire?
8. Give a sketch of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Indian career.
9. Give some account of Shaista Khan, Nana Furnavese, Vizier Ali, and Tulasi Bai.
10. Draw a map to illustrate the Pindaree war.

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HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Saturday, 13th June, 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

a. جانا چاهئے اُن فضیلتون مین سے هر ایک کے مقابل ایک صفت رذیل ضد اسکي هي * اور جیسے اجناس فضائل کي چار هین ویسے اجناس رذایل کي بهي پهلي نظر مین چار معلوم هوتي هین * اول جهل مقابل حکمت کے * دوسري نامردي مقابل شجاعت کے * تیسري بدکاري مقابل عفت کے * اور چوتهي ظلم مقابل عدالت کے * اور نظر تحقیق سے جو ظاهر هوتا هي سو یه هي که هر ایک فضیلت کي ایک حد معین هي * جب اس حد سے تجاوز کرے گهٹنے یا بڑهنے سے تب ایک صفت رذیل پیدا هوتي هي * پس فضیلت بیچون بیچ کي حد کا نام هي اور رذیل صفتین اُسکے دو طرف کي مثال هین * جیسے مرکز دائرے کا ایک نقطهٔ معین بیچون بیچ مین هي باوجود اِسکے که محیط سے اس تک جتنے نقطے فرض کئے جاین سب سے وه دور هي اور گردبگرد اُسکے محیط کي هر طرف کے نزدیک نقطے بیشمار هو سکتے هین اسے طرح سے هر ایک فضیلت معین کے مقابل رذیل صفتین بیشمار هین *

b. اگر زید ایک خط مین مهر کي نیچي کوئي اکسپلوسف شي لگاوي اس نسبت سے که وه اوس سي کسي شخص کو ضرر شدید پهنچاي یا اس علم سي که اوس سے کسي شخص کو ضرر شدید پهنچنے کا احتمال هي تو جب تک که زید اوس خط کو اپني هي اختیار مین رکهیگا تب تک وه اوس جرم کا مرتکب نه هوگا جو

اس دفعہ مین بیان کیا گیا هي پر*جب کہ وہ اوس خط کو
ڈاک مین بهیج دیگا تو وہ اوس جرم کا مرتکب هوگا جو اس
دفعہ مین بیان کیا گیا هي * اور اگر اس ذریعہ سي زید کسي شخص
کو حقیقت مین ضرر شدید پہنچاي تو چونکہ وہ ضرر اکسپلوسف شي
کي ذریعہ سي پہنچایا جائگا زید قید کي لائق هوگا ایک میعاد
تک جو چودہ برس تک هو سکتي هي * اور اگر حقیقت مین اوس
سي کسي کو ضرر شدید نہ پہنچے تو زید قید کي لائق هوگا
ایک میعاد تک جو سات برس تک هو سکتي هي *

II.

For translation into Urdû :—

When it is wished to describe any portion of the human race as in the lowest state of debasement, and under the most cruel oppression, in which it is possible for human beings to live, they are compared to slaves. When words are sought by which to stigmatize the most odious despotism, exercised in the most odious manner, and all other comparisons are found inadequate, the despots are said to be like slave-masters, or slave-drivers. What, by a rhetorical licence, the worst oppressors of the human race, by way of stamping on them the most hateful character possible, are said to be, these men, in very truth, are. I do not mean that all of them are hateful, personally, any more than all the inquisitors, or all the buccaneers. But the position which they occupy, and of which they are in arms to vindicate the abstract excellence, is that which the united voice of mankind habitually selects as the type of all hateful qualities.

LAW.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I., M. BERNARD, Esq., and F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Friday, 19th June 1868. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Illustrate from Roman and English Law the importance of studying Law historically, and show how the history bears on the philosophy of Law.
2. What forms of public property do you find in Roman and Modern Law? What things have been deemed public property? What principles of public policy can you suggest as to the reservation, acquisition, or retention of property by the State?
3. In what cases, and on what grounds, does Bentham advocate satisfaction at the public expense to injured persons? Have his views on this subject been generally adopted by legislators?
4. Analyse the varieties of difficulty likely to arise in construing written documents, and give principles for dealing with them.

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5. Explain the grounds in fact upon which every conclusive presumption must rest, and the policy on which the recognition of such presumptions depends.

6. Examine the meaning of a judgment *in rem*, and its effect in evidence. Give an illustrative case showing the distinction in fact and in effect between a judgment *in rem* and a judgment *inter partes*.

7. What is the use of the illustrations given in the Indian Penal Code, and what force have they? It has been objected to the illustrations that if the case given borders upon the verge of the Law, or does not fall clearly within its terms, it either renders the Law doubtful, or the example itself constitutes the Law. Do you consider this a valid objection? Give your reasons, whether you concur in the objection or not.

8. Mention the principal points on which the Indian Succession Act of 1865 does not follow the English Law.

9. What considerations appear to have weighed with the framers of the Hindu Law in the provisions which that Law contains relating to the use and enjoyment by a widow of her husband's property to which she may have succeeded on his death? Are corresponding provisions to be found in the Mohammedan Law?

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Saturday, 20th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

A. *Translate into English:—*

I.

यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समम् ।
तथा सर्वाणि भूतानि बिभ्रतः पार्थिवं व्रतम् ॥
एतैरुपायैरन्यैश्च युक्तो नित्यमतन्द्रितः ।
स्तेनान् राजा निगृह्णीयात्स्वराष्ट्रे पर एव च ॥
परामप्यापदं प्राप्तो ब्राह्मणान्न प्रकोपयेत् ।
ते ह्येनं कुपिता हन्युः सद्यः सबलवाहनम् ॥
यैः कृतः सर्वभक्ष्योऽग्निरपेयश्च महोदधिः ।
क्षयी चाप्यायितः सोमः को न नश्येत्प्रकोप्य तान् ॥
लोकानन्यान् सृजेयुर्ये लोकपालांश्च कोपिताः ।
देवान् कुर्युरदेवांश्च कः क्षिण्वंस्तान् समृधुयात् ॥
यानुपाश्रित्य तिष्ठन्ति लोका देवाश्च सर्वदा ।
ब्रह्म चैव धनं येषां को हिंस्यात्ताञ्जिजीविषुः ॥

Manu.

II.

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कामदेवस्य भार्या रतिर्भर्तारं भस्मीकृतं दृष्ट्वा विलपति ।

अथ सा पुनरेव विक्लवा
वसुधालिङ्गनधूसरस्तनी ।
विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा
समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीम् ॥
उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां
करणं यत्तव कान्तिमत्तया ।
तदिदं गतमीदृशीं दशां
न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः ॥
क्व नु मां त्वदधीनजीवितां
विनिकीर्य क्षणभिन्नसौहृदः ।
नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबन्धनो
जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः ॥

Kumára-sambhava.

III.

तपस्यमानमर्जुनं मुनिरूप इन्द्रोऽभिभाषते ।

त्वया साधु समारब्धं नवे वयसि यत्तपः ।
ह्रियते विषयैः प्रायो वर्षीयानपि मादृशः ॥
श्रेयसीं तव संप्राप्तां गुणसंपदमाकृतिः ।
सुलभां रम्यतां लोके दुर्लभं हि गुणार्जनम् ॥
शरदम्बुधरच्छायागलयौ यौवनश्रियः ।
आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यन्तपरितापिनः ॥
अन्तकः पर्यवस्थाता* जन्मिनः संततापदः ।
इति त्याज्ये भवे भव्यो मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः ॥

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* अन्तको मृत्युः पर्यवस्थाता प्रतिरोद्धा । प्रथमं तावत् जन्मिनो जन्मदुःखमेव दुस्तरं ततो जातस्य जीवनमपि सततं दुःखसंभिन्नतया विषयुक्तान्नप्रायं तदपि मृत्युग्रस्तमिति । सोऽयं काकमांसं शुनोच्छिष्टं स्वल्पं तदपि दुर्लभमिति न्यायादिति भावः ।

Comm.

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चित्तवानसि कल्याणी यत्त्वां मतिरुपस्थिता ।
विरूढ्रः केवलं वेषः संदेहयति मे मनः ॥
युयुत्सुनेव कवचं किमामुक्तमिदं त्वया ।
तपस्विनो हि वसते केवलाजिनवल्कले ॥

Kirátárjuníya.

B. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

When the emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, seven noble youths of Ephesus concealed themselves in a spacious cavern in the side of an adjacent mountain; where they were doomed to perish by the tyrant, who gave orders that the entrance should be firmly secured with a pile of huge stones. They immediately fell into a deep slumber, which was miraculously prolonged, without injuring the powers of life, during a period of two hundred years. At the end of that time, the slaves of Adolius, to whom the inheritance of the mountain had descended, removed the stones, to supply materials for some rustic edifice; the light of the sun darted into the cavern, and the seven sleepers were permitted to awake.

C. 1. Give the Nominative and Accusative, Singular and Plural, of सोमपा (masc.).

2. Give the Third Person Singular of the Aorist Parasmaipada of श्रि and अस् (अस्यति), and of the Causal of वृत्.

3. Give the Third Person in the three numbers of the Present Parasmaipada of the Intensive of हृ and क्रम्.

4. Illustrate by examples the principal uses of the Locative Case in Sanskrit.

5. What cases do the *krit* affixes *tri* and *aka* govern? Give examples.

6. What is the difference between the two kinds of negation, *prasajya-pratishedha* and *paryudása*?

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Gujarati:—

The English colours were hauled down from the ramparts of the Bala Hissar on the 12th October, and the two armies turned their backs on

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Cabul. The old blind king, Zemaun Shah, the brother of Shah Soojah, whose expedition across the Indus and whose negotiations with Tippoo and other native princes had spread consternation throughout India in the days of Lord Wellesley, returned with the army to close a life of vicissitude under the shade of the Company's protection. The family of Shah Soojah, and the remnant of that royal family, took advantage of the opportunity to return to their former retreat on the banks of the Sutlege. The force halted at Jellalabad to enable General Pollock to demolish the fortifications, and then pushed on through the Khyber, which he traversed without molestation by adopting the plan he had pursued when he entered it six months before, of crowning and clearing the heights. General Maclaren and General Nott, who commanded the centre and rear divisions, did not deem it necessary to take the same precaution, and they consequently suffered the disgrace of leaving a considerable portion of their baggage in the hands of the hereditary freebooters of the pass. At Peshawur the officers were entertained with splendid hospitality by General Avitabile. The march of the army through the Punjab, owing partly to the friendly disposition of the ruler Shere Sing, and partly to the assemblage of a large force at Ferozepore, was not interrupted by any adverse feeling.

Translate into English :—

I.

ભુલયો મન ભમરા તું ક્યાં ભમયો, ભમ્યો દીવસને રાત;
માયાનો બાંધેલ પરાણીઓ, સમજયો નહીં શુધ વાત. ભુલયો૦
કુભ કાચો કાયા જાવરી, જોઈને કરોને જતન;
વણસતાં વાર લાગે નહીં, રાખો રૂડું રતન ભુલયો૦
કેનાં છોરૂ કેનાં છાવરૂ, કેનાં માય ને બાપ;
અંત કાઝે જાવું એકલાં, સાથે પુનય ને પાપ. ભુલયો૦
જે ઘેર નોબત વાંજતી, રૂડા છતરીશ રાગ;
ખંડેર થઈ તે ખાલી પડયાં, કાઝા ઊડે છે કાગ. ભુલયો૦
જીવની આશા ડુંગર જેવડી, મરણ પગલાંને હેઠ;
મોટા મોટા મરી ચાલીયા, લાખો લખપતી શેઠ. ભુલયો૦
ઊલટી નદી પુર ઊતરી, જાવું પેલે રે પાર;
આગઝ નીર નહીં મઝે, જોઈએ તે લેજે હાર. ભુલયો૦
સતકરમ સદ વસતુ વોહોરજો, ઈશવર સમરણ સાથ;
કબીર જુહારી ને નીસસચા, લેખું સાહેબને હાથ, ભુલયો૦

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II.

સરકાર, રાજા, અથવા ખાનગી ગરહસથ કોઇ મણુસને કાંઇ કામપર નોકર રાખે અથવા કાંઇ કામ સોંપે તે કરવામાં તે માણુસ કાંઇ લાલચ લે તેને લાંચ અથવા રૂશવત કહે છે. લાંચ લેવી એ મોટા ગુનો છે. આ દેશમાં ઘણાક દુરાચરણી સરકારી નોકરો તથા વેપારીના મુનીમો તથા વાણોતરો એ દુષક કરમ કરે છે. એટલુંજ નહીં, પણ તેઓ પોતાના દેશને લાજ લગાડે છે. લાંચ લેવી એ ચોરી કરવાના જેવુંજ ખોટું કામ છે. એવા હરામના પઈસા મેલવવાકરતાં ગરીબ રહેવું તે સારૂં. એથી ઘણો અનયાય ને વીશવાસઘાત થાય છે. જે અનેક ગેરફાયદા લાંચ લીધાથી થાય છે તેમાંના થોડાએક આપણે વીચારી જોઇએ. જે માણસ વેપાર કરે છે તેનાથી બધું કામ જાતે થઈ શકતું નથી મોટે મુનીમ તથા ગુમાશતી રાખે છે, તથા દેશાવરમાં માલ ખરીદ કરવાને તથા વેચવા વેગેરે દકાનનું કામ કરવાને વાણોતરને કે મુનીમને મોકલે છે, પોતાનાં નાણાં તથા માલ તેમને સોંપે છે, ને તેમના પરમાણીકપણા પર ભરોંસો રાખે છે.

III.

જે નદી નાકાં બારેમાસ કે વરસનો ઘણો ભાગ વહે છે, તે એ કામમાં આવે છે. પાણીનું બક્ક પવનના જેટલું જોસાબરેલું નથી. પણ તે જોઇએ તેટલું છે અને વીશ્વનીત છે. પાણીને વહેતું અટકાવવાને વચમાં કરાડા બાંધે છે. એ કરાડા પાણીની સપાટીથી ઊંચા હોય છે. એ કરા

ડાના ઊંચા ભાગમાંથી એક ધોધ પડે તેવો નક્ક ભુકે છે. ધોધ આગક્ક એક પઈડું હોય છે તે એ ધોધના જોરથી ફરે છે. એ પઈડું ફરે છે તેથી તેની જોડે એક ધરી હોય છે તે ફરે છે; ધરી ફરે છે તયારે તેને લગતાં ચક્કરો હોય છે તે ફરે છે, ને તેથી ઘંટી ફરે છે.

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Candidates were told that higher marks would be given to those who translated the passage of poetry.

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Tamil:—

I.

How far distant is your house from the cutchery?—About two miles and a half. Do you not find it fatiguing to walk so far four times a day?—When the weather is very warm I feel a little tired; but when it is moderately cool I rather enjoy it; besides which, when it is too warm and when there is much rain, I come and go in my bullock-carriage. How is it that you trouble yourself with the duties of an office whilst you are so rich that you do not require the salary?—I like to be useful; and when I am doing anything that the Government thinks it worth while to pay me for, I feel useful.

II.

Horsekeeper! put the saddle on the horse.—Very well, Sir. Butler! has anyone called whilst I have been out?—Yes, Sir; a gentleman called and left his card. Bring the card to me. I see that it was Mr. Newcome; where does he live?—I have heard, Sir, that he lives in the house on the river side, near the travellers' bungalow. I am going out again, and shall be home by 7 o'clock; so tell the cook to have the dinner ready by that hour, and tell the gardener to bring in some of the finest fruit that he can find in the garden. The weather is so warm, Sir, that you had better send for a palanquin and bearers, for it is not safe to ride. How much ought I to pay them?—Their hire, Sir, is fixed at a fanam a katham for each man; and if you discharge them at a distance from home you must pay them half hire for returning with the empty palanquin.

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III.

A man of polite imagination is let into a great many pleasures that the vulgar are not capable of receiving. He can converse with a picture and find an agreeable companion in a statue. He meets with a secret refreshment in a description, and often feels a greater satisfaction in the prospect of fields and meadows than another does in the possession of them. It gives him a kind of property in everything he sees, and makes the most rude uncultivated parts of nature administer to his pleasures.

Translate into English :—

தந்தையானவனிருந்தபோதேனுமிறந்தபோ
தேனும்பண்ணப்படுகிறதாய்பாகததில் — நபுஞ்சகன்
— குட்டரோகி — பயித்தியம்பிடித்தவன் — மூடன்
— பிறவிக்குருடன் — பிறவிச்செவிடன் — ஊமை —
பதிதன் — ஆந்தப்பதிதனுடையமைந்தன் — துறவி —
துறவுநிலைகெட்டவன் — நைஷ்டிகப்பிரமசாரி — வா
னப்பிரஸ்தனிவர்கள் முதலானவர்கள — சமணனை
வன் — பாசுபதனைவன் — இவர்கள் முதலானவர்கள்
— நோயினுறசுவைப்புன்ன கெட்டநர்க்குமுதலான விந்தி
ரியழுடை யவர்கள — தந்தையைப்பகைத்தவன் —
பெரும்பிழை செயததனுற் சுற்றத்தாராலேபுறம்புபண்
ணப்பட்டவன — தீராப்பிணியினன் — வருணமுறையுஞ
சனமுறை யுங்கடந்தவளாகிமணஞ செயப்பட்டவ
ளுடை யமைந்தன் — சமான சோத்திரத் தாகூர்க்கலி
யாணஞ்செயதவனுக்கவ்விடத்திற்பிறந்தவன — கலி
யாணஞ் செயதவனுக்குப் பேற்றபிள்ளையுடையவளி
டத்திலவளுடையமைத்துணலேபிறந்தவன் — இவர்க
ளெல்லாருந்தாயபாகத்திற்குரியாலல்லாதவர்கள்.

BENGALI.

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J. C. MARSHMAN, ESQ.

Tuesday, 23rd June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Bengali:—

Runjeet Sing had for many years been hoarding treasure, and it was chiefly deposited in the fort of Goondguhr, which was built by him and always kept in excellent repair. Captain Murray estimates the value of the property accumulated by Runjeet Sing, in cash, jewels, horses, and elephants, to be not less than 10 crores of rupees. His military force is set down at 82,014, horse and foot. This accumulation of treasure and of force has been produced entirely by the exertions of the Maharaja, who has, in fact, exhibited the same talent which made Peter the Great illustrious.

At the invitation of Columbus, the cacique (native chief) accompanied him to the ships that same evening. He had wondered at the power of the white men when they first visited his shores in two small vessels; his wonder was increased at beholding a whole fleet in the harbour. Columbus took the cacique through the ship. He was struck with everything he saw. He considered these objects as wonders brought from heaven, which he believed to be the home of the white man.

Translate into English:—

গোলোক বৈকুণ্ঠ পুরী সভাকার পর
লক্ষ্মীর সহিত তথা আছেন গদাধর।
অদ্ভুত গাছ আছে দেখিতে সুচারু
যাহা চাই তাহা পাই নাম কল্পতরু।
নাহি দিবা নাহি নিশি চন্দ্র সূর্য্যের প্রকাশ
তার তলে আছে দিব্য বিচিত্র আওয়াস।
নেতপাট সিংহাসন উপরেতে তুলি
বীরাসনে বসিয়াছেন ঠাকুর শ্রীহরি।
মনে২ প্রভুর হইল উল্লাস
এক অংশ চারি অংশ হইব প্রকাশ।
শ্রীরাম লক্ষ্মণ হৈল ভরত শত্রুঘ্ন
এক অংশ চারি অংশ হৈল নারায়ণ।
লক্ষ্মীস্বরূপি সীতা দেবী বসিয়াছেন বামে
স্বোনার ছত্র ধরিয়াছে ঠাকুর লক্ষ্মণে॥

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HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Thursday, 25th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

For translation into English :— I.

a. सारे पदार्थों के कणों में एक ऐसी सूक्ष्म वस्तु होती है कि जो न तो देख पड़ती है न कुलाई देती है और उस में कुछ गुरुत्व नहीं होता पर तो भी जो फल उस से उत्पन्न होते हैं उन से वह अपना होना प्रकाश करती है। कोई कोई लोग अनुमान करते हैं कि यह अनोखी वस्तु बज़ुत हलकी और विरल द्रवद्रव्य है और कोई कोई ऐसा मानते हैं कि यह कोई वस्तु नहीं है और जो फल उसके कहे जाते हैं सो केवल उन पदार्थों की दशा का फिर जाना है जो उन फलों को प्रकाश करते हैं। सीधी बात तो यह है कि इस फलोत्पादक के ठीक स्वभाव के विषय में कोई कुछ नहीं जानता। किन्तु जिन वस्तुओं के विषय में लोग कुछ नहीं जानते बज़ुधा उनके नाम रख लेते हैं। इसी लिये कई एक फल जो वे देख सकते हैं उन फलों के इस अविदित-कारण का शास्त्रीय नाम उन ने चिणमणिशक्ति धरा है।

b. शीघ्र चलती ज़ुई वाष्पनौका की छत पर जैसा ज्ञान होता है बज़ुधा तैसा ही भुंइडोल केवल भूमि के किञ्चित कम्प समान जान पड़ता है। ये भूकम्प कभी कभी क्षण ही भर होकर फिर थंभ जाते हैं। कभी तो ये रह रहकर होते हैं और कई दिन बने रहते हैं। कभी कभी ये ऐसे प्रबल होते हैं कि हलकी वस्तु जो सभय स्थान में धरी हों उनको उलट देते हैं वा बुरी बनी ज़ुई भीतों को चिटका देते हैं और उनकी हानि करते हैं। परन्तु इसके ऊपर ये बज़ुत करके और कोई हानि नहीं करते। ये सचमुच थरथरी हैं जो दूर किसी स्थान में जहां भाफ पृथ्वी में किसी दरार से फूटकर निकलती है तहां से पृथ्वी के भीतर होकर फैलती हैं। ज़म्बोल्ड्ट् नामक जर्मन् ज्ञानी जिस ने भूकम्प से जो कुछ सम्बन्ध रखता है तिस में बड़ा चित्त लगाया उसका यह अनुमान है कि पृथ्वी की पृष्ठ कहीं न कहीं सदा कम्पा करती है मानों जो तप्त भाफ भीतर बन्द है तिसके फैलाव और उपरी कड़ी खोल के बन्धन के बीच के परस्पर निरन्तर झगड़े के कारण से वह नित्य कम्पकम्पी की अवस्था में रहती है।

II.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

For translation into Hindî :—

There is hardly any part of the present constitution of society more essentially vicious, and more morally injurious to both parties, than the relation between masters and servants. To make this a really human and a moral relation is one of the principal desiderata in social improvement. The feeling of the vulgar of all classes, that domestic service has anything in it peculiarly mean, is a feeling than which there is nothing meaner. In the feudal ages, youthful nobles of the highest rank thought themselves honoured by officiating, in what is now called a menial capacity, about the persons of superiors of both sexes, for whom they felt respect; and there are many families who can in no other way so usefully serve humanity as by ministering to the bodily wants of other families, called to functions which require the devotion of all their thoughts.

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Saturday, 27th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate :

I.

بجميع زمينداران و تعلقداران حضوري و ديگر مالكان زمين و تعلقداران مفصلي ومستاجران مالگذار صدر و كسانيكه از آنها اجاره گرفته باشند و گماشتگان و كارپردازان و نوكران و متوسلان و رعاياي هر واحد آنها امتناع است كه در هيچ يكمقدمه از مقدمات متعلقهء عدالت ديواني ضلع و عدالت دايرو ساير و علاقهء مجسترت اعني صاحب فوجداري بوجه من الوجوه مداخلت نمايند در صورت ظهور تخلف اينمعني از احدي صاحب عدالتي كه پيش اوشان نالش اينمعني برسد بقدريك مناسب دانند جريمانه در سركار خواهند گرفت و وجه خساره مرعي هم خواهند دهانيد ۞

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

II.

هر جا که بسبب وقوع آفت سماوي تخفيف جمع براي ميعادي واجب متصور شودوجه تخفيف مزبور از روي رسد باز در سرکار گرفته خواهد شد اما ميعاد رسد مذکور زياده از سه سال امتداد نخواهد کشيد الا در تعلقات خارجيه و ديگر اينقسم محالات خورديه اگر صاحبان بورد مناسب دانند امتداد ميعاد رسد زياده بر سه سال جايز خواهر شد ۞

III.

بردن برادران يوسف را از پيش پدر و درچاه افگندن

فغان زين چرخ دولابي که هر روز بچاهي افگند ماهي دل افروز
غزالي در رياض جان چرنده نهد در پنجهء گرگ درنده ۞
چو يوسف را بدان گرگان سپردند فلک گفته که گرگان بره بردند
بچشمان پدر تا مي نمودند زبکديگر بمهرش مي ربودند
گهي آن برسر و دوشش گرفتي گه اين تنگ اندر اغوشش گرفتي
چوپا بر دامن صحرا نهادند برو دست جفاکاري کشادند
زدوش مرحمت بارش فگندند ميان خارهء و خارش فگندند
برهنه پا قدم بر خار مي زد بگل از خار و خس مسمار مي زد
نکنده کفش ره بر خاره مي کرد کف سيمين زخاره پاره مي کرد
کف پاي که ميبودش زگل تنگ زخون در خار و خارا گشت گلرنگ
چوما ندي پس ازان ده سخت پنجه طنانچه کرديش رخسار رنجه
به تيغ قطع بادان دست کوتاه که سر پنجه زند با پنجهء ماه
چورفتي پيش کردي زخم سيلي قفايش چون رخ بدخواه نيلي ۞

MARATHI.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

Rev J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Saturday, 27th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Marathi:—

A.

The forms of official intercourse between European agents and natives of rank were, before we obtained paramount power, a matter of more moment, and one on which we could less relax than at present; because our motives were at that period more liable to be mistaken. Though it is essential in our intercourse with nations, who are attached to ceremonies and give value to them, that we should understand such perfectly, and claim from all what is due to our station, so as not to sink the rank of the European superior in the estimation of those subject to his control; yet it is now the duty of the former to be much more attentive to the respect which he gives than to that which he receives—particularly in his intercourse with men of high rank. The princes and chiefs of India may, in different degrees, be said to be all dependent on the British Government: many have little more than the name of that power they before enjoyed; but they seem, as they lose the substance, to cling to the forms of station. The pride of reason may smile at such a feeling; but it exists; and it would be alike contrary to the principles of humanity and policy to deny it gratification.

B.

Aurangzib was seated on the throne of India; but his position could not be considered secure while his brothers Dārā and Sujā, lived and were at the head of powerful armies. The former, from his brilliant qualities, and his designation to the empire by Shah Jahān, inspired the greatest apprehension; and against him the first efforts of the new sovereign were directed. Having withdrawn into Lahore, Dārā had collected an army more numerous than that of his adversary, but composed chiefly of new levies whom he was afraid to bring into the field against his brother's veteran forces. He therefore retreated beyond the Indus; but retreat in these circumstances and with such troops was not less disastrous than actual defeat. His force gradually melted away, and he arrived at Tatta with only a small band of faithful adherents.

Translate into English,—

चितनासीनलगेवेळ ॥ सर्वकाळकरावें ॥
सदावाचेभगवान ॥ तेंवदनमंगळ ॥
पढिजेसर्वोत्तमींभाव ॥ येरवावपसारा ॥
ऐसेंउपदेशीतुका ॥ अवघ्यालोकांसर्वदा ॥

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

जरीझालाभाग्यवंत ॥ तरिकाभेटेभगवंत ॥
उंचवाढलायेरंड ॥ तरिकाहोइलइक्षुदंड ॥
जरीगर्दभवेगेंधांवे ॥ तरिकाअश्वमोलपावे ॥
तुकाम्हणेतोचिथोर ॥ ज्याचेमखींपरमेश्वर ॥

ज्याचासखादेव ॥ त्यावरिकृपाकरीविश्व ॥
ऐसाअसोनीअनुभव ॥ कासावीसहोतोजीव ॥
करतांदेवाचेंचिंतन ॥ त्यासिबाधूंनशकेविघ्न ॥
तुकाम्हणेदासावरी ॥ देवसदाप्रीतीकरी ॥

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Thursday, 25th June 1868. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate into Telugu:—

1.

Pray write and tell us how you are. I have been going from village to village since I left you. Last Saturday a storm with rain commenced. In the evening it increased; the sea rose and passed some distance beyond the village. Many small villages were covered with the water, and the men and cattle in them perished without one escaping. The flood reached a large up-stair house in which about two hundred persons had taken refuge. These all escaped. In another up-stair house there were several persons. These all perished from the walls of the house falling. The whole town is gone. The loss in men and cattle has been very great. The crops are much injured and scarcely anything is to be got in the village.

2.

(*a*).

Where shall I put these papers?

Have them copied, and place them carefully in the box. Having done this, go home, and, when you come to-morrow, bring the book which I gave you ten days ago.

(*b*.)

What shall I do? For two or three days I have had no leisure. I have not had leisure for a moment even.

I think I can assist you. I will write to the merchant to send the things either to-morrow or next day. On their arrival you can give further orders as you please.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

That will do; but if the things do not arrive you must go yourself and bring them.

(*c.*)

"I wish to ask your advice as to what is best to be done. Give me your opinion.

It seems to me that we should go there as early as possible. The rains have set in. The people (ryots) have been put to great trouble and expense, but they wish to carry on the cultivation fully.

Translate into English :—

ఇంతేకాకుండా, ఆ సమయములో మమ్మునన్నును, మా కామారుణ్ణిన్ని, మోస పుచ్చుటమునకు యేమి అసందర్భము తగిలినదోగాని, మాకు ప్రాణహానిమాత్రము లేకుండా తప్పిపో యినది. మా జనానా భవంతి చుట్టును, లోపలానును, గార్డ్యా యిలాకా పహారాలు వుటూ వుండగా, అతని యెరుక లేనిది యింత దురాగతపుపని యెవరున్ను చేయలేరు. పైగా, గారిడ్యా చేతికింది నౌకర్లు యీ కోటకు మూడు వైపుల పహారాలు యిస్తూ వుండగా, ఆయన హెచ్చరిక లేకుండా, మరి వొకరు యీ పని చేసినట్లతే, అప్పుడే అడ్డగించి, మా కు తెలియచేతురు. లేదా, మరునాకు వుదయాన సోమ్ము పో యినదని, హెడ్డాపు పోలైసు వచ్చి విచారిసూ వుంటే, అప్పుడైనా పహారాలు యిచ్చేవారు వారితో చెప్పుదురు. కాబట్టి, యే హేతువుల చేత విచారించినా, గారిడ్యా మొద లయిన వారి యెరుక లేకుండా, యీపని జరగనేరదని తో స్తున్నది.

8.—STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1867.

TABLE OF MARKS.

NOTE.—The following extract from the Tenth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners refers to a change in the mode of assigning marks:—"It has already "been mentioned as one of the ruling principles of these examinations that no can- "didate should be allowed any credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a "mere smatterer. Hitherto we have thought it enough, in conformity with this "principle, to strike out all marks which indicated less than a competent knowledge "of the subject selected; leaving those whose knowledge exceeded, by ever so "little, the minimum of competence, to count all the marks assigned to them. We "are of opinion, however, that superficial study may be more effectually discouraged "by allowing no credit for slight knowledge even to those candidates who suc- "ceed in passing beyond it. We propose, therefore, that from the marks of all can- "didates alike a number answering to this slight knowledge shall be deducted, "but that it shall be possible, nevertheless, for any candidate who may show "remarkable proficiency in any subject to obtain the full number of marks allotted "to that subject. One exception we have thought it right to make to this rule of "deduction, *i.e.*, in the case of Mathematics."

On this occasion, as on the last, a deduction of 125 has been made.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.—TABLE of MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	NAME.	Age on March 1st, 1867.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
			LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
			England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
			Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
			Maximum Number of Marks.													
			500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
1	Sinkinson; Edward James	17	245	265	195	75	147	—	—	—	963	—	—	—	—	1,890
2	Baker; Francis	19	325	170	65	332	326	—	—	—	308	—	173	—	—	1,699
3	Loyd; Archie Kirkman	20	305	230	130	177	225	106	—	—	—	203	309	—	—	1,685
4	Bird; Charles Pavin	19	255	190	85	160	256	—	—	—	—	210	258	153	—	1,567
5	Daukes; Frederic Clendon	18	105	95	190	232	236	—	—	—	438	—	257	—	—	1,553
6	Davy; John	20	325	285	192	139	110	108	—	—	—	108	250	—	—	1,517
7	Bligh; Charles Francis	20	295	220	210	192	190	76	223	—	—	—	72	—	—	1,478
8	Gladstone; Cecil Ernest	19	225	125	117	0	142	30	—	—	556	—	261	—	—	1,456
	Udny; Richard	19	110	70	0	144	180	—	—	—	850	102	—	—	—	1,456
10	Campbell; James Macnabb	20	305	105	140	146	282	78	—	—	77	0	311	—	—	1,444
11	Goodridge; John Perch	20	215	115	145	—	—	—	—	—	463	230	273	—	—	1,441
12	Chalmers; Mackenzie Dalzell Edwin Stewart	20	155	115	150	316	320	63	—	—	—	—	309	—	—	1,428
13	Pollen; Frederick	20	325	235	172	303	330	42	—	—	9	0	—	—	—	1,416
14	Troward; Thomas	19	205	300	190	—	187	88	161	36	—	—	246	—	—	1,413
15	Denniston; James Lawson	20	345	25	205	224	184	79	—	—	104	—	226	—	—	1,392
	Logan; Robert	19	185	190	200	173	214	—	—	—	430	0	—	—	—	1,392
17	Broadley; Alexander Meyrick	19	355	250	200	—	—	118	—	153	—	0	271	—	—	1,377
18	Dey; George Goodair	18	85	230	25	420	325	36	103	—	92	—	—	46	—	1,361
19	Samuells; Charles Archibald	20	275	120	245	234	260	4	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	1,349
20	Lee-Warner; William	20	150	130	275	317	407	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,326
21	Fulton; Edmund McGildowny Hope	18	95	245	152	208	264	67	—	—	74	208	—	—	—	1,313
22	Murphy; James Edward	20	55	90	145	227	217	—	—	—	295	—	276	—	—	1,305
23	Campbell; Alexander William Dennistown	18	255	0	65	426	406	13	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	1,280
24	Aston; Henry Faure	20	225	290	260	0	9	—	—	—	88	61	337	—	—	1,270
25	Pratt; James	20	75	15	55	—	122	—	—	—	784	0	214	—	—	1,265

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not excee 125.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on March 1st, 1867.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
			LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
			England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
			Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
26	Barrow; Frank Hunter	19	235	255	162	132	282	41	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	1,259
27	Murray; Thomas James	20	225	260	185	279	264	0	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	1,245
28	Kelleher; James	20	0	250	180	—	0	—	—	—	646	72	—	125	—	1,223
29	Greaves; Richard Herbert	20	355	155	108	—	64	108	110	97	—	0	219	—	—	1,211
30	Cooke; Henry Giraud	18	125	120	145	—	—	104	—	—	478	—	233	—	—	1,205
31	Damant; Guybon Henry	20	205	115	145	293	333	19	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	1,194
32	Posford; Joseph	20	155	275	203	—	114	65	27	18	147	—	195	—	—	1,189
33	Mackenzie; Gordon Thomson	19	225	155	205	28	150	31	—	—	135	—	200	—	—	1,188
34	Badcock; Francis William	20	225	185	65	103	196	75	57	34	—	—	236	—	—	1,176
35	Willock; William Alexander	19	0	115	60	—	—	—	—	—	766	234	—	—	—	1,175
36	Cooke; Henry Reade	18	225	75	100	—	167	61	92	—	444	—	—	—	—	1,164
37	Charles; Fendall Lowis	18	335	50	97	184	201	26	0	—	260	0	—	—	—	1,153
37	Whitworth; George Clifford	20	220	70	100	0	119	0	—	—	319	—	265	—	—	1,153
39	Winterbotham; Henry Martin	20	325	155	245	88	195	10	45	—	77	—	—	—	—	1,140
40	Macpherson; Charles Gordon Welland	20	0	230	110	—	207	—	—	—	390	—	180	—	—	1,126
41	Hart-Davies; Thomas	19	175	105	122	311	293	69	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	1,103
42	Moore; Lewis	19	85	150	115	163	298	—	0	—	287	—	—	—	—	1,098
43	Wiltshire; Charles Palmer Bluett	19	205	200	110	0	85	0	—	—	211	—	273	—	—	1,094
44	Philpin; Frederic Styles	20	135	180	170	97	296	—	0	—	—	—	200	—	—	1,078
45	Hamilton; Thomas Sharp	18	95	60	185	—	—	55	110	63	354	151	—	—	—	1,073
46	Todd; James Henthorn	19	235	155	190	77	97	—	—	—	112	—	205	—	—	1,071
47	Unwin; Arthur Hamilton	20	155	125	105	139	194	73	—	59	—	—	220	—	—	1,070
48	Leach; Thomas Henry	20	115	195	70	207	239	26	—	49	—	—	168	—	—	1,069
49	Nicholson; Frederick Augustus	20	155	90	52	203	203	3	—	—	—	—	169	121	—	1,056
50	Wingate; Andrew	20	205	130	135	—	96	76	121	—	234	—	—	—	—	1,047

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.—TABLE of MARKS.—Candidates not Selected.

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
51	155	40	20	226	324	15	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	1,034
52	105	200	125	280	283	23	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	1,033
53	135	165	60	301	335	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,031
54	315	55	210	196	232	15	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,023
	45	155	120	249	365	30	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	1,023
56	75	155	150	—	—	224	175	217	26	—	—	—	—	1,022
	125	215	115	165	252	24	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	1,022
58	95	75	60	136	315	66	68	60	—	—	—	144	—	1,019
59	55	45	145	—	—	—	—	—	768	0	—	—	—	1,013
60	55	195	105	—	166	58	—	105	—	0	138	—	185	1,007
61	275	0	20	—	48	—	—	—	261	—	196	—	178	978
62	105	45	30	176	104	—	—	—	443	0	—	71	—	974
63	215	265	95	—	0	—	—	—	166	0	215	—	—	956
64	245	102	130	67	211	8	—	—	—	—	186	—	—	949
	315	75	140	194	196	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	940
66	195	60	95	249	247	13	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	935
67	195	145	5	148	169	91	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	923
68	75	75	40	189	268	33	—	—	170	—	—	57	—	907
69	55	0	117	233	317	51	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	903
70	155	115	65	—	146	54	—	89	—	2	106	—	163	895
71	55	0	65	193	175	26	—	—	222	—	—	151	—	887
72	135	0	40	174	218	0	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	886
73	15	50	0	155	283	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	—	885
74	25	65	147	215	185	32	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	882
75	0	275	100	214	147	44	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	878
76	195	165	125	199	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	876
77	55	55	105	260	255	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	875
78	75	105	135	15	191	204	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	874
79	125	130	172	148	184	48	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	866
80	65	140	15	228	277	70	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	860
81	90	10	30	334	358	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	857
	95	200	85	120	255	35	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	857
83	75	50	225	—	—	20	—	—	392	—	90	—	—	852
84	145	25	10	294	325	0	—	0	45	—	—	—	—	844
85	0	205	155	195	235	0	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	836
86	105	140	140	103	214	1	17	5	—	—	108	—	—	833
87	25	110	80	143	195	98	43	—	—	—	137	—	—	831
88	0	135	—	92	170	0	—	—	331	—	—	97	—	825
89	155	120	110	93	202	1	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	824
90	100	170	185	73	116	—	132	—	46	—	—	—	—	822
91	95	60	75	26	149	0	—	—	89	70	247	—	—	820
92	45	70	47	326	308	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	816
93	105	150	65	38	137	—	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	814
94	245	55	0	233	271	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	811

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
95	95	75	35	251	344	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
96	145	100	92	—	18	—	—	—	201	—	239	—	—	795
97	135	155	90	—	54	—	—	18	154	0	183	—	—	789
98	225	0	60	214	256	0	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	779
	75	160	55	—	—	0	—	—	489	0	—	—	—	779
	165	85	85	40	145	56	—	—	—	—	76	127	—	779
101	95	200	165	0	70	21	18	—	208	—	—	—	—	777
102	175	150	—	81	256	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	767
	205	20	22	160	220	0	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	767
104	55	20	35	—	—	139	—	52	287	—	177	—	—	765
105	75	0	0	180	217	0	0	—	292	—	—	—	—	764
106	25	270	110	130	206	19	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	760
	0	15	87	—	—	—	—	—	334	230	94	—	—	760
108	295	120	120	—	—	0	—	—	218	0	—	—	—	753
109	85	110	115	—	—	44	30	—	367	—	—	—	—	751
110	75	115	152	120	258	0	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	743
111	55	90	87	209	269	4	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	740
112	215	75	155	—	140	7	79	68	—	—	—	—	—	739
113	85	35	42	196	232	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	738
114	95	205	100	34	215	34	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	732
115	125	20	42	214	184	21	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	731
116	0	0	0	367	361	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	728
117	75	0	75	230	328	0	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	725
118	0	115	75	107	114	—	—	—	63	—	238	—	—	712
119	315	75	70	—	22	9	79	—	—	0	139	—	—	709
120	115	65	65	100	192	—	—	0	—	—	171	—	—	708
121	55	0	5	202	245	26	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	704
122	335	90	140	—	72	21	25	—	17	—	—	—	—	700
123	25	85	75	—	—	0	—	—	514	0	—	—	—	699
124	55	135	50	206	245	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	691
	75	30	70	63	254	34	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	691
126	165	205	112	0	146	57	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	685
127	185	0	0	110	276	38	75	—	—	—	—	0	—	684
	80	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	337	30	112	—	—	684
	245	15	20	119	277	0	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	684
130	25	115	80	192	270	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	682
131	255	55	75	121	162	0	—	—	11	—	—	0	—	679
132	95	185	100	—	0	85	—	54	155	0	—	—	—	674
133	0	210	120	85	101	39	—	113	—	0	—	—	—	668
134	75	120	25	216	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	667
135	65	—	0	220	297	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665
136	55	5	65	175	238	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	664
137	30	150	15	—	—	51	—	—	267	—	146	—	—	659
138	25	25	90	104	284	0	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	654
139	45	0	0	234	366	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645
140	75	0	40	74	241	63	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	639

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
	England.													
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.	Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
141	65	0	20	234	317	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	636
142	75	130	87	—	62	22	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	613
	25	90	0	—	101	96	43	—	258	—	—	—	—	613
144	205	110	45	13	113	04	—	—	02	—	—	—	—	612
145	115	85	77	—	107	3	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	608
146	25	75	0	191	303	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594
	65	110	55	0	103	53	—	—	208	0	—	—	—	594
148	115	115	22	0	121	0	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	586
149	175	125	180	0	100	0	2	—	—	—	—	0	—	582
150	0	25	35	—	191	16	—	—	313	—	—	—	—	580
151	0	0	0	97	182	—	—	—	295	0	—	—	—	574
152	215	130	100	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	122	—	—	567
153	85	60	115	—	155	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	566
154	115	135	180	—	—	89	0	—	—	—	46	—	—	565
155	65	45	50	117	254	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	563
156	75	15	15	11	177	41	0	—	220	—	—	—	—	554
	70	50	60	—	—	0	—	—	347	27	—	—	—	554
158	25	110	155	—	180	4	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
159	195	0	45	78	209	0	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	542
160	35	140	0	—	—	—	—	—	135	123	105	—	—	538
161	75	0	25	197	169	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	536
162	95	90	130	155	64	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	534
163	125	20	57	160	165	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	527
164	155	45	72	12	241	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	525
165	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	523	0	—	—	—	523
166	195	20	0	109	191	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515
167	75	15	0	52	122	0	—	—	37	—	204	—	—	505
168	55	70	85	85	202	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
169	85	180	0	—	82	0	—	—	138	8	—	—	—	493
170	15	0	52	45	175	0	—	—	90	—	110	—	—	487
171	0	130	90	84	174	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	478
172	75	15	200	—	—	39	—	—	59	0	89	—	—	477
173	70	55	165	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	471
174	95	0	12	37	105	5	—	44	—	—	169	—	—	467
175	85	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	306	—	72	—	—	463
176	15	0	65	35	142	—	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	456
177	65	5	0	0	146	0	—	—	—	—	239	—	—	455
178	0	0	132	0	43	22	—	—	257	—	—	—	—	454
179	145	175	7	—	109	0	14	0	—	0	—	—	—	450
180	95	125	115	15	96	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
181	75	20	27	59	108	—	—	—	100	—	53	—	—	442
182	65	0	145	0	64	11	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	435
183	75	35	5	47	148	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	429
184	95	40	0	79	214	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	428
185	95	0	130	—	0	38	0	—	164	—	—	—	—	427
186	55	0	10	84	162	0	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	413

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

C 4 OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
	55	50	115	—	—	0	—	149	—	0	39	—	—	408
187	125	0	90	0	118	—	—	—	75	0	—	—	—	408
189	105	45	65	15	132	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404
190	85	40	10	—	—	0	—	—	268	0	—	—	—	403
191	55	0	15	105	152	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	402
192	0	5	40	—	—	20	11	0	313	—	—	—	—	398
193	0	5	0	56	107	—	—	—	56	—	169	—	—	393
194	275	20	90	—	—	0	—	0	—	7	0	—	—	392
195	95	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	214	—	—	82	—	391
196	5	135	50	—	—	23	—	—	107	0	70	—	—	390
197	15	65	0	—	—	0	—	—	80	0	153	63	—	376
198	85	60	77	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	153	0	—	375
199	15	0	2	113	152	0	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	357
200	25	0	0	53	198	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	356
201	45	15	50	22	205	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	352
202	55	0	0	55	213	27	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	350
203	185	0	0	—	56	0	—	—	—	0	101	—	—	342
204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	341	—	—	—	—	341
205	85	0	68	—	—	—	—	—	184	0	—	—	—	337
206	95	0	0	75	110	8	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
207	95	45	85	10	45	34	0	9	—	—	—	—	—	323
208	135	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	0	—	—	319
	35	10	0	127	147	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	319
210	90	45	60	—	95	19	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	309
	40	105	15	0	118	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302
211	0	105	0	0	140	0	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	302
	25	0	0	0	222	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	302
214	25	105	0	—	—	40	—	—	—	111	7	—	—	288
215	55	0	52	0	173	0	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	286
216	65	0	0	—	187	0	—	0	33	—	—	—	—	285
217	0	0	0	138	106	0	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	284
218	0	0	92	0	131	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	282
219	25	20	0	0	53	—	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	280
220	5	115	30	0	39	0	38	—	52	—	—	—	—	279
221	95	0	5	0	137	21	17	—	—	0	—	—	—	275
	115	0	0	0	100	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275
223	5	0	0	—	75	—	—	—	186	0	—	—	—	266
	75	0	80	11	100	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	266
225	35	0	55	—	—	0	0	—	175	—	—	—	—	265
226	15	0	25	2	104	19	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	246
227	85	60	0	—	—	0	0	—	100	0	—	—	—	245
228	25	0	0	—	—	25	—	111	60	—	—	—	—	221
229	65	0	0	0	155	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	220
230	95	0	0	—	4	20	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	219
231	185	10	15	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	210
232	65	0	0	0	82	0	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	197
233	55	55	0	—	—	0	—	—	85	0	—	—	—	195

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1867.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
234	105	0	72	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
235	0	0	40	—	—	22	0	—	109	—	0	—	—	171
236	45	20	0	—	—	0	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	166
237	0	0	0	34	80	0	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	164
238	0	20	5	—	—	0	—	—	138	0	—	—	—	163
239	45	50	5	—	17	8	—	—	37	—	0	—	—	162
240	0	0	0	—	15	0	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
241	65	0	0	0	41	12	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	152
242	145	0	0	0	6	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	151
243	5	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	144	—	—	—	—	149
	35	0	0	0	114	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
	85	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	149
246	5	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	143	—	—	148
247	0	0	0	0	30	33	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	140
	0	0	80	—	—	0	32	—	28	—	—	—	—	140
249	0	85	0	0	36	0	—	—	16	0	—	—	—	137
250	25	0	35	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	132
251	85	0	0	—	7	0	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	127
252	125	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
	0	110	0	—	0	0	0	—	15	—	—	—	—	125
254	5	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	119	0	—	—	—	124
	0	40	25	—	—	59	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
256	45	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	78	0	—	123
257	95	20	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
	55	0	60	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
259	0	0	0	—	18	0	—	—	96	0	0	—	—	114
260	0	0	50	0	63	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
261	20	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	82	0	0	—	—	102
262	0	0	0	—	0	20	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	88
263	10	0	—	—	76	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
264	0	60	22	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	82
265	0	10	30	—	0	3	—	0	—	0	33	—	—	76
266	20	0	0	—	—	35	0	—	14	0	—	—	—	69
267	25	20	20	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	65
	50	0	15	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
269	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	52	—	0	—	—	52
270	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	45
271	35	0	0	—	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	35
272	0	0	30	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	30
273	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
274	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
275	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
276	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0
277	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0
278	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
279	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

TABLE II.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.

Order of Merit.		NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN																	
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Brej Bhasha.	Total.
				Maximum.																	
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400	—
1	3	La Touche; James John Digges	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	900	266	306	323	307	237	—	—	—	—	461	348	346	—	—	—	3,494
2	1	Lyall; Charles James - -	Do. - - -	1,103	304	258	333	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	—	—	340	3,041
3	31	Cochran; Andrew William -	Bengal - - -	910	203	282	249	260	281	—	—	—	—	370	—	129	—	—	—	2,684
4	24	Beighton; Thomas Durant -	Do. - - -	920	206	244	304	271	287	—	—	—	—	202	—	179	—	—	—	2,613
5	13	Reid; George Boileau - -	Bombay - -	829	310	222	—	264	—	—	—	268	209	—	—	294	—	—	—	2,486
6	14	Smeaton; Donald Mackenzie	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	934	193	234	317	321	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	245	—	—	—	2,482
7	30	Vowell; Christopher Henry -	Bengal - - -	758	198	234	264	271	332	—	—	—	—	183	—	199	—	—	—	2,449
8	40	Johnson; Evans Charles -	Madras - - -	814	246	192	—	—	—	306	358	—	—	214	—	—	232	—	—	2,362
9	34	Gibson; Frederick Edward -	Do. - - -	948	259	202	—	—	—	225	309	—	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	2,266
10	9	Evans; Richardson - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	831	176	222	279	291	—	—	—	—	—	319	—	112	—	—	—	2,230
11	35	Cumming; Chas. Lennox Bruce	Madras - - -	876	271	256	—	—	—	263	295	—	—	65	—	—	—	173	—	2,199
12	11	Neill; Lindsay - - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	841	171	202	288	286	—	—	—	—	—	383	—	—	—	—	—	2,171
13	5	Aikman; Robert Smith - -	Do. - - -	886	255	166	292	301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	—	—	—	2,096
14	46	Vidal; George William - -	Bombay - - -	899	191	192	—	—	—	—	—	233	219	—	166	—	178	—	—	2,078
15	17	Power; William Bushe - -	Bengal - - -	893	178	270	212	253	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,059
16	33	Morris; Herbert Henry -	Do. - - -	764	202	154	222	240	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	—	—	—	2,023

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL PERIODICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.—*continued.*

Order of Merit.		NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN																Total.
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujerati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Braj Bhasha.	
				Maximum.																
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400	1
17	6	Evans; Henry Farrington	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	844	203	166	276	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	2,017
18	39	Weir; Thomas	Madras	903	233	282	—	—	—	262	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
19	45	Parsons; Henry James	Bombay	1,027	223	238	—	—	—	—	—	231	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,997
20	43	Fleet; John Faithful	Do.	697	140	142	—	—	—	—	—	221	294	496	—	—	—	—	—	1,990
21	28	Waller; Richard Maunsell	Bengal	785	189	178	251	254	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,983
22	16	White; Edmund	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	821	185	216	283	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	—	—	—	1,982
23	36	McMinn; Stephen Henry	Bombay	893	189	178	—	—	—	—	—	355	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,952
24	40	Kough; Charles	Madras	905	199	244	—	—	—	279	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,919
25	38	Crowe; William Henry	Bombay	742	178	220	—	—	—	—	—	295	273	—	205	—	—	—	—	1,913
26	15	Benett; William Charles	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	921	228	222	269	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,897
27	29	Maltby; Thomas James	Madras	805	186	196	—	—	—	245	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	1,844
28	32	Jeffery; John Edward Beevor	Bengal	847	236	268	—	217	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,799
29	46	Johnston; John Leech	Bombay	744	163	292	—	—	—	—	—	318	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,794
30	27	Nolan; Philip	Bengal	826	185	318	—	205	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,767
31	48	Porteous; William	Bombay	692	157	210	—	—	—	—	—	201	251	230	—	—	—	—	—	1,741
32	51	Ebden; Edward James	Do.	834	131	192	—	—	—	—	—	202	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,735

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.—*continued.*

Order of Merit.		Names of Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN																Total.
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Braj Bhasha.	
				Maximum.																—
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400	
33	51	Pollen; Arthur Daniel - -	Bombay - -	768	166	202	—	—	—	—	—	299	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,727
34	19	Sharp; Henry Granville -	Bengal - -	840	163	202	—	259	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,720
35	22	Veasey; John Charles - -	Do. - -	844	179	192	—	213	211	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	1,712
36	23	Forman; William Scott -	Bombay - -	850	198	150	—	—	—	—	—	232	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,710
37	25	Cotton; Henry John Stedman	Bengal - -	565	243	190	228	236	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,707
37	25	Luttman-Johnson; Henry	Do. - -	790	256	202	—	246	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,707
39	49	Muir; John Fairlie - -	Bombay - -	846	203	162	—	—	—	—	—	231	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,701
40	10	Mackintosh; James Simon	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	883	186	202	260	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,606
41	38	Boyle; John Archibald -	Madras - -	637	143	250	—	—	—	236	283	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	1,658
41	8	Marcel; James Augustine	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	761	169	202	249	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,658
43	21	Forbes; Arthur - -	Bengal - -	756	196	168	—	226	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,585
44	50	Birkbeck; Frederick - -	Bombay - -	702	129	168	—	85	—	—	—	208	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,491
45	20	Sharkey; Edmund de la Garde	Do. - -	610	142	174	—	—	—	—	—	244	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,427

LIST,

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

"Resulting from the combination of the Marks obtained in the First, Second, and Third Periodical Examinations, and in the Final Examination.

Place.	Name.	Presidency, &c.	Aggregate of Marks.
1	La Touche ; James John Digges	N.W. Provinces, &c.	11,529
2	Lyall ; Charles James	Ditto	10,698
3	Crowe ; William Henry	Bombay	10,434
4	Vowell ; Christopher Henry	Bengal	9,839
5	Smeaton ; Donald Mackenzie	N.W. Provinces, &c.	9,584
6	Johnson ; Evans Charles	Madras	9,398
7	McMinn ; Stephen Henry	Bombay	9,381
8	Cochran ; Andrew William	Bengal	9,300
9	Reid ; George Boileau	Bombay	9,195
10	Gibson ; Frederick Edward	Madras	8,899
11	Beighton ; Thomas Durant	Bengal	8,886
12	Evans ; Richardson	N.W. Provinces, &c.	8,740
13	Aikman ; Robert Smith	Ditto	8,535
14	Cumming ; Charles Lennox Bruce	Madras	8,262
15	Neill ; Lindsay	N.W. Provinces, &c.	8,113
16	Weir ; Thomas	Madras	8,020
17	Parsons ; Henry James	Bombay	7,939
18	Fleet ; John Faithfull	Ditto	7,754
19	Vidal ; George William	Ditto	7,730
20	Cotton ; Henry John Stedman	Bengal	7,691
21	Evans ; Henry Farrington	N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,435
22	Power ; William Bushe	Bengal	7,421
23	Waller ; Richard Maunsell	Ditto	7,389
24	Porteous ; William	Bombay	7,384
25	Pollen ; Arthur Daniel	Ditto	7,326
26	Morris ; Herbert Henry	Bengal	7,205
27	Benett ; William Charles	N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,163
28	Johnston ; John Leech	Bombay	6,924
29	Veasey ; John Charles	Bengal	6,823
30	Luttman-Johnson ; Henry	Ditto	6,770
31	White ; Edmund	N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,757
32	Kough ; Charles	Madras	6,753
33	Muir ; John Fairlie	Bombay	6,686
34	Maltby ; Thomas James	Madras	6,674
35	Jeffery ; John Edward Beevor	Bengal	6,533
36	Mackintosh ; James Simon	N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,525
37	Marcel ; James Augustine	Ditto	6,262
38	Nolan ; Philip	Bengal	6,130
39	Forbes ; Arthur	Ditto	6,081
40	Ebden ; Edward James	Bombay	6,065
41	Boyle ; John Archibald	Madras	5,945
42	Sharp ; Henry Granville	Bengal	5,936
43	Forman ; William Scott	Bombay	5,925
44	Birkbeck ; Frederick	Ditto	5,473
45	Sharkey ; Edmund de la Garde	Ditto	5,214

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1865.

PRIZES AWARDED.*

After a Special Examination held for the purpose.

Law	-	No prize awarded.
Sanskrit	-	£75. Mr. Fleet.
Hindustani	-	No prize awarded.
Hindi	-	Do.
Bengali	-	Do.
Tamil	-	Do.
Telugu	-	£50. Mr. E. C. Johnson.
Gujarati	-	No prize awarded.
Marathi	-	Do.
Arabic	-	£50. Mr. La Touche.
Persian	-	£50. Mr. Lyall.
History and Geography of India	-	£50. Mr. Reid.
Political Economy	-	£50. Mr. Nolan.

*At the previous Periodical Examinations, prizes of £10 each were awarded to the following Candidates :—

Jurisprudence	-	Mr. R. Evans, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Smeaton.
Notes of Cases	-	Mr. R. Evans, Mr. Vidal, Mr. Parsons.
Indian Law	-	Mr. La Touche, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Parsons.
Hindustani	-	Mr. Lyall, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Smeaton.
Sanskrit	-	Mr. La Touche, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Fleet.
Hindi	-	Mr. La Touche, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Lyall.
Bengali	-	Mr. Vowell, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Waller.
Tamil	-	Mr. Cumming.
Telugu	-	Mr. Cumming, Mr. E. C. Johnson.
Gujarati	-	Mr. McMinn, Mr. Pollen, Mr. Crowe.
Marathi	-	Mr. McMinn, Mr. Parsons.
Arabic	-	Mr. La Touche.
Persian	-	Mr. Lyall, Mr. La Touche.
History and Geography of India		Mr. Cumming, Mr. Reid, Mr. Lyall.

TABLE III.—RANK, PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, &c. of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867. OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

Professions, &c.	No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officer of	35	4
Navy, Officer of	1	—
Civil Service of India	32	4
Home Civil Service	3	—
Colonial Civil Service	4	2
CLERGY, &c.:—Bishop	1	—
Clergyman	47	15
" of Church of Scotland	1	1
" of Dutch Reformed Church	1	—
Dissenting Minister	5	2
Missionary	2	1
LAW:—Judge (India)	3	—
Acting Judge of Small Cause Court (India)	1	—
Barrister	13	3
Solicitor	7	2
Writer to the Signet	1	—
Clerk to Board of Guardians	1	—
Physician, M.D.	9	1
Surgeon	7	1
Army Medical Service	5	2
Architect (1–1); Civil Engineer (1–0); Schoolmaster Professor and Tutor (9–2).	11	3
Baronet; Honourable; Member of Parliament; Gentleman; "Landed Proprietor"; "Of no Profession."	34	2
Coffee Planter; Indigo Planter; Tea Planter; Squatter	5	—
Banker (3–1); Merchant (14–0); Corn Merchant (1–1); Wine Merchant (1–1).	19	3
Accountant and Sharebroker (1–0); Baker (1–1); Druggist and Grocer (1–0); Factor to Nobleman (1–0); Farmer (7–2); Fishmonger (1–0); Grocer (1–0); Gunmaker (1–0); Manager to Merchant (1–0); Miller (1–0); Pianoforte Maker (1–0); Publisher and Bookseller (1–0); Tailor (1–0); "Shop-keeper" (1–0).	20	3
Accountant to Bank (1–0); Cashier to Steam Packet Company (1–1); Secretary to Bank (1–0).	3	1
Not stated	8	—
Total	279	0

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.

Occupations, &c.	Whole No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Royal Navy (Rank not stated) - - - -	1	—
Clerk in Civil Service - - - - -	3	—
„ to Merchant, Banker, &c. - - - -	4	—
„ to a University Registrar - - - -	1	—
„ to a Colonial Court of Appeal - - -	1	—
„ to Solicitor, &c. - - - - -	2	—
Apprentice in Merchant Service (afterwards in a Merchant's Office).	1	—
Farm Pupil - - - - - -	1	—
Emigrant - - - - - -	1	—
Tutor, Teacher - - - - - -	8	1
No Occupation - - - - - -	256	49
Total - - -	279	50

TABLE V.—SHOWING the SCHOOLS, &c., at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.

Schools, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN: Gymnasium (1 previously at Cullen Grammar School).	2	–
Chanonry School - - - - -	1	–
ARMAGH: Royal School - - - - -	2	1
ATHERSTONE: Grammar School - - -	2	–
BATH: Lansdowne College (afterwards at University School, Bath).	1	–
Proprietary College - - - - -	1	1
Somersetshire College (previously at a Collegiate School).	1	–
Sydney College (afterwards at a Private School) -	1	–
University School (previously at Lansdowne College).	1	–
BEDFORD: Grammar School - - - - -	1	–
BELFAST: Academical Institution (1 afterwards at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Belfast Seminary).	3	1
"Seminary" (previously at Belfast Academical Institution).	1	–
BERKHAMPSTEAD: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College; 1 afterwards at Leeds Grammar School and Cheltenham College; 1 afterwards at Sutton Coldfield Grammar School and Rugby).	3	–

TABLE V.—*continued.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates	Number who Succeeded.
BLACKHEATH: Proprietary School (3 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously at Uppingham Grammar School; 1 previously at King's College School; 1 afterwards at a Foreign School; 1 previously at Milton Abbas Grammar School; 1 previously at Wimborne Grammar School).	15	3
Sons of Missionaries School - -	1	1
BLANDFORD: Milton Abbas Grammar School (afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School).	1	–
BOSTON: Grammar School (previously at a Private School)	2	–
BRADFIELD: St. Andrew's College - - -	1	–
BRIGHTON: College (1 previously at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Clapham Grammar School).	3	1
BROMSGROVE: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	3	1
BRUTON: Grammar School (afterwards at Felsted Grammar School and Cheltenham College).	1	1
CANTERBURY: King's School - - - -	2	–
CHELTENHAM: College (3 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously at Berkhampstead and Leeds Grammar Schools; 1 previously at Tiverton and Uppingham Grammar Schools; 1 previously at Berkhampstead Grammar School; 1 previously at Bruton and Felsted Grammar Schools; 1 previously at the South Devon Collegiate School, Exeter; 1 previously at Haileybury College).	15	2
CHESTER: College (1 previously at Old Trafford School, Manchester; 1 previously at Rossall School).	2	1
CLIFTON COLLEGE: (1 previously at Rossall School) -	3	–
COSHAM: SS. Petri et Paoli Sch. (previously and afterwards at a Private School).	1	–
CREDITON: Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School - -	1	–
CULLEN: Grammar School (afterwards at the Gymnasium, Aberdeen).	1	
DOLLAR: Institution (1 previously at Sheffield Collegiate School and Loughborough Grammar School; 1 previously at Glasgow Academy).	2	–
DUBLIN: Christian Brothers' Seminary (afterwards at Carmelite Academy).	1	1
Carmelite Academy (previously at Christian Brothers' Seminary).	1	1
Wesleyan Connexional School - - -	2	–
DUNGANNON: Royal School - - - -	1	–
DURHAM: Grammar School - - - -	1	–
St. Cuthbert's College (afterwards at a Foreign School).	1	–
EDINBURGH: High School (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy; 1 afterwards at a Private School).	4	–
Academy (1 previously at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Edinburgh High School; 1 previously at Wellington College; 1 previously at Kelso Grammar School).	6	–
Institution (1 previously at Private Schools)	2	–
ENNISKILLEN: Royal School (1 previously at a Foreign School).	4	1
EPSOM: Medical College (previously and afterwards at Private Schools).	1	1

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

TABLE V.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ETON: (3 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously and afterwards at a Private School; 1 afterwards at a Private School).	10	1
EXETER: Free Grammar School (1 previously at Westbourne College, Bayswater, and afterwards at a Foreign School; 1 afterwards at a Foreign School).	2	–
South Devon Collegiate School (afterwards at Cheltenham College).	1	–
FELSTED: Grammar School (1 previously at Bruton Grammar School and afterwards at Cheltenham College).	2	1
FERMOY: College - - - - -	2	–
FINCHLEY: Christ's College - - - - -	1	1
GALWAY: Erasmus Smith's Grammar School - -	1	–
GLASGOW: Academy (1 afterwards at Dollar Institution) -	3	2
High School - - - - -	1	–
GLENALMOND: Trinity College (afterwards at a Private School).	1	–
GUERNSEY: Elizabeth College (2 previously at Private Schools; 1 afterwards at Kensington Grammar School).	3	1
HAILEYBURY: College (1 previously at Winchester College; 1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	4	–
HARROW: School (2 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously at a Foreign School).	5	2
HENLEY: Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School)	1	–
HIGHGATE: Sir R. Cholmondeley's School (1 previously at Private Schools).	2	1
INVERNESS: Royal Academy - - - - -	1	1
ISLE OF MAN: King William's College (1 previously at Private Schools; 1 afterwards at Private Schools).	2	1
JEDBURGH: Academy - - - - -	1	–
JERSEY: Victoria College (1 previously at Foreign Schools)	3	1
KELSO: Grammar School (afterwards at Edinburgh Academy).	1	–
LANCING: College (previously at Winchester College) -	1	–
LEEDS: Grammar School (previously at Berkhampstead Grammar School, and afterwards at Cheltenham College).	1	–
LEWISHAM: Grammar School (afterwards at University College School, London).	1	–
LONDON: Bayswater, Westbourne College (1 afterwards at Exeter Grammar School and Foreign School; 1 previously and afterwards at Private School).	2	–
Charterhouse - - - - -	1	–
Christ's Hospital (afterwards at Private Schools).	2	–
City of London School (previously at Islington Proprietary School).	1	1
Clapham Grammar School (previously at Brighton College).	1	–
Islington, Proprietary School (afterwards at City of London School).	1	–
Kensington Grammar School (1 previously at Elizabeth College, Guernsey; 1 afterwards at Foreign School; 1 afterwards at Private School).	4	1

TABLE V.—*continued.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
LONDON—*continued.*		
King's College School (1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School; 2 previously at Private Schools.	3	1
Merchant Taylors' (School (1 previously at Spalding Grammar School).	3	–
North London Collegiate School - -	1	1
St. Marylebone and All Souls Grammar School afterwards at Private School).	1	–
St. Paul's School - - - -	1	1
Stockwell Grammar School - - -	1	–
University College School (1 previously at Lewisham Grammar School; 1 previously at an Indian School).	2	–
Westminster (afterwards at a Private School) -	1	–
LONDONDERRY: Foyle College (1 previously at a Private School).	2	–
LOUGHBOROUGH: Grammar School (previously at Sheffield Collegiate School, and afterwards at Dollar Institution).	1	–
LOUTH: Grammar School - - - -	1	–
LYNN: Grammar School (afterwards at Uppingham Grammar School).	1	–
MANCHESTER: Old Trafford School (afterwards at Chester College).	1	1
MARLBOROUGH: College (1 previously at a Private School).	6	1
Grammar School (1 previously at Warminster Grammar School).	1	1
MILL HILL: Grammar School (previously at Portland Grammar School, Plymouth.)	1	1
MUSSELBURGH; Lovett's School	1	–
OXFORD: New College School (afterwards at Taunton Grammar School).	1	–
PERTH: Academy - - - - -	1	–
PLYMOUTH: Portland Grammar School (afterwards at Mill Hill Grammar School).	2	2
POCKLINGTON: Grammar School - - - -	2	–
PROBUS: William's School (afterwards at Shrewsbury) -	1	–
QUEENWOOD: College (afterwards at King's School, Sherborne).	1	–
RADLEY: St. Peter's College - - - -	1	–
REPTON: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Private School)	3	1
ROSSALL: School (1 afterwards at Chester College; 1 afterwards at Clifton College).	4	–
RUGBY: School (1 previously at Private Schools; 1 previously at Berkhampstead and Sutton Coldfield Grammar Schools).	12	2
SEDBERG: Grammar School (previously at a Private School).	1	
SHEFFIELD: Collegiate School (afterwards at Loughborough Grammar School and Dollar Institution).	1	–
SHERBORNE: King's School (1 previously at Queenwood College; 1 afterwards at Tonbridge Grammar School).	3	1
SHREWSBURY: Grammar School (previously at Probus Grammar School).	1	–
SPALDING: Moulton Grammar School (afterwards at Merchant Taylors').	1	–

OPEN COMPETITION, 1867.

TABLE V.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
SUTTON COLDFIELD: Grammar School (previously at Berkhampstead Grammar School and afterwards at Rugby).	1	–
SYDENHAM: College (previously at a Private School)	1	–
TAUNTON: Grammar School (previously at New College School, Oxford).	1	–
TAVISTOCK: Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School).	1	–
TIPPERARY: Grammar School	2	–
TIVERTON: Grammar School (afterwards at Uppingham Grammar School and Cheltenham College).	1	–
TONBRIDGE: Grammar School (1 previously at an Indian School; 1 previously at King's School, Sherborne).	2	1
UPPINGHAM: Grammar School (1 previously at Tiverton Grammar School and afterwards at Cheltenham College; 1 previously and 1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School; 1 previously at Lynn Grammar School).	5	1
WARMINSTER: Grammar School (afterwards at Marlborough Grammar School).	1	1
WELLINGTON: College (afterwards at Edinburgh Academy)	1	–
WIMBORNE: Grammar School (afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School).	1	–
WINCHESTER: College (1 previously at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Haileybury College; 1 afterwards at Lancing College).	4	–
WINDERMERE: College	2	1
WISBEACH: Grammar School	1	–
YORK: St. Peter's School	4	–
YOUGHAL: Endowed School (afterwards at Private School)	1	–
COLONIAL SCHOOLS: (1 afterwards at a Private School)	6	1
FOREIGN SCHOOLS	3	–
INDIAN SCHOOLS: (1 afterwards at University College School, London; 1 afterwards at Tonbridge Grammar School; 1 afterwards at a Foreign School).	8	–
SCHOOLS IN H.M. NAVY: (1 previously at Rossall School; 1 previously at Private Schools).	3	–
NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IRELAND	1	–
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, SCOTLAND	1	–
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	43*	9
PRIVATE TUITION AND AT HOME	3	2

* This number includes candidates who have been to Private Schools only, or have received by much the principal part of their education at Private Schools.

TABLE V.—*continued.*

*In addition to the above, the following Colleges have been attended by the number of Candidates stated.**

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
King's College, London	14	2
Oscott College	1	–
Stonyhurst College	3	–
University College, London	11	4

TABLE VI.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES who were EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1867.

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
OXFORD:—		
Balliol	2	–
Corpus	1	–
Exeter	2	–
Lincoln	1	1
Magdalen	1	–
New College	1	–
Oriel	2	–
Pembroke	1	1
Queen's	1	–
Trinity	2	1
Wadham	1	–
Worcester	1	1
CAMBRIDGE:—		
Christ's	2	1
Clare	1	–
Corpus	3	–
Emmanuel	1	–
Jesus	1	–
Magdalene	1	–
St. John's	5	1
Sidney (1 previously at Trinity College, Dublin)	1	1
Trinity (1 previously at Aberdeen; 1 previously at Bonn).	6	1
DUBLIN: Trinity College (1 afterwards at Sidney College, Cambridge).	24	5
LONDON UNIVERSITY: (1 also at Aberdeen; 1 also at Heidelberg).	9	7
These candidates were educated at the following places:—		
King's College (1-1); University College (2-1) †; At no College (6-5).		

* Some of these have matriculated, or have taken a Degree in the University of London, and these are mentioned again in the next Table.

† Candidates educated at these places, but not matriculated in the University of London, are given in the supplement to the previous Table.

OPEN COMPETITION 1867.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
EDINBURGH - - - - -	9	–
ABERDEEN (1 afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge; 1 also at London University).	4	2
GLASGOW - - - - - -	6	2
ST. ANDREW'S - - - - -	1	–
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND:—		
Belfast - - - - -	5	–
Cork - - - - -	5	2
Galway - - - - -	2	–
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND - -	1	–
CALCUTTA - - - - - -	1	–
SYDNEY - - - - - -	2	1
BONN (afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge) -	1	–
HEIDELBERG (also at London University) - -	1	1

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Oxford - - - - - -	16	4
Cambridge - - - - - -	21	4
Dublin (Trinity College) - - - -	23	4
London University - - - - -	7	5
Edinburgh - - - - -	9	–
Other Scotch Universities - - - -	10	3
Queen's University in Ireland - - -	12	2
Catholic University in Ireland - - -	1	1
Colonial and Foreign Universities - - -	4	1
Of no University - - - - -	176	26
Whole number - - -	279	50

TABLE VII.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1868.

TABLE OF MARKS.*—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NAME.	Age on March 1st, 1868.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
				LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.													
				500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
1	207	Bowie; Robert Wylie	17	355	265	255	272	368	93	170	—	745	—	—	—	—	2,523
2	46	Beaven; Alfred Beaven	20	375	350	300	367	448	0	0	—	274	—	37	—	—	2,151
3	154	Ibbetson; Denzil Charles Jelf	20	355	175	190	—	140	—	—	—	777	171	321	—	0	2,129
4	157	Jenkyns; William	20	255	330	255	153	214	—	—	—	392	100	200	—	—	1,989
5	182	Clarke; Robert	19	150	205	220	277	370	—	—	—	646	110	—	—	—	1,978
6	217	Campbell; John Colin	17	275	335	245	357	399	—	—	—	—	168	197	—	—	1,976
7	127	Deas; Joseph	19	160	285	245	229	342	31	—	—	354	—	—	232	—	1,878
8	293	Buckland; Charles Edward	20	340	285	55	457	433	0	—	32	203	—	0	—	—	1,865
9	83	Morrison; William Hudson	20	320	370	349	213	404	55	95	32	—	—	—	—	—	1,838
10	108	Burgess; George Douglas	20	175	235	275	243	444	89	53	46	18	—	33	214	—	1,825
11	190	Channing; Francis Chorley	19	190	270	211	276	379	—	—	—	—	—	232	262	0	1,820
12	161	Thomson; John Brown	19	135	170	70	213	281	27	0	—	892	—	—	—	—	1,788
13	167	Fisher; Frederic Henry	18	270	235	175	98	215	—	—	—	332	195	218	—	—	1,738
14	79	Wallace; James	19	310	335	246	259	413	54	—	—	105	—	0	—	—	1,722
15	252	Redfern; Thomas Robert	19	265	325	193	350	380	—	—	—	—	—	48	124	9	1,694
16	128	Thomas; Henry Dealtry	20	260	275	200	407	489	39	—	—	11	—	0	—	—	1,681
17	135	Graves; Arnold Felix	20	355	305	160	—	—	—	—	—	525	150	171	—	—	1,666
18	117	Bullock; Frederick Shore	20	300	335	240	201	279	41	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	1,660
19	234	Dames; Mansel Longworth	18	340	250	308	—	261	73	43	—	307	—	—	—	—	1,642
20	221	Horan; Thomas	20	145	0	118	176	205	—	—	—	964	0	—	—	—	1,608
21	187	Rivaz; George Wilmot	19	255	355	125	298	320	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	—	1,600
22	118	James; Stephen Harvey	18	215	355	300	224	489	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1,596
23	70	Weidemann; George Lever	20	335	370	155	264	355	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	1,590
24	248	Henderson; Henry Philipse	20	365	245	214	291	469	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,584
25	282	Monteath; James	20	145	315	225	230	341	0	—	—	138	—	160	—	—	1,554

* See note to Table of Marks, page 552

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on March 1st, 1868.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				Language and Literature of								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.													
				500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
26	276	Bourdillon; James	19	350	330	153	220	394	32	—	—	—	0	65	—	—	1,544
27	37	Brown; Arthur Ormsby	20	240	260	245	148	249	111	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	1,528
28	15	Paul; Alfred Wallis	20	110	205	182	299	354	1	—	—	370	—	0	—	—	1,521
29*	172	Baines; Jervoise Athelstane	20	295	260	195	236	375	96	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	1,520
30	215	Abbott; Leonard Charles	20	195	365	202	—	—	—	—	—	732	0	—	—	—	1,494
	230	Bird; George Emilius	18	375	220	165	148	384	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	1,494
32	20	Macaulay; Colman Patrick Louis	18	180	175	220	254	389	97	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	1,486
	211	Marsden; Delabene Weston	19	120	300	206	274	401	115	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	1,486
34	263	Cornish; Robert	20	230	260	221	353	402	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1,476
35	5	Skrine; Francis Henry Bennet	20	195	275	219	211	298	84	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	1,464
36	188	Meiklejohn; David Ogilvy	20	340	310	180	161	277	93	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	1,457
37	206	Cunningham; William John	19	205	260	226	—	—	—	—	—	586	177	—	—	—	1,454
38	208	Ommanney; Henry Travers	18	380	175	85	132	218	15	—	—	429	—	—	—	—	1,434
39	140	Elliot; Frederick Augustus Hugh	20	315	355	160	197	246	110	0	—	—	—	44	—	—	1,427
40	175	McCallum; Edwin	19	155	300	225	283	364	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	1,415
41	35	Batty; Herbert	19	315	275	348	232	244	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,414
42	96	Brown; Robert Shelton	20	80	240	145	401	449	0	—	—	59	—	27	—	—	1,401
43	226	Steward; Arthur Bennett	19	320	295	85	261	363	75	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,399
44	163	MacCartie; Charles Falkiner	19	155	305	120	399	351	17	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	1,392
45	56	Acworth; Harry Arbuthnot	18	280	390	210	176	253	74	—	—	0	2	0	—	—	1,385
46	133	Oliver; Arthur Knapp	20	240	320	173	—	202	40	—	86	0	168	0	—	150	1,379
47	113	Underwood; Walter Gregory	20	135	345	225	—	—	—	—	—	575	93	—	—	—	1,373
48	42	Frost; Charles Evitt	19	90	275	247	—	178	55	9	—	434	77	—	—	—	1,365
49	227	Jacob; Philip	19	165	230	142	141	280	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	1,338
50	151	FitzGerald; James Richard	18	245	260	235	129	358	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	1,331
51	201	Horsley; William Henry	20	185	180	150	284	345	—	—	—	181	—	—	—	—	1,325

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1868.—TABLE OF MARKS.—CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
	140	275	160	254	294	—	—	—	195	—	0	0	—	1,318
52	145	240	181	42	148	—	—	—	400	162	—	—	—	1,318
	290	265	235	—	—	136	130	—	262	—	0	—	—	1,318
55	255	0	85	179	310	0	—	—	432	—	40	—	—	1,301
56	260	240	175	206	401	0	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1,295
57	365	360	192	—	333	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,284
58	65	90	90	130	242	30	—	—	636	—	—	—	—	1,283
59	265	240	170	251	270	0	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	1,279
60	160	300	259	214	339	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,272
61	115	275	150	128	341	62	—	—	—	—	0	200	—	1,271
62	180	180	185	230	336	71	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	1,265
63	255	280	120	247	213	73	43	—	—	—	33	—	—	1,264
64	180	250	210	136	273	0	—	—	158	—	44	—	—	1,251
65	290	205	220	159	317	15	—	—	26	—	13	—	—	1,245
66	230	130	216	268	377	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,221
67	285	200	223	114	247	—	—	—	—	94	56	—	—	1,219
68	290	105	105	—	—	—	—	—	713	—	0	—	—	1,213
69	80	190	160	0	212	—	—	—	566	0	0	—	—	1,208
70	350	265	289	0	134	0	79	90	—	—	—	—	—	1,207
71	120	155	65	177	319	—	—	—	365	0	0	—	—	1,201
72	65	215	208	305	316	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	1,200
73	100	305	156	256	345	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	1,198
74	305	135	157	257	336	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1,190
75	80	195	176	265	381	62	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	1,182
76	135	225	178	—	190	—	—	89	209	0	150	—	—	1,176
77	95	225	148	18	209	45	—	—	424	—	0	—	—	1,164
78	210	175	160	10	151	43	—	—	414	0	0	—	—	1,163
79	245	240	175	155	243	66	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,158
80	235	145	82	231	269	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	—	1,157
	80	205	135	—	—	—	—	—	692	—	45	—	—	1,157
82	180	145	155	234	244	0	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	1,144
83	230	365	203	93	250	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,141
84	165	235	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	190	—	—	1,138
85	70	190	70	198	283	0	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	1,136
86	295	175	90	232	282	58	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,132
87	65	210	208	31	215	0	—	—	148	109	144	—	—	1,130
88	105	200	177	142	269	77	—	—	—	—	157	—	—	1,127
89	185	215	35	291	359	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	1,110
90	70	—	—	—	—	62	18	—	955	—	—	—	—	1,10
91	255	270	166	—	—	—	—	—	241	171	—	—	—	1,103
92	245	190	207	165	289	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,096
93	200	265	235	58	226	61	26	24	—	0	—	—	—	1,095
94	170	245	168	46	223	184	—	36	—	—	10	—	—	1,082
95	185	180	158	179	308	62	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,072
96	335	215	120	108	262	—	—	—	21	0	0	0	—	1,061
	220	230	144	144	246	—	—	—	77	—	0	—	—	1,061

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
98	70	245	304	0	153	—	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	1,047
99	220	—	285	95	201	30	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	1,045
100	100	295	125	211	239	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,043
101	95	205	165	127	244	0	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	1,041
102	180	290	210	—	55	2	—	—	303	—	—	—	—	1,040
103	135	230	150	151	270	27	0	—	74	—	—	—	—	1,037
104	435	290	104	—	—	104	0	0	—	—	1	—	—	1,024
	215	125	150	214	251	22	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	1,024
106	220	215	140	—	186	104	—	—	156	—	0	—	—	1,021
107	290	290	175	21	144	—	—	—	90	0	—	—	—	1,010
108	195	200	291	—	—	81	—	159	18	—	58	—	—	1,002
109	140	255	150	34	171	86	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	999
110	220	170	65	152	342	—	—	—	49	0	0	—	—	998
111	205	220	168	33	130	70	0	—	166	—	—	—	—	992
112	175	95	93	276	352	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991
113	230	185	31	172	361	0	0	—	6	—	—	—	—	985
114	120	250	139	—	236	125	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	958
115	100	240	150	23	130	0	—	—	264	—	46	—	—	953
116	205	290	85	30	150	0	—	—	187	—	0	—	—	947
117	100	255	210	119	244	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	938
118	110	295	185	—	—	—	—	—	232	—	115	—	—	937
	150	60	0	284	350	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	937
120	165	215	205	—	—	46	—	164	19	122	0	—	—	936
121	185	245	166	0	190	50	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	909
	205	190	115	126	258	0	—	—	15	—	0	—	—	909
	5	140	145	179	304	0	20	—	116	—	—	—	—	909
124	170	290	60	—	86	10	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	908
125	145	255	125	—	117	108	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	893
	35	65	55	280	420	32	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	893
127	345	295	150	—	—	17	—	23	48	0	0	—	—	878
128	130	185	85	161	201	0	0	—	113	—	—	—	—	875
129	145	130	70	230	298	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	873
	105	120	130	158	195	37	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	873
131	255	80	57	197	278	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867
	250	125	5	99	209	—	—	—	108	—	71	—	—	867
133	120	140	173	173	225	18	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	849
134	65	250	101	106	249	67	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	842
135	265	160	132	3	213	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	836
136	135	110	75	—	245	0	—	—	270	0	—	—	—	835
137	40	220	139	73	268	34	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	831
138	275	150	70	71	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	821
139	255	175	85	32	189	0	—	—	74	—	0	—	—	810
140	145	280	122	71	188	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	806
141	135	205	190	79	178	0	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	800
142	160	0	150	142	209	35	0	—	101	—	—	—	—	797

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
	England.													
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.	Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
143	240	160	63	11	273	—	—	—	49	—	0	—	—	796
144	125	255	155	—	216	0	0	39	—	0	0	—	—	790
145	140	310	195	0	143	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	788
146	85	175	120	—	42	3	—	—	333	—	0	—	—	758
147	95	165	105	—	—	0	—	—	387	—	—	—	—	752
148	205	195	130	70	148	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	748
149	175	150	85	80	255	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	745
150	135	225	213	—	—	90	5	0	—	—	0	66	—	743
	130	200	165	—	—	39	—	51	—	158	0	—	—	743
152	60	15	0	—	—	—	—	—	287	231	0	127	—	720
153	80	225	145	62	144	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	711
154	135	125	145	19	146	0	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	704
155	165	0	20	179	329	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	693
156	135	135	85	—	—	—	—	—	321	—	0	—	—	676
157	100	115	125	—	213	10	15	—	—	95	—	—	—	673
158	195	255	166	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	45	—	—	661
159	55	215	0	—	—	0	—	—	383	0	0	—	—	653
160	130	170	140	15	196	0	0	—	1	0	0	—	—	652
161	150	150	60	0	211	5	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	651
162	0	177	111	69	283	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	640
163	50	180	115	—	—	11	0	—	276	—	—	—	—	632
164	295	0	0	141	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	625
165	135	0	65	139	283	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	622
166	85	15	60	—	—	—	—	—	461	0	0	—	—	621
167	70	90	165	0	35	0	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	619
168	65	200	90	—	—	0	—	—	247	0	—	—	—	602
	115	130	80	30	187	21	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	602
170	190	110	150	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	—	593
171	210	105	0	76	188	0	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	588
172	215	215	50	—	105	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	585
173	90	210	190	—	88	0	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	580
174	75	185	15	—	70	0	—	—	144	89	—	—	—	578
175	100	200	35	39	111	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	576
	0	0	37	220	319	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576
177	220	230	60	—	—	18	—	44	—	0	0	—	—	572
178	25	105	85	—	—	0	—	—	276	77	—	—	—	568
179	155	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	565
	245	185	70	—	39	26	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	565
181	60	185	47	—	—	0	0	—	268	—	—	—	—	560
182	125	185	165	—	61	0	—	4	—	0	17	—	—	557
183	140	75	85	30	130	—	—	—	95	—	0	—	—	555
184	170	230	0	4	118	0	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	549
185	55	135	125	0	63	0	—	—	170	—	0	—	—	548
186	180	155	120	0	46	—	0	—	45	—	0	—	—	546
187	50	65	0	82	273	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	544

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
188	165	105	45	29	195	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	539
189	70	115	20	18	113	—	—	—	196	—	—	—	—	532
190	110	170	125	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	524
191	0	120	65	0	37	24	0	—	277	0	—	—	—	523
192	155	60	133	23	136	—	—	—	6	—	0	—	—	513
193	55	130	135	0	19	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	509
194	150	210	130	—	—	0	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	498
195	180	140	60	—	36	—	—	—	76	—	0	—	—	492
196	180	115	48	0	78	0	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	472
197	0	125	105	34	190	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	454
198	0	125	80	—	93	—	—	—	148	—	0	—	—	446
199	75	155	15	—	—	40	0	—	143	—	—	—	—	428
200	90	215	63	0	47	0	—	11	—	0	0	—	—	426
201	0	125	125	—	—	0	—	—	174	—	—	—	—	424
202	175	40	0	—	91	0	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	415
203	75	205	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	403
204	0	110	40	—	—	27	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	402
	80	120	22	—	74	2	—	3	101	—	—	—	—	402
206	100	135	165	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	400
	20	155	16	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	72	—	—	400
208	90	65	105	—	—	0	—	—	131	—	0	—	—	391
209	85	60	25	74	125	0	—	—	20	—	0	—	—	389
	45	135	28	0	127	0	—	—	54	—	0	—	—	389
211	100	110	0	—	164	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
212	115	160	0	0	98	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	373
213	60	165	77	—	—	0	0	—	69	—	0	—	—	371
214	45	185	42	—	66	3	—	—	—	0	28	—	—	369
215	—	—	—	—	12	0	142	—	209	0	—	—	—	363
216	130	45	144	—	39	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	358
217	70	195	0	0	35	0	—	—	52	0	—	—	—	352
218	50	215	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	350
219	80	135	80	0	42	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	337
220	140	120	60	—	0	13	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	333
221	50	0	30	54	92	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	317
222	0	110	18	0	61	0	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	313
223	—	0	—	—	15	—	—	—	287	—	—	—	—	302
	105	20	50	0	108	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	302
225	0	230	0	—	—	0	—	—	70	0	—	—	—	300
226	0	100	30	—	—	2	—	—	163	—	0	—	—	295
227	10	80	70	1	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
228	30	135	0	—	—	0	0	—	104	—	—	—	—	269
229	95	0	70	0	14	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	268
230	0	150	60	—	52	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262
231	40	105	50	—	—	14	19	—	27	—	0	—	—	255
	15	115	0	—	125	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	255
233	80	25	5	0	29	—	0	—	115	—	—	—	—	254
	100	130	18	—	—	0	—	—	6	0	—	—	—	254

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1868.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500		500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	375	375	7,125
235	80	35	0	—	121	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236
236	115	100	20	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
237	80	145	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	225
238	20	55	130	0	17	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	222
239	0	90	0	—	62	0	—	—	63	0	—	—	—	215
240	0	135	45	—	25	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
241	25	5	0	0	87	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	191
242	30	40	0	0	63	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	190
243	55	110	0	0	—	—	—	—	23	—	0	—	—	188
244	30	110	0	—	0	—	—	—	41	—	0	—	—	181
245	20	80	5	—	46	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	163
	0	0	0	—	9	154	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	163
247	15	45	0	0	102	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162
248	5	20	0	0	85	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	149
249	0	55	0	—	2	0	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	143
250	5	75	0	—	3	52	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	137
251	0	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	130
252	0	80	0	—	—	0	—	—	49	0	0	—	—	129
253	5	0	0	43	80	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
254	40	75	5	0	0	0	—	—	6	—	0	—	—	126
255	35	15	0	—	6	0	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	125
256	20	85	7	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	114
257	25	30	0	—	0	0	—	—	27	—	0	—	—	82
258	45	30	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	75
259	0	25	0	0	0	3	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	61
	0	30	0	0	0	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	61
261	5	15	0	0	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
262	0	30	12	—	0	—	—	—	14	—	0	—	—	56
263	0	0	0	—	0	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
264	—	—	—	—	—	0	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
265	25	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	25
266	0	5	0	—	0	—	—	—	13	—	0	—	—	18
267	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
268	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	6	—	0	—	—	6
269	5	0	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
270	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	0
	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

TABLE VIII.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866.

Order of Merit.		NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN																	
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Canarese.	Malayalum.	Braj Bhasha.	Oriya.	Total.
				Maximum.																	
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400	400	
1	18	Lambe; William - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	687	214	277	303	286	223	—	—	—	—	426	—	223	—	—	238	—	2,877
2	2	Smeaton; Robert - -	Do. - - - - -	986	264	257	313	320	—	—	—	—	—	289	—	187	—	—	258	—	2,874
3	14	Roberts; David Thomas	Do. - - - - -	1,132	303	271	263	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316	—	—	213	—	2,774
4	11	White; James - -	Do. - - - - -	825	181	189	276	326	—	—	—	—	—	403	130	332	—	—	—	—	2,662
5	20	Crawfurd; James -	Bengal - - - -	871	244	232	268	249	261	—	—	—	—	268	—	—	—	—	222	—	2,615
6	31	Bradbury; James Francis	Bengal - - - -	1,063	238	218	323	319	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,590
7	52	Walker; James William	Bombay - - - -	955	257	207	206	240	—	—	—	363	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,570
8	29	Winter; Charles Deslandes Church.	Bengal - - - -	788	206	228	216	249	258	—	—	—	—	150	231	—	—	—	211	—	2,537
9	7	Rose; Edward - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	1,006	302	267	247	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	220	—	2,494
10	27	Barlow; John - -	Bengal - - - - -	680	124	176	248	223	211	—	—	—	—	239	211	—	—	—	197	—	2,309
11	23	Whitmore; John - -	Bengal - - - - -	1,074	287	307	—	273	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,238
12	34	Loch; Willie Walker -	Bombay - - - -	854	237	228	—	229	—	—	—	292	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,216
13	3	Benson; Thomas - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	875	260	232	255	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	2,208
14	19	Bradbury; Edward Augustus.	Bengal - - - -	855	264	242	252	270	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,190
15	46	Farmer; Henry Richard	Madras - - -	631	170	199	—	—	—	329	279	—	—	179	—	—	240	135	—	—	2,162
16	6	Alexander; Richard Dundas.	North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oude.	862	263	217	257	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	2,039
	8	Reade; Malcolm - -	Do. - - - - -	713	154	156	236	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	—	—	225	—	2,039
18	40	Winter; Henry Edward	Bombay - - - -	837	230	254	—	—	—	—	—	328	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,994
19	26	Crawley-Boevey; Arthur William.	Do. - - - - -	791	241	300	—	—	—	—	—	301	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,918
20	24	Wace; Alfred Augustus	Bengal - - - -	939	210	217	—	238	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870

PRIZES AWARDED.*

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1866.

After a special Examination held for the purpose.

Law	£100. Mr. Roberts.
History and Geography of India	*No prize awarded.*
Political Economy	£50. Mr. Whitmore.
Hindi	*No prize awarded.*
Hindustani	*No prize awarded.*
Bengali	£50. Mr. J. F. Bradbury.
Tamil	£50. Mr. Farmer.
Telugu	*No prize awarded.*
Gujarati	£50. Mr. Hosking.
Marathi	£50. Mr. Hosking.
Arabic	*No prize awarded.*
Persian	£50. Mr. White.
Sanskrit	*No prize awarded.*

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* AT THE PREVIOUS PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS, PRIZES OF £10 EACH WERE AWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES:—

JURISPRUDENCE	Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Rose, Mr. Whitmore.
NOTES OF CASES	Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Foreman, Mr. Roberts.
INDIAN LAW	Mr. Rose, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. Roberts.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA	Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rose, Mr. Laidman.
POLITICAL ECONOMY	Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Lambe.
HINDI	Mr. Smeaton, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. Rose.
HINDOSTANI	Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. F. Bradbury.
BENGALI	Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. E. A. Bradbury.
TAMIL	Mr. Knox.
TELUGU	Mr. Knox.
GUJARATI	Mr. Hosking, Mr. Walker.
MARATHI	Mr. Hosking, Mr. Walker, Mr. H. E. Winter.
PERSIAN	Mr. Roberts.
SANSKRIT	Mr. Lambe, Mr. White.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

TABLE IX.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1868.

Professions, &c.	No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officers of	32	6
Navy, Officers of	3	–
Indian Navy, Officers of	1	–
Civil Service of India	38	7
Home Civil Service	8	2
Colonial Civil Service	2	–
Inspector of Works (1–1); Surveyor of Shipping (1–0); Pilot (1–0).	3	1
CLERGY, &c.:—Clergymen of Established Church	43	13
" of Church of Scotland	2	1
Dissenting Ministers	5	2
Missionary	1	–
LAW:—Judges and Chief Magistrate of Colony	3	–
Barristers	5	1
Solicitors	9	2
Physician	14	2
Surgeon	6	–
Artist (1–0); Civil Engineer (3–0); Telegraph Engineer (1–0); Rector of College (1–1); Principal of University (1–0); Professors at Universities (2–1); Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin (1–0); Schoolmaster (1–0); National Teacher (1–1); Private Tutor (2–0).	14	3
Baronet (2–0); Honourable (1–0); Gentleman (14–2); "Landed Proprietor" (7–1); J. P. (6–0).	30	3
Zemindar (2–0); J. P., Natal (1–1); Sugar Planter (1–0); Coffee Planter (1–0); Indigo Planter (1–0),	6	1
Banker (1–1); Merchant (11–1); Stockbroker, Member of Stock Exchange (3–0); Wine Merchant (1–0); Brewer (2–0); Bullion Broker (1–0).	19	2
Baker (1–0); Bookseller (1–0); Druggist (1–0); Stationer (1–0); Woollen Draper (1–0); Farmer (6–1); Yeoman (1–0); Watchmaker (1–0); Builder (2–0); Woolstapler (1–0); Land Agent, Estate Agent (3–0); Commission Agent (1–1).	20	2
Manager of Mine (1–1); Merchant's Manager (1–1); Bank Accountant (1–0); Bank Agent (1–1); Solicitor's Clerk (1–0); Superintendent of Sugar Factory (1–0); Estate Manager, India (1–0); Cashier to Steam Boat Company (1–0).	7	3
Coachman	1	0
Total	272	51

TABLE X.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES SELECTED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1868. OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

Occupation, &c.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
In Royal Navy	1	–
Clerk in Civil Service	2	–
Temporary Clerk in Civil Service	1	–
Mercantile Clerk	5	–
Clerk in Insurance Office	1	–
„ in a Bank	1	–
Law Student	1	–
At Royal Military Academy	2	–
Pupil to Engineer and Millwright	1	–
Junior Master in School	1	1
Science Master in School	1	–
Private Tutor	6	2
Monitor in National School, Ireland	1	1
Pupil Teacher	1	–
No Occupation	247	47
Total	272	51

TABLE XI.—SHOWING the SCHOOLS, &c., at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1868.

Schools, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN: Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen	1	–
Grammar School	1	1
ABINGDON: Radley College	2	–
ATHERSTONE: Grammar School	1	–
AUSTRALIA: St. Peter's College, Adelaide	1	1
Sydney Grammar School	1	–
AYR: Academy	1	–
BATH: College	1	–
BEDFORD: Grammar School	2	2
BELFAST: Royal Academical Institution	2	1
Academy	1	–
BIRMINGHAM: Grammar School	1	–
BOSTON: Grammar School	1	1
BRIGHTON: College	1	1
BRISTOL: Grammar School	1	1
BROMSGROVE: Grammar School	2	–
CANTERBURY: King's School	3	1
CHELTENHAM: College (2 previously at Edinburgh Academy; 1 previously at Winchester; 1 previously at Eton; 1 previously at Haileybury).	14	3
CHESTER: College (previously at Rossall)	1	1

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
CLIFTON: College (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy; 1 previously at Rossall).	6	2
CREDITON: Grammar School	1	–
DUBLIN: Rathmines School	1	–
St. Xavier's College	1	–
DUNDEE: High School	1	–
DUNGANNON: Royal School (1 previously at Liverpool Royal Institution School).	2	–
DURHAM: St. Cuthbert's College	1	–
EDINBURGH: Academy (1 afterwards at Clapham Grammar School; 1 afterwards at Repton; 2 afterwards at Cheltenham College; 1 afterwards at Clifton College; 1 previously at Private School).	11	5
High School	1	1
Institution	1	–
ENNISKILLEN: Portora Royal School	3	–
ETON: (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College)	5	1
EXETER: Grammar School	1	–
FALMOUTH: Grammar School	1	–
FELSTEAD: Grammar School	1	–
FERMOY: College	1	–
GLASGOW: High School	1	–
GLENALMOND: Trinity College	2	–
GREENOCK: Academy	1	–
GUERNSEY: Elizabeth College	2	–
HAILEYBURY: College (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	5	–
HARROW	6	1
INDIA: Bombay, Elphinstone College School (afterwards at University College School).	1	–
Calcutta, Doveton College	3	–
Calcutta, St. Xavier's College (afterwards at Stoneyhurst).	1	–
Ootacamund, Grammar School	1	–
IRVINE: Burgh Academy	1	–
JERSEY: Victoria College	1	–
KING'S LYNN: Grammar School	1	–
LANCING: College	1	1
St. Mary's Grammar School	1	–
LANDOVERY: Collegiate School	1	–
LEICESTER: Collegiate School	1	–
LIVERPOOL: Royal Institution School (afterwards at Dungannon Royal School).	1	–
LONDON: Blackheath Proprietary School	8	2
City of London School	1	–
Clapham Grammar School (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy).	3	1
Highgate Grammar School	1	1
Kensington Proprietary School	2	–
King's College School	3	–
Merchant Taylors' School (1 afterwards at Foreign School).	6	1
Royal Naval School, New Cross	1	–
St. Marylebone Grammar School	1	–
St. Paul's School	2	–
Stockwell Grammar School	1	1
University College School (1 previously at Elphinstone College School, Bombay).	6	1
Westminster (1 afterwards at Private School)	3	–

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
LONDONDERRY: Foyle College	2	–
LOUTH: Grammar School	1	1
MAN: King William's College	1	–
MANCHESTER: Grammar School	1	1
MARLBOROUGH: College	10	3
MAURITIUS: Royal College	1	–
OXFORD: New College School (afterwards at Taunton Collegiate School).	1	–
PERTH: Academy	1	–
POCKLINGTON: Grammar School	1	–
PORTARLINGTON: School (afterwards at Private School)	1	–
RAPHOE: Royal School	1	1
RATCLIFFE: College	1	1
REPTON: (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy)	3	–
ROSSALL (1 afterwards at Chester College; 1 afterwards at Clifton College).	3	1
RUGBY	11	3
SHERBORNE: King's School	1	–
SHREWSBURY	1	1
TAUNTON: Collegiate School (1 previously at New College School, Oxford).	3	2
TIPPERARY: Grammar School	2	–
TIVERTON: Blundell's School	1	–
TRALEE: Dominican Seminary	1	1
TUNBRIDGE: Grammar School	5	–
UPPINGHAM	4	1
WINCHESTER: (1 afterwards at Cheltenham)	2	–
WINDERMERE: School	1	1
WISBEACH: Grammar School	1	–
WOKINGHAM: Wellington College	1	–
YORK: St. Peter's School	2	–
NATIONAL AND OTHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	2	–
WESLEYAN CONNEXIONAL SCHOOL	2	1
PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE TUITION (1 previously at Westminster; 1 previously at Portarlington; 1 afterwards at Edinburgh Academy).	55	4
FOREIGN SCHOOLS (1 previously at Merchant Taylors')	14	1

OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

TABLE XI.—SUPPLEMENT.

*In addition to the above, the following Colleges have been attended by the number of Candidates stated.**

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
King's College, London	3	–
Oscott College	1	–
Stoneyhurst College	2	–
University College, London	–	–

TABLE XII.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES who were EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1868.

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
OXFORD:—		
Balliol	3	2
Brasenose	2	1
Corpus Christi	2	2
Exeter	2	–
Magdalen	3	1
Merton	1	1
New	2	2
Oriel	3	2
Pembroke	2	1
University	1	–
Wadham	4	2
CAMBRIDGE:—		
Christ's	1	1
Clare	1	–
Jesus	2	–
Magdalene	1	–
Peterhouse	1	–
St. John's	3	1
Trinity	2	1
Trinity Hall	2	–
DUBLIN:—		
Trinity College	20	2
LONDON UNIVERSITY (One of these educated at University College had also been at Heidelberg).	9	2
EDINBURGH	11	6

* Some of these have matriculated, or taken a Degree in the University of London, and these are mentioned again in the next Table.

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

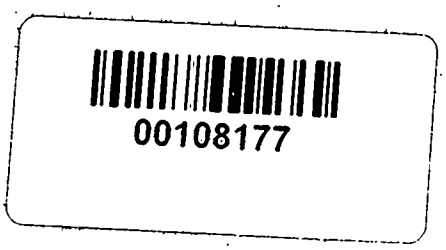
OPEN COMPETITION, 1868.

UNIVERSITIES.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN	3	1
GLASGOW	3	–
ST. ANDREW'S	2	–
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND :—		
Belfast	3	1
Cork	3	1
Galway	1	1
CALCUTTA	1	–
MADRAS	1	–
SYDNEY	1	–

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Oxford	25	14
Cambridge	13	3
Dublin	20	2
London University	9	2
Edinburgh	11	6
Other Scotch Universities	8	1
Queen's University, Ireland	7	3
Colonial Universities	3	–
Of no University	173	20

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.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